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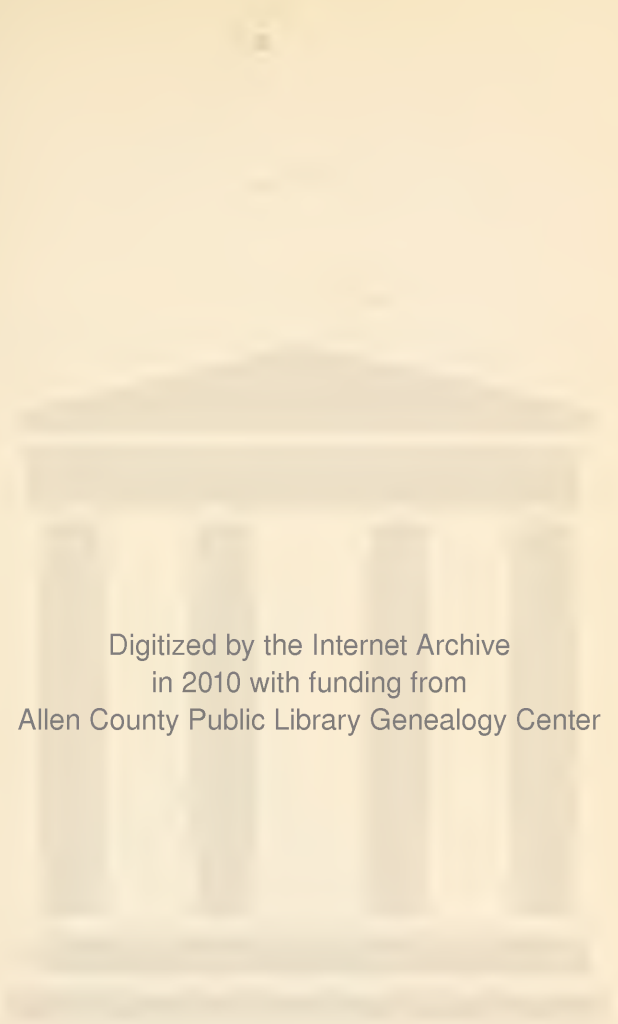

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THE

# PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

# SURTEES SOCIETY.

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J. Smith Fec. et ex 1721

# THE FAMILY MEMOIRS

OF THE

# REV. WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D.

AND THE

# Antiquarian and other Correspondence

OF

## WILLIAM STUKELEY, ROGER & SAMUEL GALE,

ETC.

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Published for the Society
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1882.

At a Meeting of THE SURTEES SOCIETY, held in Durham Castle, on Tuesday, December 4th, 1877, MR. GREENWELL in the Chair, it was

ORDERED, "that a Selection from the GALE AND STUKELEY CORRESPONDENCE should be edited for the Society by the REV. W. C. LUKIS."

JAMES RAINE,
Secretary

# PREFACE.

1307799

It was the earnest desire, more than once expressed, of the late John Britton, to give to the world some of the interesting Stukeley Collections which had come into his hands. A portion of these collections was exhibited by him at the Congress of the Archæological Institute held at Lincoln in 1848, and the Council of that Society considered these Memorials so curious and valuable as to be well-deserving of publication. In Britton's preface to a Memoir of Aubrey, published in 1845, he remarks: "The celebrated Dr. Stukeley, who was a zealous and indefatigable collector and recorder of opinions and events, left a minute account of all that he saw and heard during his long intercourse with antiquaries, historians, and other men of letters and science. These memoranda, occupying several quarto and octavo volumes, together with a series of letters addressed to the Doctor by eminent persons, and a collection of his miscellaneous writings, have been *many years* in my possession; and they would have been given to the world had I been insured against the risk of loss from their publication."

How Britton became possessed of these volumes of MSS. and bundles of letters is not stated, but they are now, as it is fitting they should be, in the possession of

the Rev. Harris Fleming St. John, of Dinmore House, near Leominster, Herefordshire, who has, in the most obliging and generous manner, placed them, together with many other Stukeley papers, at my disposal for publication by the Surtees Society. Richard Fleming, of Sibdon Castle, Salop, purchased Dinmore in 1739, and bequeathed it to his second son, Richard, who, in the year 1752, married Frances, eldest daughter of Dr. Stukeley. Upon the death of their only son, Richard Stukeley Fleming, the property passed to their only daughter, Frances, the wife of the Rev. John Francis Seymour St. John, canon of Worcester, the grandfather of the present owner (Harris F. St. John), who has inherited numerous Stukeley pictures, MSS., volumes of sketches, relics, and a large collection of coins and medals.

Besides the voluminous correspondence in Mr. St. John's possession, another large collection of letters which were transcribed by Roger Gale into three vols. quarto, has been entrusted to me with equal generosity and kindness, and with full permission to use them in these volumes, by Henry Coore, Esq., of Scruton Hall near Bedale, Yorkshire, whose mother was Roger Gale's great grand-daughter.

A few other letters of the same period, relating to Roman inscriptions, once belonging to Dr. Jurin, and now in the possession of C. K. Probert, Esq., of Newport, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, have been voluntarily and obligingly lent for the same purpose. These will appear in Volume II.

To these owners of valuable MSS. the best thanks of the Society are returned.

This very considerable body of documents, so far exceeding what I had expected to use, has compelled me to alter the method of arrangement which I had originally proposed, and to separate them so as to form two volumes instead of one. The Council of the Society expressed their approval of this course in order that as large a number as possible of hitherto unpublished letters might be presented to its members, such documents bearing upon, and illustrating, the social and political life and feeling, and the archæological researches of the first portion of the last century. The prominent figures among the letter writers, throughout these volumes, are Stukeley, the brothers Roger and Samuel Gale, and Sir John Clerk, between whom, from first to last, there existed the warmest ties of friendship and esteem. Almost all of their correspondents, as well as almost all of those with whom they had intimate social relations, to whom frequent allusions are made in the letters, were men who were distinguished for their scientific and literary attainments, scholarship, and archæological researches, and for the honourable places in society, or in their respective professions, which they worthily filled. To many of them we are indebted in the present day for published works of great erudition and utility. They were eminent as philosophers, mathematicians, astronomers, antiquaries, physicians, surgeons, classical scholars, poets, historians, divines, painters, numismatists, &c.

Although much of the material of these volumes will be found to relate to districts beyond the area to which the Surtees Society is limited, the Council feel that they may claim as their own, any subject which brings before the world the learning and intelligence of those scholars who have borne the honoured name of Gale.

The present volume contains Dr. Stukeley's Commentaries, Autobiography, Diary, and Common-place Book, in which he has given a complete account of his life, and entered very minutely into the affairs, friendships, and pursuits of himself and other members of his family. These are followed by a miscellaneous correspondence of considerable interest, and also by some letters upon astronomy and coins. The astronomical letters have been considered of especial value by those gentlemen who are eminently qualified to express an opinion, particularly by Rev. A. Freeman, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and deputy to the Plumian Professor of Astronomy there, and by Rev. J. R. Lunn, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's, and Sadlerian lecturer, and now holding the college living of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorkshire, both of whom have strongly recommended their publication, and furthered this measure by supplying most useful comments.

The letters relating to coins were submitted to John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., &c., President of the Numismatic Society, who has very kindly annotated them. For the aid thus freely rendered by these gentlemen my hearty acknowledgements are due.

The second volume will contain correspondence and

private notes relating to archæological discoveries made in almost every county of England, and in many parts of Scotland ; and these will be arranged in chronological order under the counties to which their subject-matter chiefly relates. A few of these letters have already been published by Nichols in his *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, and appear to have been taken from Gale's transcripts in the possession of Mr. Coore, and as the originals have been placed in my hands by Mr. St. John, I have had the opportunity of collating the transcripts with them. Generally speaking, the handwriting of the correspondents is excellent, while the spelling appears to have followed no fixed rules. It is the custom of the Surtees Society, while it retains the spelling of the period, to follow the usage of the present day in regard to capitals, stops, and contractions. In the first part of this volume I have inadvertently adopted the ancient usage, and must therefore ask the Members of the Society to look upon that portion of the work as a specimen merely of original orthography. Several particulars which are not generally known, and are not without interest, are disclosed by the memoranda in this volume. We find that Stukeley's devotion to antiquarian pursuits and fondness for collecting curious articles, naturally led him not only to investigate his family history, but to acquire whatever objects would aid him in this inquiry. Besides some leaves of ancient churchwardens' accounts, which contain the names of his ancestors, he was possessed of a remarkably fine monumental brass, formerly in the north aisle of Great Stukeley church, Hunts. A

sketch of it appears in one of his volumes of drawings, and represents Sir Nicholas Stukeley. In the doctor's fine pedigree at Dinmore House, this individual finds a place under date 1357. We learn from the Brazen-nose Diary or Literary Memoirs how Stukeley became possessed of the brass. In vol. iv., p. 59, 1741, he writes: "Mr. Torkington, rector of Little Stukeley, sent me the brass image of Sir Nicholas de Styvecle which his father and I took off the stone in the church of Great Stukeley many years ago (it being loose), and carried to the mansion house in Great Stukeley. Somebody has since then [1721] broke it in pieces, I suppose in order to sell it for old brass." In vol. xviii., p. 29, of the same memoirs, 1759, he again writes: "I fixed the fine brass of Sir Nicholas de Styvecle, which I retrieved from Great Stukeley, on a mahogany board. They had pulled it off the stone in the church, and broke it into pieces, in order to sell it for old brass, and this since I took a drawing of it (9 July, 1721), and had it engraved. The long brass inscription which went round the verge of the stone, with his name, history, and time of his death, &c., had been loose, and taken off before, and laid up in the parish chest; but upon inquiry we found it gone; as also the brasses of his two wives, his son, and daughter, from the same stone. But I thought it a necessary piece of piety toward my great progenitor to preserve what remained." Lastly, in vol. xx., p. 52, he says: "On 4 June, 1764, put up Sir Nicholas de Stukeley's monumental brass effigies in the chapel of my mausoleum at Kentish Town." Sir Nicholas is represented in

full armour, bare-headed, hair cropped close, feet resting on a dog; and he is lying upon a cross, the stem of which shews below his feet, and the trefoiled ends of the arms of the cross project above his head and beyond his arms. In the pedigree the date of this "progenitor" is 1357, but I think this is from 80 to 100 years too early, because at that period knights were generally represented with their helmets or bascinets on; they wore moustaches; and their armour consisted of mail and plate, and over all was the jupon; whereas Sir Nicholas is shown with a smooth face, the elbow plates are large, the tuiles are long and pointed, and reach to the knees, and the sollarets are long and acutely pointed, all characteristics of the later date.

In 1709 Stukeley took his M.B. degree at Cambridge, and in August of the same year went to London "to see the practice of St. Thomas's hospital." During the time he resided in London he frequented St. George's church, and there "received the sacraments, little thinking," as he says, "that I should ever have the honour to preside at the sacred table." In the last vol. (xx.) of his memoirs, he has made a note that on October 30, 1763, when he was 75 years of age, he first preached in spectacles; that the topic of his sermon was against too much study; and that his text was "Now we see through a glass darkly." In the following year, on Sunday, April 1, as an eclipse of the sun was to occur, beginning soon after 9 in the morning, with the middle of it before 11, he inserted a paragraph in the "Whitehall Evening Post," recommending that the morning

service in the London churches should be postponed to enable the congregations to gratify their curiosity. "If the church service," he wrote, "be ordered to begin a little before 12, it will properly be morning prayer, and an uniformity preserved in our duty to the Supreme Being, the author of these amazing celestial movements."

Irreligion in the medical profession was common in his day, and Stukeley was of opinion that many of his contemporaries lay under this reproach. See p. 112. Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich, in the previous century remarked that this was the general scandal of his profession; and Sir Kenelm Digby, who lived at the same time as Brown, observed that "Physicians do commonly hear ill in this behalf; and that it is a common speech, ubi tres medici, duo athei." Not only was astrology much followed, but in the last century it was closely allied with the art of medicine, and believed in. According to Fabian Withers, a physician who was ignorant of astrology deserved the name of a deceiver, because, by observing the moving of the signs, he would have learnt what simple herb would have cured the malady which his greatest and strongest medicines had failed to do. "Diligently consult," he writes, "with an astronomer, from whence and by what means any peril or danger may happen or come unto thee, and then either go unto a physician, or use discretion and temperance, and by that means thou mayest defer and prolong thy natural life through the rules of astronomy and the help of the physician." Stukeley studied astrology, and in this

volume, pp. 90-93, the reader will find "Canons for the Eimarmene," and the events of his life which happened under planetary influence. Such remarkable fulfilments of astrological forecasts as those which are recorded of the poet Dryden, must have gone far to encourage this study. The poet having calculated his second son Charles's nativity, "was grieved to discover that he was born in an evil hour, Jupiter, Venus, and the sun being all under the earth, and the lord of his ascendant being afflicted with a hateful square of Mars and Saturn." He therefore affirmed that the boy would "go near to die a violent death at his 8th year;" at his 23rd year he would lie "under the same evil influence;" and if he escaped this crisis, then in his 33rd or 34th year another calamity would befal him The first oracle was realized when the boy was nearly killed, viewing a stag hunt at his grandfather's (Lord Berkshire), Charlton Park, when a ruinous wall fell and covered him with the debris. The second was realized when Charles fell from the top of an old tower at the Vatican, Rome; and the third, when, in his 33rd year, he was drowned at Windsor.—See *Wilson's Life of William Congreve.*

Allusions to Richard of Cirencester are made in pp. 56 and 80, which hardly justify Mr. Herbert's suspicion (*Cyclops Christianus*, p. 107 *n.*) that Stukeley was Bertram's accomplice in the production of this work. That he was closely connected with Bertram in its publication fully appears, but the correspondence would rather tend to show that he was Bertram's dupe, than an accomplice in the imposture.

Short biographical notices of the men of letters, with whom Stukeley came into contact, are given by him in his Common-place Book, pp. 94-135; and of those whose names occur in the correspondence and elsewhere, in the foot notes *passim*. I trust the readers' indulgence will be granted me for having caused a lengthened memoir of Caleb Parnham, a friend and neighbour of Stukeley, to be written and inserted in an appendix, and that the interesting details of the life of so remarkable a man will atone for its copiousness.

In a foot note on page 335 I have stated that *Gannoc* signifies a standard or ensign. Since the sheet was printed I have met with an allusion to the same word in Stukeley's Brazen-nose Diary, where it is explained to be the *via prætoria* or high-street, and an old German word equivalent to *via alta*.

I have to express my thanks to Canon Raine for much assistance rendered; also to the Rev. F. Hemmans, Vicar of Holbeach, who has supplied a great amount of useful information relating to the Stukeley family and their connection with that parish; to the Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for the loan of Masters's History of that college, and other services;[1] and especially to the Rev. J. R. Lunn, B.D., for the Memoir of Parnham.

My inexperience in the labour of a work of this kind must plead for me with the Council and Members of the

[1] Mr. Lewis has lately informed me that the play which Stukeley went with his father to see (see *Commentaries*, p. 17) was "Tunbridge Walks; or, the Yeoman of Kent," a comedy in 5 Acts, and in prose; by Thomas Baker, London, 1703.—*British Museum*, 643, i., 18.

Society for errors and omissions which they will not fail to detect.

Where directions are given to subjects *postea*, under various counties, they must be understood as referring to Vol. II., where they will appear. The initials at the headings of the letters refer to the Rev. H. F. St. John and Henry Coore, Esq., in whose possession they are.

W. C. LUKIS.

*Wath Rectory, Ripon.*

# THE FAMILY MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM STUKELEY, AND THE ANTIQUARIAN AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM STUKELEY, ROGER GALE, AND OTHER EMINENT MEN OF THE EARLY PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

## Part I.—The Commentarys, Autobiography, Diary, and Common-place Book of William Stukeley.

### *Commentarys*, 1720.

My Grandfather[1] Mr. John Stukeley was born the 4th of Jan. 1623, at Holbech, [&] lived for the most part at Uffington within a mile of Stanford, I suppose not so well pleasd with the Level Country of Lincolnshire. Part of the house is now rebuilt by Mr. Blackwel on the s. side Mr. Berties. Mr. Blackwell lives in it. The great house was pulld down when Capt. Charles Bertie bought the Estate & built his new house. On the backside next the Fields are two Rows of great Ash-trees, which were calld the Walk, which he planted.[2] He planted many wich trees[3] too, now standing in the hedgrows of the Farm Pastures between Uffington & Stanford about Newsted, & there is now, or very lately was, an old Man in the Town alive John Smith[4] (as my Coz. Will. Barker of that place told me) who was his Laborer then, particularly a little field, calld Lammas field, near the River side, wherein is a Spring and many Aspen trees of his setting. He

[1] Mr. Wm. Hobson of Sison, & Mr. Dan. de Lyon, whose Daughter was marrd. to crooked John Hobson his son, were guardians to my Grandfar.—W. S.

[2] He was naturally much given to country improvements.—W. S.

[3] There are now (12 Aug. 1730) 50 wich trees of his planting worth 5*l.* a piece. 1736. Mr. Bertie cut 'em down & sold 'em.—W. S.

[4] Jo. Smith dy'd in our Hospital, put in there by Mr. Evans.—W. S. In the margin opposite to Smith's name is "Old Maxwell of brig Castreton."

built the Wall, & the Dairy house by the road side, not far from the bridge & Mills going to Stanford, where Newsted Abby stood, as my Father once told me. And old Morrice of Stanford knew him, rembs his ridg a race once himself. He was as to his person, by all accounts I have heard of him, not tall, about my Father's stature, middle stature, fattish, of great Agility & vivacity, very quick in speech and ready witt, particularly facetious, of a sudden apprehension & would return an answer before a question was well askd. His conversation being very agreeable made him acceptable among the Nobility & Gentlemen universally living round about the place, which was no small Detriment to his Affairs, keeping them Company at their Sports & Diversions, Raceing, Hunting, Gameing & the like, putting him upon the Necessity of alienating a great part of the Family Estate at Holbech, which is now in the hands of Dr. Pakey of Lincoln, given by the Harts who bought it, particularly the 10 acres now in possession of Mr. Ball wherein is the Mill, which I have seen in an old Map of South Holland in possession of Mr. M. Johnson of Spalding, call'd Stukeleys Mill; & all the rest of Pakeys Estate thereabouts, & that which was bought by the Pettys of Ganesborough, part in Battell fields, Damgate, & the farm between the Vicarage house & Barringtons gate, whereof my 4 acres which lay under my Fathers house was part. By the old Town books or Terriers it appears our Family once owned almost all the land for a mile round Holbech Church, by marrying the Heiress of the Fletes.

But to return to my Grandfather, I have heard my Father say that he was mighty fond of making extempore Jokes & verse upon Company, & those upon his Coz. Nathan Hobson, who was blind of one eye, are still rememberd all over Lincolnshire; the present Champion once repeating them in my company not knowing whose they were.

Here comes Nathan Swedging, that great curmudgeon,
With a broad hat and silver edging
up ty'd
on the blind side.

My aunt Dodson once repeated to me some verses which he made upon a great Eclipse of the sun, which were not contemptible.

He first marryed Jane Dowman[5] of a good Family there but came originally from Yorkshire, who left him two sons & two Daughters. These Dowmans or Dolemans went afterwards to Soham near Ely where some are still living. They had a great Estate, her mother was a Blechendyn in Kent related to the Hales[6] there, a Family of great note & wealth. One of her sisters was in her young time a Celebrated Beauty. She dyd not long agoe at Ely. I went one Christmas from Cambridg to see her & she was almost ravishd with joy. I think she was the finest woman of her age (above 80) that I ever saw. My Grandmother was buryed in Uffington[7] Quire 23 Dec. 1662, & afterwards my Grandfather marryed Ellen[8] the daughter of John Crossland, Esq$^{r}$, of Helmsley in Yorkshire, sister to S$^{r}$ Jordan Crossland. Her former Husband was William Prideaux,[9] Bp.

[5] Da. of Wm. Dowman of Uffington, Esq., a Justice of peace, living May 1654.—W. S. The family of Dowman lived at the house called "The Mote."

John Thornton, Gent., ob. Sep. 13, 1598. ∓ Ann, eldest dau. of Robt. Drurye, Esq.

Sir Roger Thornton, knt. ∓ .....

Wm. Dowman, of Uffington, Esq. ∓ ...Blechendyn of Kent.

Isaac Lukyn. ∓ Lydia Thornton.

2. Ellen, or Eleanor d. of John Crossland, of Helmsley, Esq. (widow of Colonel Prideaux), bur. in St. Margaret's, Westminster. ∓ John Stukeley, of Uffington, Gent. ob. 1675.

1. Jane D., burd. at Uffington, 23 Dec., 1662.

Mildmay Dowman, of Soham, Esq. ∓ Mary Lukyn, ob. 1676.

Adlard Stukeley.

John Stukeley, born Octob. 1657. ∓ Frances, 2d dau. of Robt. Bullen, of Weston.

Wm. Stukeley, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., born 1687.

[6] Ld. Chief Justice Hales.

[7] The Estate at Uffington belonging to Villers, Duke of Buckingham, as likewise that at Helmsley, now Duncombs; I suppose my grandfr. went thither to make a lease, pay rent or the like, & so came acquainted with her. Sr. Christ. Clapham liv'd in the great old mannor house at Uffington at this time, or at the Fryery (Sr. Pury Custs,) or at Mr. Snows on Barn hill.—W. S.

[8] *Eleanor* Crosland. *Dugd. Visitation*, Vol. xxxvi., Surtees Soc.

[9] Colonel in the Royal Army.

Prideaux's[10] son, whose estate was ruin'd for his Loyalty in the Grand Rebellion. He raisd a Regiment in favor of the Royal party, & maintain'd it at his own Charge. He was a very valiant man, & slew 14 or 16 of the Rebels with his own hand at the Battel of Marston More[11] where he rec'd his Deaths wound. This Dr. Tancred Robinson[12] told me,[13] who is descended from the Croslands. Mrs. Ellen Crosland was a very great Beauty & had the honor of a salute from King Charles I. when at York, who causd her picture to be drawn by Vandyke & hung up in his Gallery of Ladys. King Charles II. gave her a pension in consideration of her husbands eminent services. My Grandfather had no children by her, & she provd an excellent Mother in Law, for my Fa^r^, the younger Bro^r^, was designd by my Grandfather to be brought up to Country business & Grazing, his elder Bro^r^ my Uncle being put Clerk to the Law; but my Fa^rs^ Genius not condescending to any thing so mean he never would leave School but was resolvd to be a scholar. So every morning his Mo^r^ usd to get up betimes to give him victuals & send him away to Stanford School before his Fa^r^ was out of bed, & at night he usd to abscond till his Father was in bed, so that on Sundays only he could be met with, & then he was always sure of a good beating for the whole weeks arrears, which his Mo^r^ often by her interposition prevented, and nature would prevail against all obstacle

My Grandfather dyd at Uffington May 1675, aged 52 y. months, & was buryed in the Quire by my Grandmother. His widow lived afterwards at Westminster to the time of her Death She was mighty desirous of seeing me when a Boy, and sent me a guinea for a present but dyd before I ever came to London, was buryed in the South-west Corner of S^t^ Margarets Church Westm^r^

[10] Bishop of Worcester, 1641-50. On the slab over his remains in Bredon church, Worcestershire (whither he retired on being turned out of his Bishopric and lived with his son-in-law Rev. John Webb, the Rector), is inscribed "Johannes Prideaux A.D. 1578, Sept. 17. natus pago obscuro, sed parentibus ingenuis." He died 29 July, 1650, aged 72.

[11] Sr. Jordan too was killd that battle commanding a troop of horse.—W.

[12] For a short Memoir of Dr. T. Robinson, see Stukeley's Common-place Book *postea*.

[13] As also the present Lord Baltimore.—W. S.

His sister Esther marryd into the Family of the Kymes at Boston who lived in Rochford, or by some Richmond Tower, whose ancestors have been famous in that County ever since before the Conquest. His younger Bro^r. Antony purchased the Estate of the Guild of Holbech, which is still in the hands of the Graves's of Sutton his Descendants. The Stukeleys now in Norfolk and Suffolk come from him. One was a Dignitary of the Cathedral of Norwich, S^r. Tho. Browns monum^ts.; another now is Parson of Preston near Lavenham & has children; another is now Parson of Middleton cum Membris.

There was a Picture of my Grandfa^r. drawn with shoulder knotts the fashion of the Time, but upon the strictest enquiry I could never hear what became of it.

My Aunt Dodson eldest Da^r. waited as Companion to the Earl of Twomounds Lady in North'tonshire.

My Fa^r. Mr. John Stukeley[14] was born at Uffington Octob. 1657. After his Fa^r. dyd his elder Bro^r. Adlard took him to be his Clerk in the Business of the Law, at Holbech, in the old seat of the Family, & being himself of a very weak consumptive habit gave him to understand that he had no thoughts of marrying & expected that he should, so he lived with him after his Clerkship was out, & prosecuted his business with great Industry, indulging at the same time his natural inclination for planting & improvement upon the Estate derived from his Fa^r. as looking upon it one day to be his own. He sett most of the young wood now about the house & all the Quick hedges, several Rows & Walks of Ash trees among the Coppices & home pastures.

When he was near 29 years old he made his Addresses to the second of the Four Daughters of Mr. Robert Bullen of Weston, who lived upon the Estate near the Sea Bank called S^t. Lamberts. She was then very young about 17 and handsome. At times she lived in London at Mrs. Vanderspritts, the corner house of Bush lane (I think) in Canon street just by London stone, where he courted her when he came up in Term time. At length they were marryd at Pinchbeck on Fryday the 28 May 1686, by the Vicar Mr. Mitchel, (The Poesie of his ring, I have obtaind

[14] My Fa^r. lived at Holbech 1682.—W. S.

whom God ordaind, which I have now by me), A great concourse of neighboring Gentlemen & Relations being present. Going thro' Spalding upon their Return to Weston in great Speed, as is the custom at Weddings in the Country, an old Gentlewoman who was my Fa^rs. clyent calld to him very sollicitously enquiring whose Wedding it was, & took it very ill that he rode away without informing her, as I have heard him pleasantly relate it. Between Spalding & Mr. Bullens house, the company being all upon full speed, my Mo^r. who was an excellent Horsewoman, being upon a fine young Gelding of my Grandfather Bullens, fairly outstript all the company & reached her Fa^rs. house leaving them behind, very merrily whipping my Fa^rs. horse & himself too, & joking him for being deserted by his Bride.

In about half a year after, my Mo^r. miscarried; & on Monday the 7th Novemb. 1687 between 7 & 8 at night I was born[15] in my Fathers (more probably in my Uncle Stukeleys) house in Holbech, in the chamber the south east corner of the house next the Garden (as I suppose) called the blue chamber. This house my Fa^r. bought of Mr. Thacker, with 9 or 10 acres of ground under it, which he improvd very much by building a great part of the house, new wainscotting, cieling &c. & the pastures he planted with trees, the orchard with Fruit; he built very fine stables, back house, somer house, walls round the yard & Garden, set Quick hedges round the pastures and vistos of Ash, Oak, Elm & Walnut. The Field between the Front of the house and the Vicarige house he made into a grove, a Fine Avenue leading into the church yard. This he calld the Walk, in imitation of that at Uffington, by which appellation it is still known. He heightned all the roads leading to the house, carrying thither many thousand cartloads of earth,

[15] My Fa^r. then a month above 30. My Mother 19. Mrs. Blesset was my mothers midwife, & Frances Clements my nurse. I suckt of my Mo^r. about a week & then was brought up by the Spoon, & was the only child she indulgd so far, for tho' she was the fondest Parent in the world yet she had that peculiarity that she could not show in the common feminine tenderness, so that she scarce in her life ever kisst any of her children, & I remember perfectly well that even at the age of 16 I was a perfect stranger to giving a common salute to a woman. I was christned the 21 following by Mr. Pimlow Vicar, Wm. Ambler, Esq., now living in Spalding, Mr. Wm. Wallatt of Weston, my Godfathers & my Grandmother Bullen 2d wife to my Grandfa^r. my Godmother. My Mo^r. kept the clothes I was baptised in & my sister now has them.—W. S.

filling up for the most part a great pitt by the side of Barley Pitt & planting Trees upon them. He made several fishponds in the yards which he stockt with Pike, built a Dove house wherein were an excellent & plentiful breed of Pigeons, made a new well, and was the cause of all the wells in Town being dug, which was a great benefit to the Country so scarce of water in summer time, that Pump at the old Seat of the Family being the only one in the Parish at that time. He sett his heart very much upon improveing the Town where his ancestors had lived for many generations, was the great instrument of building the large Mercat Cross[16] there, the Rose & Crown Inn,[17] bringing the Butter Trade thither, & obtaind a Post to come from Spalding to bring the letters. He was made churchwarden, when he erected a new Reading Desk, & Pulpit for the Minister, & seats in the Church.[18] He new built the wall between the church yard & the Street, was very earnest in collecting Contributions for rebuilding the Vicarige house.[19] He purchased of S^r. Geo. Humble a parcell of old shops in the Mercat place by the Bridge, & at vast expence rebuilt 5 new houses thereon. He spard no cost in making good brick and lime, fetching the stone from Lincoln, & fine oak timber from Tumby Wood, and coverd them all with tile or slate which till then was a stranger there. He new built the Checquer Inn & made fine vaults of brick, was instrumental in promoting more building all over the Town, & in planting Trees & quick sett hedges, so that the Country looks all like a Garden, & in Summer time yields to none for pleasantness. He assisted in taking in large tracts of Marsh land from the Sea, & was principally concernd in Mr. Belgraves new intake; was very zealous in all works of sewers for draining the country, opening the

[16] No Market Cross now exists. There is a lamp post upon a stone base in the centre of the road, which stone has been thought to have been the base of a cross taken down in 1683.

[17] There is a Rose and Crown Inn not far from the Stukeley grounds; and the Chequer Inn, alluded to below, is now the chief Hotel, just opposite the church, and is said to have been built on the site of All Saints Hospital.

[18] The Desk and Pulpit were removed in the time of the Rev. J. Morton, forty-five years ago; and the whole of the seats cleared away in 1867.

[19] The present Vicarage was built between 1833 and 1840; but two rooms of the former house remain.

sluices, scowring out falls, & had obtaind Orders from the Commissioners at Spalding for erecting one or more Water Engines in the Parish, but, he dying soon after, the work fell to the ground. He had barges came up with lime stone, & other materials from the Wash up the River, to the Church Bridg which was never done before or since. He made vast plantations of young trees, sowing acorns & other plants, & setting them in the borders of his Fields. I transplanted since his Death some hundreds of them, & oaks among the rest raisd from his acorns, which I carryed in Wagons to sett in Distant places.

He was in person not tall, fat, of small bones, facetious in company, good humord tho' a little passionate, of a Generous disposition, of an open undesigning freedom of speech, exact to his word, affable & courteous, condescending to the meanest, respectful to his superiors, careful in the education of his children, I have heard him say that if he had but a groat in the world he would lay out 3d. of it to give them learning, a great encourager of Industry, lovd to have many workmen imployd & constantly paid them every Saturday night. A true & indefatigable Friend, & one who had or deservd no Enemy, kind to his Relations even to a Fault, a sincere Lover of his Country & the National Church; I cannot determine the party he was of, but in matters of Elections he ever promoted the Interest of those he thought the honestest Patriot & spard no pains or cost in doing it. He was a stickler in the Revolution from his enmity to Popery & arbitrary Power. He understood the Latin Language well. I have a book of Phrases collected out of Horace by him when a Schoolboy, well done & handsomly written, & a great quantity of his Exercises & verses in Latin & Greek, Translations in the same languages. He had a good English stile. He affected a jocose good humord way of speaking in common conversation, & was master of all the good Qualitys that became his Profession vastly distant from the ill ones. No person found him slack in giving the honestest advice to his Clyent, nor would he be engagd upon any terms in a cause which he suspected to be knavish, which the success of his Practise sufficiently evidences, for he was remarkably happy that

way, & seldom had a tryal went against him.[20] He was strenuously concernd in managing that famous suit between the Impropriator of the parsonage of Holbech & the Town, which they have ever since been sensible of in its good consequences in relation to the modus of tythes, and there was a notable Ballad made of it, wherein he had the chief hand, the Burden being (which I remember ever since a schoolboy)

For George[21] without Garter
has lost his sham Charter
for tithing lambs after
not on clipping day,

He had a good knack at Poetry & Rhyming, a tuneable voice & could sing tolerably well. When young he exercisd himself in ringing & promoted the ringing Loft much which was erected in the steeple.

He took great care of the publick concerns & Accounts of the Parish. The Lord Lievtenant of the County, the Marquis of Lindsey, now D. of Ancaster, gave him a Lieutenants commission in the Militia which he kept to his Death, & offerd to put him into the Commission of the Peace but he declind it. In Aug. 1695 he was elected one of the Stewards at a great Meeting of all the Attorneys in the Countys of Northton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Rutland & Isle of Ely, at Suly in Northtonshire. He was very affectionate to his wife, tender yet reasonably strict to his children, a kind master to his servants & Laborers. Friendly to all his Brother Practitioners, Loyal to his Prince, a Zealous enemy to Popery & Tyranny, attachd to the Church of England, & against persecuting the Dissenters, never saying any thing worse of them than that they thought differently from him, & the surest way to lessen their numbers was to leave them to their own way ; that Truth needed not & would never gain Proselytes

[20] Indefatigable in serving thos that trusted their affairs in his hands; ready to lend his advise & money to those that wanted it, & in vindicating them from wrong & oppression ; the common Father of the inferior part of the parish, very charitable to the industrious poor, & would not fail to sett them to work himself, or enable them to carry on their particular trades & business. His tenants & dependants were sure of a constant Friend in him, & every one strove to be under his cognizance & regard.—W. S.

[21] Alluding to Lord George who held it under the Bp. of Lincoln.—W. S.

by Force, nor lose by Lenity & good usage; & indeed all the Dissenters of the parish, of whatever denomination, trusted their business in his hands, tho' he was the farthest person from favoring their Opinions, & would often mildly reason with them upon their disputes. Never any Country Gentleman left a fairer character, nor was more regretted, For upon news of his unexpected Death a General Grief struck thro' the whole country. Mr. Jay of Fleet, a Good Neighbor & Gentleman of Estate, was so concerned at it that he could not goe to Dinner that day & said he should not live long after him, & indeed he dyd in less than a years time. Mr. Wm. Wallis never mentioned my Father to me but tears burst out, & to this day none of my old Neighbors meet me without expressing the most sensible demonstrations of the loss of him, & remembrance of his particular services to them & their great Loss, & the universal detriment the country sustaind thereby, & Indeed, ever since, the Face of the country is alterd & the parish dwindled away to nothing. No order nor regulation observd among them, for want of his powerful mediation & moderation to stifle their little Feuds of Contention, & conduct the business of the Public by his superior management & regulation.

He had nothing to begin the world withall but his pen & ink, & left an Estate of his own acquiring of about 200£ p. ann, too small to suspect he usd indirect means for obtaining it, & doubtless he might honestly have got much more but he thought it sufficient to put his children into a capacity of making their Fortunes by their own industry in Business, & that it was preferable to setting them above the world & in a state of independency, which renders young people too obnoxious[22] to all the vanitys & errors, affluence and their years prompt them to. He rightly observd that a view of business & making ones self considerable was the truest spur to that laudable ambition & exercise of our own Facultys which turns the fire of youth out of the wrong path, & train of appetites they would naturally persue, into the track of merit & endeavoring to excell; That a suitable employment fills up the early vacancys of life & cutts off the opportunitys of the idle pursuits, the keeness of our sensations

[22] *i. e.* liable.

but too naturally prompts us too ; & being sett right in our first going out into the high road of Virtue is half the journey, an Improveing understanding & judgment of things then continually ripening upon us will probably make us useful members of Society, & teach us to acquit ourselves well in all its characters that Providence shall afterwards place us in. Whereas being wholly exempt from the cares of providing the necessary supports of our stations, & proposing no prospects but the satisfaction of animal Inclinations, we being a scandal upon our species as well as Family, & effectually ruin the Fortunes our Ancestors have too liberally provided for us, not knowing the care & diligence they took to raise it.

Indeed my Fa^r. toward the latter end of his short life grew very indolent as to business, & would entirely have left it off but for my mothers persuasions, he refusd being steward to the College of St. Johns Cambr. for their lands in Holl. Mr. Duncomb offerd him the Mannor of Holbech, S^r. Edw^d. Irby the care of his Estate thereabouts, & several other very profitable Stewardships he might have had from my Uncle Stukeley but he peremptorily refusd em, & I beleive the chief engagement he had to continue the affairs of his profession was in order to leave it to some of his children, he kept the Burlyon mannor in Gedney belonging to Lord Stanford, & the Cullyer Rents there of Lord Ossulstones. He was a lover of Family & other Antiquitys. Once when I was with him at Court keeping there, when his Clerk, he orderd me to take out the old Inscription cut upon the south door of the Church,[23] & the Inscription upon the fine old Tomb of the Welbys[24] an antient & worthy Family in these parts related to us ; & my dexterity at it made him commend me which probably was the first seeds of my love of Antiquitys.

About 1690 I learnt the first Rudiments of Letters of Mrs. Collingwood, an old decay'd Gentlewoman at Holbech, who

[23] The inscription alluded to is on the south door of Gedney church, 3½ miles from Holbech, and is as follows :—" Pax Xti sit huic domui et omnibus habitantibus in ea. Hic requies nostra."

[24] The Welby monument is a slab, bearing a Brass figure, with the following inscription :—" Orate pro a'i'a dominæ Johannæ Welby quondam uxoris Ricardi Welby senioris et filiæ Ric'i Leyke militis que obiit 18° die Decembris Ano Dni mccccIviii. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus."

taught all the Children in the Parish, & in 1692 I was put to the Free-School at the Church there, which was founded by the Family of the Farmers, & by them, & other Benefactors together, endowd with lands & tenements to the yearly value of £40 or 50 ℔ anñ. my Fa$^{r.}$ being one of the trustees of that Charity. The Ma$^{r.}$ then was the learned Mr. Edw$^{d.}$ Kelsal, who in 4 years time left us for the School of Boston, & afterwards became the Vicar there, & dyd last summer (1719). To him at Holbech succeeded Mr. W$^{m.}$ Smith, about 1696, a Leicestershire Gent, chiefly introduced by my Fa$^{r.}$ recommended by Mr. W$^{m.}$ Belgrave who had a good estate in the Country. My Fa$^{r.}$ likewise obtained a Benefaction of £10 ℔ anñ. from Mr. Charles Bellet of Clements Inn, whose estate at Holbech he was steward for, & stood Godfather to my sister now living, this was p$^{d.}$ as long as he livd. He was buryed at Strubby, where a small Estate fell to me about 1716 by the Death of my old Aunt Whiteing who before was Widow to my Grandfather Bullins Bro$^{r.}$

[I could walk alone when I was a year old.]

In the year 1694 I learnt to write of Mr. Coleman who taught us in the Quire of the Church. He had a mighty knack of drawing with his Pen, which Incited my natural Inclination that way, & I was ever after endeavoring to divert myself in it, & generally carryed the bell from my Cotemporary Imitators. He dyd some years after and was buryed in the churchyard of Holbech, in the north-east corner between the Church & Quire. Some few years after, I went a journey on horseback to visit an Aunt, elder sister to my Mo$^{r.}$ who marryd Mr. Leonard Thompson living in Hagnaby, near Bullingbroke, where we passd thro' Boston, & visited our numerous Relations living thereabouts. I drew then a Map (after a sort) of all my Journey, which returning I showd to my schoolfellows, & surprizd 'em with strange Relations of the high countrys as we calld 'em, which was a new world to me, bred up in our Level & had no other notion of hills & mountains than what I had formd in my own mind, from the words in the Latin Grammar. The next morning at my Aunts when I got up & saw from my chamberwindows the adjacent Elevation of Keal hill, I was infinitely at a loss to have a true Idea of the place & the Church at top, & nothing could preven

me, tho' sufficiently tird & sore with rideing before, from taking a journey up to it, so I was conducted by my Aunt's man, Philip English, who since dyd at Medlam house Farm in the Fen, I remember I was so silly as to ask him, (being fond of knowing the origine of things,) whether it was not made by one Keal & thence derived its name, & nothing sufficiently can express the emotion of my passions upon so new a scene of Nature. The variety of ascents, the fine Prospect, gave me a satisfaction I was an utter stranger to before, & I fancyd myself in an enchanted world. Whilst we stayd there I was strangly delighted with a brook that ran before my Aunts door, & could not be easy till I had tracd it up to the very Fountain head, & learnt how it issud from the Ground, & then I conceivd so strong an affection for that country that I never could rightly relish my native plains again, & even when I came to live & practise at Boston I always thought my self peculiarly happy, & took all opportunitys to visit this country & the Wolds again, & felt an uncommon pleasure when I was mounting these hills, the primitive face of the Earth, & turnd my back of the low country which I esteemd only as the leavings of the Ocean & artificial Ground.

Whilst I was a schoolboy I learnt to dance of Mr. Butler among the other young Fry of the Town, & my Fa^r. engagd Mr. Smith, our Schoolmaster, to teach me to play on the Flute, & I found it serviceable to my health,[25] that gentle exercise strengthening my lungs which were naturally weak, insomuch that I was several times in danger of falling into a consumption which seems transmitted to me from my Grandfa^r. Bullen, but by the care of Dr. Nutton of Spalding I recoverd. At this time I was always possessed with a mighty inclination of retiring into the Woods[26] & little shady places in the Parish & round about, so

[25] I usd to be troubled in my youth & all my Brors. & Sister with kyb'd heels in winter time, & chapd hands in severity of weather from an acrimony of the blood. My Uncle Stukeley usd to be affected after the same manner even whilst he was a young man.—W. S.

[About this time happend near a total eclipse of the Sun, which I remember was an agreeable sight to me.]—W. S.

[26] Quapload oak wood near a farm of my Fars. like that described by Plutarch, v. Thesei. densissimam sylvam asparagoq et fruitice consitam.—W. S.

that on holydays I generally passd a good deal of time there, & whilst the other boys were busy in hunting for birds nests, I busyd myself in reading some book I carryd in my pocket, or contemplating the shrubs & plants, & cutting my Name on the bark of trees with the date, many of which in the parish I have seen since still remaining.

Mr. Kelsal our Master usd to make us bring abstracts from the sermon on Munday mornings, which I had so good an art at taking that I could furnish some of my school fellows with portions at a reasonable rate, & drove a considerable traffic that way. Once, when very young, I took a fancy to play the truant & absconded for 2 or 3 days, but was catchd by my Fa$^{r.}$ on horseback in an unseasonable hour & place & sent captive to school, but with an injunction to be spared for the first fault.

I learnt on the Flute afterwards of Mr. Herring, Organist at Sutton, who went to Rome on the Jubilee year with my Lord Exeter that dyd abroad. I had a tolerable knack of making English & Latin verses, which was encouragd by Mr. Smith, & my Fa$^{r.}$ who frequently gave me subjects out of the Scripture & other heads to exercise my Talent upon, & he would be particularly pleasd to read 'em over. I usd to goe a simpling with Mr. Ascough, Apothecary in the Town, into Fleet Woods, & knowing a pretty many plants, layd, I believe, the Foundation for my Inclinations to the study of Physic in that early age.

Mr. Belgrave, who was bred at Oxford, & an ingenious Gent, being frequently at my Fathers house, would be talking with my Master & Fa$^{r.}$ among other learned subjects, upon Astronomy, & I endeavord always to listen behind the screen to their discourse, particularly when they were upon the topic of the earths motion, which I perceivd Mr. Belgrave was firmly persuaded of But I thought it so improbable a notion that I set myself to work to collect, from Scripture and my own little Reasoning, all the Arguments I could muster up, & had them in a book so as that it made a little volume, drawing at the same time schemes of the planetary Orbs as I conceivd 'em to be, & would sometimes venture to argue with them upon that head. Several years after when my conceptions of these matters were better formed I burnt my Book which my Fa$^{r.}$ was very angry at, for he would often

fetch it to read to Company, being pleasd with my attempt tho' I suppose not much convincd by my weak argumentation. I usd to converse very much with the Parish Clark, Wm. Pepper, a tenant of my Fa^rs. who taught me something of the use of the Quadrant, & Dialling, & some Astrology withal, so that I could take the height of a steeple, & readily erect a scheme of twelve houses, & was very fond of the art, till the University corrected my Judgment in those matters. Mr. Brampton, Organist of Sutton, a mathematician, usd to be with my Fa^r. some time & I was mightily delighted w^th. his company; he had a knack in Astrology, & Physiognomy, & the like, & would often tell me I was born to good Fortune but he did not acquaint me with the rules of his art. Mr. William Tidd, whom my Fa^r. employd in tyling the houses he built, was another correspondent of mine in such amusements, & Mr. W^m. Day who lives now at Spalding, who was very ingenious in Drawing & Painting, increased my Love & Practise in the exercise of the pen, & I followd the trade of map making so that I had delineated pretty good plans of our whole parish as far as my Travels reachd, & by degrees made maps of the whole country. I had improvd my writeing & fac simile, so that I was a perfect master of Secretary, & Text, & Chancery, and Court hand, that my Fa^r. resolved to take me to his own business, & declind admitting any clerks upon that account. I affected Carving very much, & cut heads & figures out of Wood and Brick and Stone, some of which my Fa^r. would take & place in his buildings. One head now stands in the Gavel end of the study he built anew at his house, next the Garden, & I became so considerable a mechanic, that when any Poppet shows came to Town I presently imitated them, & made Scenes, Figures with moveable Legs, & Arms, & Strings to them, & usd to perform very notably before a great spectators of my School fellows on a holiday, & had a huge collection of such wooden Gentry. I likewise at this time had a strange propensity to Building which was either an *extraduce* Inclination or Imitation at least of my Fa^r. for I made little brick molds, & temperd clay, & burnt the bricks I made, many 1000, & then cut them into tapering forms, & practised Edifices in Minniature, & was very diligent in making & trying all sorts of Arches, &

finding out the principles upon which their strength depends, & the different forms & weights that they would sustain. One of my Fathers men had got the collection of old songs made on Robin Hood, & among the rest of his company my Name sake, which he usd to sing over to us in a winters evening. This set my head upon Archery, so that I made me & my Bro$^{rs.}$ Bows & arrows, & we became very expert at Archery, so that I have frequently killd a small bird when we rambled about the fields. I imagine this was very serviceable too in my health in opening the Thorax & lungs, & gave me a vast strength in my arms, so that I can break an ordinary Manchester Bow with drawing it.

About this Time I remember I took a fancy for old Coyns & Medals, & Mr. Lenton of Fleet finding a whole urn full of Roman Brass coyn in that Parish, I got several of them which I have to this day. One odd humor I had of burying several different peices in boxes up & down in my Fathers pastures which lye there now. All which fancys were but the dawnings of those studys which I pursu'd at more mature years. Mr. Pettit who kept an Inn at Holbech, & had been brought up at Hayes Printing house at Cambridg, was a collector of coyns & other antiquitys, & encouragd me in such amusements, several of his I have now by me of his gift, as likewise an old casting mold of black marble. I suppose it Saxon because one of the faces of the coyn is a mitred figure, the other a lyon of that date; it was found in Grantchester plowd lands near Cambridge. There was about this time an old brass seal dug up in my Uncle Stukeley's Garden, having cut in it two coats of arms, one a portcullis, the other a cockatrice, between them a man in long robes, the Leg end SOVRÆBLÆÐEVSOLER.[28] I gave it to S$^{r.}$ Hans Sloan.

I had been for some time at the top of our School at the age of 13, & had got a relish for learning, & the difficultys being conquer'd I took a real pleasure there, & it was with reluctance I left it. I writing a good hand, my Father took me to his business then, being about the latter end of the year 1700, intending to bring me up to the Law for some time with him, & then that I should prepare myself by study for the Gown in London. He gave me great encouragement & advantages in that business,

[28] Not decypherable.

I had by Clerks Fees, Bonds & the like got a sum of money. But that profession did not at all suit my Genius, For I was never without some of my School Books & Classics in my Desk, & whenever my Fa$^{r.}$ was out of the way I was much more eager upon them than my business which upon all occasions went heavily thro' my hands, tho he laid all Temptations in my way to forward me. I rode about the country with him, & was usd as his Equal in all Company. He usd to represent to me that if I chose to follow the Common Law I might succeed him at Holbech to great advantage, where all our Relations livd, & the whole country at our own Disposal. He hinted to me his intentions of my marrying an heiress there, of a Family nearly allyd to me, who had an estate in the Parish equal to his own. If I rather chose to make a figure at the Bar, he doubted not but his Interest & Acquaintance could put me forward to advantage, & often flattered me that he had ever conceived thoughts of my Being a Great Man, which I always wonderd at. I always came to London with him at the Terms (first in June 1701), but whatever little time I had to spare I generally spent in vieuing the buildings, monument, & frequenting Booksellers shops. Going thro' Great & Little Stukeley near Huntington in one of our Journeys, my Fa$^{r.}$ told me those Towns were the place whence our Name & Family came, & where our Ancestors formerly lived. Our Country Lawyers in their Travel usd to call them, by way of Joke, Adlard & John Stukeley, in allusion to my Uncles & Fa$^{rs.}$ name.

My Fa$^{r.}$ took me to the Playhouse with him to see the Yeoman of Kent acted, the first I had been at. Another time I went with him to the House by the Waterside, since demolishd, in Baldwins Gardens. I went with him to Wolwich to see the Royal Sovereign launchd.[1] S$^{t.}$ Pauls I took particular delight in, & would clamber up the scaffolds & ladders among the workmen to observe their arts & Engines. I remember then the

[1] I lay with my Fa$^{r.}$ that night at Staple Inn, that the prodigious great wind was which ragd all over England, untild half the city, blew down an infinite number of trees, as we observd in our journey home, & the top of Waltham Cross. St. Brides Steeple was just then finishd. My Fa$^{r.}$ wakd me several times in the night, but I slept so sound that I never took notice of it.—W. S.

Cupola was open at top, being carryd up about as high as the innermost Iron Balcony. When we went to Westm^r. instead of hearing the Tryals I was busy at the Booksellers stalls, & generally filld my Pockets home with Books which he usd to observe & chide me for spending my money. I bought Microscopes, & Burning Glasses, Prospect Glasses, magnetic compasses, Dials, & all sorts of that kind of Ware, & was terribly puzzled to hide 'em from him & convey 'em down into the country. I bought several Books of Astronomy, & Anatomy, & Physic, which at all leisure hours I was continually poring upon, & drawing schemes from 'em. In short my Fa^r. found all prevailing symptoms of my eager Inclinations to a study of a more refined Nature than that of the Law. I usd to goe to Lincoln with him at the Assizes, & we was upon our Journey thither the Sunday that news came of K. Williams Death, (Mar: 1702) But was more delighted in the Cathedral than attending the Judges, & in viewing the old Monuments, the Ruins of the Bps Palace, & old Churches, & Reliques of Antiquity in the Town. When at home I frequently absented my self to range alone into the woods to gather herbs & simples, & conceivd a passionate Desire for the study of Physic, which I thought would fully satiate my Philosophical Genius. And at last my Fa^r. was resolvd to humor the Bent of my mind & send me to the University[2] which I eagerly desird, the Vicar of the Town Mr. Pimlow having then Two sons there who had been my schoolfellows, & at Vacations they had fir'd me with fine storys of the way of Living there. My Bro^r. John who was next to me in age being at [this] time able to succeed me as my Fa^rs. Clerke.

About then I had an instance, which I can't forget, of an unaccountable internal motion, or extraordinary notice of an Event, whereof I have since upon some occasions observd the like. My Bro^r. and I lay together in the same bed in the blue chamber, & for four or five nights together I was strangely disturbed in my sleep with Dreams of Robbers, and that our house

[2] Lads then at the University of our country. John & Ambrose Pimlow Mr. And. Pern of Leverington (who dyd parson of Stathern), Mr. Park of Lutton, Mr. Bertie, & Mr. Hook of Sutton, Mr. Fish of Gedney, Mr. Petit of Holbech.—W. S.

was broke open, that I constantly awoke in the night very much frighted & usd to tell my Bro^r. of it. So far was I alarmd at it that before I went to bed I took some pains to bolt & barricade the chamber door which I had never done before, till one night, after as sound a sleep as ever I had in my life, I was wakend by the servant maid knocking at the chamber door in the morning to tell me the house was broke open. I got up & found that an Iron bar in the Garden window just under me was forc'd out & the house had been plunderd. My Fathers Desk in the study was broke open & some money taken away, & some peices of plate, & the like, which were scatterd about the house, & we found that two or 3 horsemen had been in the yard & Garden who had committed the Robbery, but we never could find them out. They took away among other things a fine hunting scymeter tipt with silver, & a knife in it, given me by my Aunt Ampleford,[3] & a silver edgd hat which was the first & only one I ever had. We had some notice that one of the Rogues was afterward hangd at Peterburgh or Huntington. But it was a thing very infrequent in our country, and of which I had no reason to have any natural apprehensions of, & made a deeper impression upon me.

In Easter Term 1703 my mother was at London which was the last time. She lodgd in a house in Ducks Court, whose Garden came under our chamber windows in Staple Inn, which chambers my Fa^r. bought when he first began to practise, & my uncle had half of them, viz^t. those up one pair of stairs on the left hand, they were rebuilt 1700, Inner or Garden Court. The Door was open'd thence into Southampton buildings since his Death. That Term my Fa^r. was engagd in a great peice of work in making writings settling & selling all Mr. Belgraves Estate in our country. Mr. Belgrave, Mr. Benj. Saunderson, Mr. Tyrer, Coz. Rob. Bullin & his wife, Mr. Hadley Coney, & others, being purchasers. My Fa^r. Mo^r. & I usd to dine together every day at Mr. Shepherds, the Crown, over ag^t. Staple Inn Gate in Holborn.

[3] Jane Stukeley married in 1682 to John Ampleford, who died in 1701, the last of a long line. The following inscription is on his monument in Gedney Church :—

"Ultimus a maribus generosa stirpe creatus
Ultimus antiqui Nominis ille fuit."

Part of that Estate, of w^h. I wrote the writings, being in Holbech Marsh, was bought by my wives fa^r. Williamson, & sold by his son for £300 w^h. was p^d. me for my wives fortune.

I was admitted Pensioner in Corpus Christi, or Bennit College, Cambridg, Nov. 20, 1703. I was examined by my countryman old Mr. Beck,[4] the senior Fellow, & Mr. Waller;[5] my Tutor was Mr. Thomas Fawcett[6] recommended by Mr. Dodson, Bro^r. to my Uncle Dodson, at that time Butler of Kings College. I went to reside there about Lã day following, & kept in the ground chamber in Katherin Hall Court, next the Walk that leads to the Gate, my study was the first corner of the College on the right hand going from the street to the gate. Mr. John Brand, now living near Norwich, was my chum & at that time Janitor & Chappel Clerk. I was, soon after, Scholar of the House & removed into my Scholarship Chamber, the ground room on the left hand, the first stair case on the right hand of the Court beyond the corner; my study that in the room, & bed that next the fire place. I had not been a month in the University before I made a map[7] of the whole Town.

I was matriculated Spring 1704. I staid all that year in College, applying myself to the accustomd studys, & constantly attending Lectures, sometime twice or thrice a day, & Chappel thrice a day, & scarce missed three times all the while I staid in College. My Tutor, & Mr., now Dr., Danny,[8] afterwards Chap-

[4] Mr. Samuel Beck contributed £10 towards the repairing and beautifying the west side of the college.

[5] John Waller, B.D., Rector of S. Benedict's Church, Cambridge, from 1702 to 1707, was instituted in 1716 to the Vicarage of Grantchester, which he held together with the Rectory of Little Wilbraham, Camb., to the time of his death in 1718.

[6] Thos. Fawcett, B.D., President of the College, and a most excellent Tutor, was educated at Abp. Tenison's School, St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and was one of those considerable scholars who were brought as Instances of Mr. Postlewayte's (Master of that School) great abilities for the instruction of youth. He was Rector of S. Benedict's Church, Camb., from 1707 to 1711, and was preferred to the Rectory of Monks-Sleigh, Suff., but died before he left the College, and was buried in the chapel, 1717.

[7] This map is in one of Stukeley's volumes of Drawings, dated 1705, in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John, of Dinmore House.

[8] Dr. Danny dy'd at Spofforth Yorkshr. 1730.—W. S. For a brief Memoir of Danny see Stukeley's Common-place Book, *postea*.

lain to the Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Somerset, now Rector of Spofforth in Yorkshire, joind in reading to their respective Pupils. The former read to us in Classics, Ethics, Logic, Metaphysics, Divinity, & the other in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Philosophy, Astronomy, Trigonometry. Mr. Fawcett read to us in Tullys offices, the Greek Testament, Maximus Tyrius by Davis, Clerks Logics, Metaphysics, Grotius de jure Belli & Pacis, Pufendorf de Officio Nominis & Civis, Wilkins Natural Religion, Lock of human Understanding, Tullys Orations. Mr. Danny read to us in Wells Arithmetica numerosa & speciosa, Pardies Geometry, Tacquets Geometry by Whiston, Harris's use of the Globes, Rohaults Physics by Clark. He read to us Clarks 2 Volumes of Sermons at Boyles Lectures, Varenius Geography put out by S^r. Isaac Newton, & many other occasional peices of Philosophy, & the Sciences subservient thereto. These courses we went thro with so much constancy that with moderate application we could scarce fail of acquiring a good knowledg therein.

All this while I turnd my mind particularly to the study of Physick, & in order thereto began to make a diligent & near inquisition into Anatomy & Botany, in consort with Hobart, a senior Lad of our College who was enterd into that study, & since dead. With him I went frequently a simpling, & began to steal dogs & dissect them & all sorts of animals that came in our way. We saw too, many Philosophical Experiments in Pneumatic Hydrostatic Engines & instruments performed at that time by Mr. Waller, after parson of Grantchester, where he dy'd last year beeing professor of chymistry, & the doctrine of Optics & Telescopes & Microscopes, & some Chymical Experiments, with Mr. Stephen Hales[9] then Fellow of the College, now of the Royal Society. I contracted acquaintance with all the Lads (& them only) in the University that studyd Physic, & Swallow of Pembroke who took his Batchelor of Physics degree while I was

[9] I drew out Mr. Hales's machine of the planets motions which he first projected, & gave the idea of the horarys. We were meditating to begin another but my fathers death prevented it.—W. S. See Common-place Book, *vostea*. A drawing of the machine "invented and executed by Mr. Stephen Hales, about 1705," is given in one of the Volumes of Drawings, in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

there, & since practised near or at Bp Stortford, now dead; Child of Magdalen who now practises at Lavenham Suffolk, & Parry Humphry, who both took the same degree, the latter now lives in North Wales; Joseph Sparkes, of S$^{t.}$ Johns, who now lives at Peterburgh; Henry Stebbing, of Katherin Hall, who since took Orders, & has signalisd himself ag$^{t.}$ the Bp. of Bangor; Kitchener of Queens College, since dead; Dr. Ashenhurst, now living in Trinity College; Dr. Addenbrook,[9] now dead. I was acquainted with Dr. Crask, since dead, at Bury St. Edmonds. With these I usd to range about once or twice a week the circumjacent country, & search the Gravel & Chalk pits for fossils. Gogmagog hills, the Moors about Cherry Hinton, Grantchester, Trumpington, Madingley Woods, Hill of health, Chesterton, Barnwell, were the frequent scenes of our simpling toyl, armed with Candleboxes & Rays catalogus. We hunted after Butterflys, dissected frogs, usd to have sett meetings at our chambers, to confer about our studys, try Chymical experiments, cut up Dogs, Cats, & the like.

About 1705 Mr. Hales & Mr. Waller gatherd subscriptions to make the cold bath about a mile & a half out of Town.

Once Kitchener & I hired horses & rambled to Potton & Gamlingay a simpling, where going into the water in a great pond near an old seat very imprudently after dinner I had like to have been drowned, having drunk pretty freely, it being a very hot day.[10] Another time I went to Saffron Waldon, once I went with my Chum Johnson, now Fellow of S$^{t.}$ Johns, to Ely to visit my Aunt Wagstaff. Once I went to Peterburgh, where John & Ambrose Pimlow took orders, & I returnd that day. Once by my Fathers order I went to visit my Coz. Ann Thompson at Mr. Graystocks of Hildersham, (Jan: 1705), & these were all the times I rode out from Cambridg. My Fa$^{r.}$ usd to visit me in his journeys to & from London, (July 18, 1704), & the first time, among other books, he brought me for a

[9] John Addenbrook, M.D., formerly Fellow of Catharine Hall, in 1719 left £4000 to found a Physical Hospital, which by an Act of Parliament was made a general one. It was opened in 1766, and is partly maintained by voluntary contributions.

[10] The pleasures of Simpling workd in my mind a wonderful sense of Natures beautiful variety, & thos silent amusements.—W. S.

present Osborns advice to a Son which [he] liked mightily, but told me withal that part about Love & Marriage did not belong to me & I need not be hasty in reading it over, tho It confirmd me pretty much in following the advice he had several times given me not to think on that state till I was as old as he was when he marryd viz$^{t.}$ 30. I had, the last time I was with him in Town (Mar. 1703-4), bargaind with Mr. Moxon for a pair of Globes, & bought of him his book of the use of them, & made my Bro,$^{r.}$ who was now with my Father, my Deputy privately to pay for them, which I reckond a mighty Ornament to my study.

In Sturbridg Fair time (Sept. 1704) my Fa$^{r.}$ & Mo$^{r.}$ & Mrs. Saunderson of Holbech, & my Aunt Anna Bullin, made a journey to see me.

The Correspondence I unavoydably kept up with my Townsmen & Countrymen first learnt me to smoak Tobacco, & upon Tryal, which was at a visit they all made me in my own chamber, I finding it to agree pretty well with me, & the fashionableness of it among the Students, induced me to continue the custom, & I doe beleive it has been somewhat serviceable to my health carrying off some of the superfluous humidity of my constitution; for doubtless so plentiful an evacuation by the Salivary glands in such habits cannot but be of use, & may prevent or diminish several unthought of indispositions. I was the rather incouragd to it by the determination of my studys, thinking it useful against infection of distempers, & the stink of animals we dissected. I had then with me Ambrose Pimlow, now minister at Castle acre & Rougham in Norfolk, an Ingenious Lad, for whom I always had a great kindness, & there was a great intimacy between us & harmony of thought. When I was in the country at my Fa$^{rs.}$ house he understood I could smoke, & once tolde me, when he was taking a Pipe alone at home, that I might bear him company, but because he had never asked me before when in other Company I refusd, & he never saw me smoak.

7 Nov$^{r.}$ 1704. My Fa$^{r.}$ sent me word they observd my birth day with all my young relations in the country.

Feb: 1705. The Queen was at Cambridg, came from Newmarket, returned at night, the prince being there. The scholars were placed on one side of the way from Emanuel Coll. to the

Regent Walk. A speech made in the Regent house. She dined at Trinity, Dr. Gowen[11] the Mr. of St. Johns made a speech to her in that College; went to prayers at Kings Chappel; Dr. James[12] Mr. of Queens made a speech to her at Queens; Dr. John Adams[13] Provost of Kings made a speech to her in the Chappell, I was by, he presented her with a Bible. She Knighted Sr. Isaac Newton after Dinner at Trinity, & the Vice Chancellor Dr. Ellis of Caius.[14]

I used to frequent, among the other Lads, the River in sheeps Green, & learnt to swim in Freshmens & Sophs pools as they are called, & sometime in Paradice, reckoning it a Beneficial Exercise. My Far. was at Cambridg July 7, 1705.

Whilst I was thus indulging my studys, & busy in not ignoble leisure, I had fully determind my thoughts to the study of Physic, & felicitated my self upon it, perceiving the noisy bar would never have been for my purpose, or consentaneous to my invincible modesty & want of assurance. I was thro'ly of the opinion of the person mentiond in the Great Poet

> Ille . . . . . .
> Scire potestates herbarum usumq medendi
> Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorius artes.
> [Æneid: Lib. xii. l. 396].

& would often reflect in my serious retirements upon the goodness & conduct of Providence in so disposing of me to humor my inclinations & give me full scope in satiating my desire of knowledge, I took great delight in going into St. Johns Gardens & studying there, & in the summer I spent many hours in poring more especially upon my Anatomical Authors, so that I had made my self Master of the Fabric of the human body, in which I was not a little assisted by my understanding the Draughts & Figures, so that I had nearly as good a notion of that Science at that time, tho I had never been at a human dissection, as I have now. I judgd I could better argue upon paper, if occasion was than viva voce, and that my temper would never suit with that tumultuous manner of reasoning & rugged kind of study. My

[11] Humphrey Gower, Master, 1679-1711.
[12] Henry James, Master, 1675-1717.
[13] Provost, 1712-19.
[14] John Ellis, Master, 1702-13.

Genius is of too tender a make & gentle disposition to admit of a forceable exertion of its self, like a temperate flame that glows in tranquility but is extinguished in a violent blast. I perceivd I was too nearly of the disposition both of my Fa^r. & Uncle, & the rest of the Family I have known, & wanted that Fire which I suppose my Grandfather had.

My Tutor Fawcet, being Bursar about this time, and the College Lawyer out of the way, he understanding my having been sometime Clerk to my Fa^r., sett me work to engross some College Leases, which I performd so well that he paid me the same price that his Attorney was to have.

I learnt French about this Time of Mons^r. Getière, a Refugee of that Nation, a person of good Learning & had studyed Physic; & designed to learn Italian for I had thoughts of travelling; especially to Rome which place I have ever had the most earnest desire of seeing, thinking there is all that can possibly satisfy the most curious Enquirer. That City, which has been the Residence of the Greatest Genius's that ever lived, firing my Ambition to breath in Italian Air, & could only tempt me to undergoe the fatigues & dangers of foreign Expeditions where I might behold the Pantheon, the Pillars, the Obelisks, the Gates, the Amphitheaters, & all that Art has to boast of Great & Venerable. But my hopes were frustrate, & Imagination alone & Prints must supply the want of Real inspection; & had I gone 'tis not unlikeley their Painting, Statuary, Music, their sober way of living, would have suited so well to my tast & constitution that I should have been content to pass my Life there. However, in some measure to allay my thirst at leisure hours, I drew out a whole paper book of the Antient & Modern Structures there, which I have still by me.

But now I draw near the unhappy interruption of my learned Amusements, & the melancholy Catastrophe of my Fathers Life, which provd to me a long vacation indeed, amounting in the whole to some years, which I unavoydably was obligd to pass in regulating the disorders & troubles that then befel me on account of the Deaths of so many of my Family which happend in a short time, besides the great detriment that ensued to my Fortunes which my Fathers longer life in all probability would have

renderd much more considerable, & the pressures & difficultys I then underwent in so young an Age, & settling accounts & transacting business to which I was naturally unfitt as well as unacquainted withall, sate very heavy upon my spirits, & produced such a timidity so unnatural to my Temper as I could never recover for many years, till I had entirely extricated my self with a most unwearied Diligence, & a forceable resolution to stem the current of Fortunes Frowns, provide for the education of my surviving Bro^r. & Sister, & pay their portions & my own Debts, & sett my self above the meager malice of the world, & retrieve my Estate, & withal put my self into a fair Prospect of business & advancing in my Profession, which took up to my lasting Grief & detriment many of the best years of my Life when I was fittest for the spur of Ambition, & was most capable of pushing my way into the world with that alacrity & effect the most to be expected from juvenile blood. But In these distresses I still secretly adord the Great Providence of the world & his wise Dispensations, confiding intirely in his dispositions of me which I could not but beleive were the most happy for me, but at all events requird my most perfect submission & resignation. I comforted my self that I was but young & might still have many happy years in Reserve that would not fail to make me full amends ; that affliction is the best School of life, & the most effectual Regulator of the passions of the mind ; that by this means I might avoyd many fatal miscarriages, which a better Fortune would perhaps have insuard me in, & the Tide of prosperity in youthful Ardors might have shipwrackd me in the boiling Ocean of unthinking & unstable affluence, which now with a more contracted sail & careful steerage I might escape. Being sensible in my own Person of the Calamitys hanging over human Nature, & attendant upon every one in this state, might better prepare me for the important Charitys of our Profession & other Offices of Life where we can never avoyd concerns with the Calamitous & distressed, which gives us a scope to exercise that great duty of Philanthropy, the most perfect Imitation of the Divine Perfections, & rewards us with the pleasure of doing good to others, the most eminent perfection of our Nature.

After I had resided in College for one intire year, I us'd to

come into the Country now & then after the Terms were over, but vast caution did my Father use in permitting me to keep Company with my Academical Cotemporarys & Acquaintance there, for fear of drinking & contracting ill habits. He would take a very sensible pleasure in setting the Clergymen there, & any persons of learning, to examine & discourse with me about the Studys I had prosecuted in the University, & be highly pleased with their approbation of what I could answer upon these occasions. He had some years before, now & then, been seized with pretty violent fitts of the Gout, which were now much abated. But once he had a severe illness which I beleive was owing to an irregular paroxysm of that malady, & he really thought he should dye. He was never easy without my Company, & when alone would be counseling of me in the future conduct of my Life & in Family matters, as if it was his last advice, which drew the tears from my eyes, & made me inconsoleable. And still he would frequently insist upon his former declarations how much he verily beleivd I should live to be a considerable Man, & an ornament to his Family, which I could scarce take any otherwise than a Delirium, owing to his Illness; not being able to conceive any thing in my self that should promise so favorable a Prognostic, beyond his excessive Love of me, & that I being his eldest must of necessity have the principal Concern upon my hands, of looking after his posthumous affairs.

In the last year (1705) of his Life my Mother was brought to bed of a sister which was her last, & he sent for me down in Company with Mr. Richard Dodson, the Butler of kings College, ag$^{t.}$ the Christning. In the latter end of the year the child dyd. Octob.

May 1705 my Fa$^{r.}$ usd for the first time the handsome somerhouse he had built in his Garden, a good peice of work, where he was very merry with the Gossips, & the last time I ever was merry in his company.

At Christmas he made his Will, which he had never done before, & invited Mr. Pimlow the Minister to sup with him that he might wittness his sealing it.

July 1705, I was to have come down w$^{th.}$ my Fa$^{r.}$ to Holbech as he came from London, but my Aunt Stukeleys Coach

coming thence I went home in it. A. Ampleford gave me guinea then.

This winter 1705 I went to Chymical Lectures w$^{th.}$ S. Vigani

The beginning of Nov. 1705 I went to College again.

On Saturday morning Feb: 9, 1705-6 my Fa$^{r.}$ called o me at Cambridg in his last Journey to London. He sent fo me to breakfast with him at the black bear, my Bro$^{r.}$ John wit him, & seem'd, as I took particular notice, mighty chearful gay when I took my last & never to be forgotten farewell.

He had just before hurt his left thumb, I suppose against th saddle upon his horse's stumbling or the like accident, which wa some pain to him, & in his last Letter he wrote to my Mother a Holbech he tells he had that night been in Company with th Mr. Whichcot & Mr. Bertie, Knights for the Shire, who treate him & some more Gent. with Burton Ale, & that he was the firs that broke up company, but was then in perfect health, yet use that remarkable expression that his thumb still pained him & h beleived would never be right again. A day or two after, h was siezed with a violent pleurisie & sent for Dr. Wright, & M Wood an Apothecary near Staples Inn, he was blooded & blis terd & followed the Drs. orders, removing out of his own bed which joyned upon the Wall, into my Uncles being more conve nient for dressing his blisters, during which operation he expir in perfect mind after 2 or 3 days sickness. He was of a gros habit of body, & pretty fat & full of blood, & the distemper en creasd upon him very suddenly & soon determind his Fate, whic surprizd all the world of his acquaintance who lost a Friend i him. That very day that I expected him down at Cambridg upon his Return home, I was with Dr. Plumptre, then Fello of Queens, who at my Tutors request was giving me direction in the study of Physick, & a Messenger at 11 came to me to te me my Father was dead, for my Uncle had immediately dispatch Ben. Smith, then a Porter at Staples Inn, with my Fathers tw horses to carry the melancholy News to my Mo$^{r.}$ & leave one the horses for me to come up to Town. It can't be imagind, n [will] I relate, the strange shock so unexpected a message gav me, & for a minute or two I was as it were out of myself, b yet the reflection of the great Part I must bear in this extraor

dinary scene of my Family arm'd me with that necessary Magnanimity that I recalld my mind, & that minute took horse for London, meditating all the way upon so sudden an Event, & considering within myself what notices I might have had, or secret Intelligence, to forewarn me of so touching an Accident, but upon the strictest reflection nothing occurd to me that I could imagine portended this great Change in my Fathers & my own Life, which I admird, when considering that I had observd somewhat unusual of that sort upon trivial acc$^{ts.}$ before. And afterwards, upon enquiry of the precise time of his Expiring, I recollected what I was doing at that instant, it being about 12 or 1 oclock of the day. Feb. 28. 1705-6 thursday. I found I was simpling at that time, near the Bowling green house in the fields not far from Newnham, the most thoughtless & serene of any part of my Life. When I came to Staple Inn, where I found my Bro$^{r.}$ after a little while, I went into the Chamber where my Father dyd, & finding him lying in his Coffin upon the Ground I fell into a most violent Agony of tears & grief, out of which I could not retrieve my self till my Uncle came & joynd in the melancholy consort. My Mother sent me immediate Orders to bring his Corps down to be buryed at Holbech, cost what it would; & I took care to send for Mr. Turin the Painter, who was to have drawn his & my Mo$^{rs.}$ pictures that summer, to take the best resemblance he could at that time. My mother had been strangly disturbd with frightful Dreams for some time, & expressd her concern for my Fa$^{rs.}$ health several times to the Family, & when the Messenger came into the house, tho' she had never seen him before, as she met him in the room before she got down stairs cryd out with great vehemence *Mr. Stukeley is dead.* Mr. Rix & all the Neighbors who had learn't the Fatal News came rushing into the house that instant, & could scarce recover her from the swoon, & the whole Town was in an Uproar, & People ran about the Streets as if they had been distracted, & in a minute the whole Country was acquainted with it, & nothing but Lamentation & Condoleance was heard from all Quarters. We brought the body down in a hearse, & everybody wonderd at its looking so fresh & comely after so long a time before we committed it to the Ground in the burying Place of

the Family in the North East Isle of Holbech Church, where a
his Ancestors of his Name (except his Father) who had lived i
the Country, & the Fletes, had been interd for some Century
We made a very handsom burying for him, & the Expence of a
together could not be under £100.

My Fa$^{r.}$ was but 49 years old when he dyd, & had often said l
should be content with the time allotted to my Grandfa$^{r.}$ whi
was but a few months above 52. No Gentleman in the Count
was ever more universally bewailed & regretted. Every pers
I met, of what rank soever, took pleasure in joining with me
the sence of his loss, & recounting the favors he had done f
them, & their dispair of ever meeting another Friend like hi
in the profession, & they have since found their prognostic tru
I beleive if he had any thoughts of his death during his Illne
he had the least fear of it of any body near him, & seemd on
to desire to see me before his last minute, for he had sent n
Bro$^{r.}$ down an hour or two before to fetch me up, & he was
the Road when the Messinger overtook him & sent him bac
He had great personal Courage, & when a young Man never d
clind fighting on a just occasion. He run a Gentleman thro' t
Hand that was a Bro$^{r.}$ Practitioner in the Country upon a Du
but naturally of a very friendly temper, & industrious to compo
difference between Acquaintance. My Uncle Stukeley, who w
10 year older & but weakly, could never recover himself aft
When my Fa$^{r.}$ was dead he run about the Inn tearing his ha
wringing his hands, &, as soon as we left the town with h
Corpse, fell into his last Illness, & dyd that day three weeks
the same bed. My Aunt went up to London & deposited him
the Vault under S$^{t.}$ Andrews Church.

I stayd for some time in the Country to rectify my Co-
cerns, but my Mo$^{r.}$,[15] being a woman of great sence & dexterc
in Managing business, took the Care upon her self & sent
again to College to keep my Term & pursue my studys (My
1706). I came down again in the Summer (June 1706) & t
Small pox being prevalent in the Country I was seizd with

[15] Mr. Mitchel the Clergyman, who marryd my Parents, sent a long & v
handsome consolatory letter to my Mother, with private prayers in forms s
able to the melancholy occasion.—W. S.

much to my joy & satisfaction, for I had often expressd my desire of having the distemper, considering the Profession I had undertaken, & it being the distinct sort I happily recoverd, tho' I was pretty full. My Mo^r. took great pains to remove all my books & prevent my reading, for fear of prejudicing my Eyes. So I got some box wood, & cutt a pretty little sceleton out of it, about 6 inches long, where every bone was very distinct in situ & forma. I gave it afterwards in a Case to Mr. Breaknock, my Apothecary at Holbech, & it is now in his shop. My Bro^r. John constantly attended me during the Illness & never catchd the Infection, but of the rest of us, the younger ones whom my Mo^r. would never suffer to come near me, first, my Bro^r. fell ill of it (the distinct), & then my sister Frances (of the confluent) & both recoverd; next, my youngest Bro^r. Robert was seizd with them in a violent manner with purple spots & bloody Urine, & the Manservant James Saunders in the same case, & both dyed.

Dr. Thomlinson now came into the Country, & fixd to practise at Spalding, a person of good reading, a ready wit & elocution, he had a great kindness for me, & I usd to be often in his company. Dr. Massey too, about this time, came to practise at Wisbech, he was brought up at Oxford; beside all other qualifications suitable to his Profession, he had a good manner of Drawing. With these two I spent a good deal of my time in the Country, make journeys on purpose to stay with them a day or two at a time, which my Mo^r. was not averse to, judging it no small improvement to me in my Studys to be in their Company.

At that time I sett myself to work in dissecting Dogs, & Herons, & all sorts of Animals that came in my Way.[16] We had an old Cat in the house, which had been a great Favorite of my Fathers & the whole Familys, & by my Mothers leave I rid her of the infirmitys of age, & made a handsom sceleton of her bones, which I carryd to Cambridg with me the next Journey thither, & after I had taken my Degree & was leaving the University I buryed her in a high walk[17] by the side of the Lane leading from

[16] Now I met with that odd ossification in the sheep which I have since given to Dr. Mead.—W. S.

[17] Part of the fortifications raisd by O. Cromwell in the beginning of the civil wars.—W. S.

the Spittle house Conduit & the bridge in the road to Gogmagog hills, where I usd frequently to walk. I likewise sceletonisd several different sorts of birds, & made air pumps & 20 inventions to try mechanical & philosophical experiments I had learnt in my Academical Lectures.

I went to London Autumn following to settle my Fa^rs. concerns there, & went to see Courses of Anatomy with Mr. George Rolf who lived then in Chancery Lane over ag^t. the Gardens of Lincolns Inn, & Dr. Swallow. I was in London Dec^r. 1706. In Nov^r. my Bro^r. Jo. was with me in Town. I went in the stage Coach (Jan. 1706-7) to Cambridg. I learnt then to fence of Mr. Conmer at London, & became a considerable Proficient at it. I livd at that time in my Fa^rs. Chambers Staple Inn. I saw the Colors carryd in processional Triumph, with the D. of Marlborough, to be hung up in Guild Hall. I saw too the Pomp o the Queen going to Westm^r. to sing Te Deum for one of ou great Victorys. At this time, I think, the great arch of board was made to turn the Cupola[18] of St. Pauls & I was at top of it

My Mo^r. put out my Bro^r. John to serve his clerkship thre with Mr. Clark of St. Ives & gave £100 with him (p^d. mone Feb. 1706-7) proposing he should fix to practise at Holbech a my Far^s. successor, & with that view earnestly persuaded m Fa^r. when he made his Will to leave him the house he lived in, the Estate under it, but he would not consent to dismember from my patrimony.

About this time I began to conceive a passionate Love fo Antiquitys, & because I saw my Affairs would not indulge i foreign speculations of that sort, I turnd my thoughts for a leisur Amusement to those of my own Country. I frequently took walk to sigh over the Ruins of Barnwell Abby, & made a Draugh of it, & usd to cutt pieces of the Ew trees there into Tobacc Stoppers, lamenting the Destruction of so noble monuments the Piety & Magnificence of our Ancestors. Architecture wa ever a favorite Diversion to me, & I could sit an hour or tw together in the Antichappel of Kings College viewing & conten plating the building, & made a draught of a longitudinal sectio

[18] A sketch, dated 1706, is in one of his vols. of drawings, in the possessio of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

of it. I made some prospects of the Town of Cambridg, one from the Castle Hill which was a very odd view. I drew out our own College, nay the very Bathing places in the River could not escape me, nor Gogmagog hills, most of which the Lads & Fellow commoners of my Acquaintance begd of me. In my journeys home ward to Holbech I took out the famous inscription of Ovinus,[1] now on a stone turnd to a horsing block at the 3 kings alehouse in Hadenham, the most ancient religious inscription in England.

This winter 1705 I went again to Chymical Lectures with Seignor Vigani at his Laboratory in Queen's College. I took down all his Readings in Writing, & have them in a Book with Drawings of his manner of building Furnaces of Dry Bricks without Iron or Mortar, & his manner of regulating the Fire to any degree of heat.

At this time my Tutor gave me a Room in the College to dissect in, & practise Chymical Experiments, which had a very strange appearance with my Furniture in it, the wall was generally hung round with Guts, stomachs, bladders, preparations of parts & drawings. I had sand furnaces, Calots, Glasses, & all sorts of Chymical Implements. I then tryd a good experiment of blowing up the lungs thro a heated gun barrel for a day together, a pair of bellows being tyd to the wind pipe, & a pan of charcoal under the barrel, so that the lungs being thro'ly dry I pourd into them melted lead which filld up all their ramifications like the branches of a tree, then rotting the substance of them with water I had the finest animal plant that ever was seen which was mightily admired, but I pulld it all to bits to give away little portions of it among my acquaintance. Here I & my Associats often dind upon the same table as our dogs lay upon. I often prepard the pulvis fulminans & sometime surprizd the whole College with a sudden explosion. I cur'd a lad once of an ague with it by a fright.

[1] A sketch of the stone is in one of his Volumes of Drawings, in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John. The inscription is LUCEM TUAM OVINO DA DEUS ET REQUIEM. AMEN. Stukeley adds this note: "This Inscription I took in the year 1707, at Hadenham, when I saw it in company with Mr. Rog. Gale. Ovinus is St. Owen, the house Steward of St. Audry. He dy'd at St. Chads, 29 July, A.D. 680."

About this time there happend a total Eclipse of the moon which I sate up most part of the night to observe.

My Mother had enjoyd but a weak state of health some time before my Fathers Death, but receivd such a shock in his loss that, with Grief & the fatigues of business, she was now fallen in a dangerous Sickness, & which provd her last. So that early in the Spring of this year 1707 she sent for me down & I perceivd her visibly decline every day. Dr. Barker of Lynn attended her but without any hopes of Recovery. Her Spirits were entirely depressd, & an hysteric cholic led on the Fatal Tragedy so fast that no Remedys could stem it, yet to the last she show'd a more than Feminine Magnanimity, & would give directions in all business that occurd with great stedyness of Mind, & comforted herself that I was of years able to supply her place & preserve the Family & Estate from Ruin, but one thing which is remarkable gave her great uneasiness, & she was always telling it to all her Visitors, that she was perfectly assured some one of her children would soon follow her to the Grave, & all her Dreams, which she thought portended Death, were Double as she expressd it. And at that time, what with greif & the weight of such Melancholy Scenes, I was very much indisposd myself. My Bro$^{r.}$ John was sent for from S$^{t.}$ Ives to attend her last minutes, & she orderd us to be calld up together several nights in the return of her paroxysms when she thought her self expiring, & was particularly inquisitive about my health, dreading I was destind to accompany her, which she thought would bring our Affairs into an irrecoverable Disorder.

On the 8$^{th}$ July 1707 she expird about 12 aclock at Noon I being then upon the bed in the Room of my Nativity. My Bro$^{r.}$ John, about that instant coming out of the Garden, in the Passage saw, as he thought, coming down the great stairs, some body all in white which he imagind some of the women attending on my Mother, & looking upon 'em to enquire after her saw the appeareance instantly vanish, which affrighted him prodigiously so that in the Hall Mr. Breaknock the Apothecary met [him] in the greatest disorder possible, insomuch that for some time he could not speak, but at length recovering himself he told him what he had seen, & they both came up stairs to acquaint me

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with it. I chided him severely for entertaining such a fancy as I imagind it, & strictly chargd 'em both to say nothing of it, least the Country should raise a story of my Mothers apparition or the like, & he never mentiond it again, but his own Fate so soon following made me think there might possibly be such a thing as an admonition from some higher Power of his approaching Dissolution; & this is the only Accident of this sort that ever I knew or heard of in our Family. The verity of which, as I relate it, is incontestable, & what Mr. Breaknock, now living at Holbech, can sufficiently evidence. We buryed my mother in a plain Wooden Coffin according to her express order, & without any pomp, by my Fathers left side; the Child that last dyd lying at their head, & my youngest sister that dyd just before my Father at their right hand, the other children that had been buryed before at their Feet, along our seat in the Church. Having performd their obsequies I kept house till Michmas following,[2] but my Illness increasd upon me so that the whole Country gave me over for gone; but I considerd much in my self that tho' I was not afraid of Death, which I can safely affirm never affected me in all my Life, yet then was the only time It would be unseasonable, & would often tell my Friends, who acquainted me with the discourse of our Neighbors, that they should be convincd of that Mistake, for that I was resolvd to live, & by Dr. Nuttons care, who had been my Physician from my Youth, I perfectly recoverd after some time.

My Bro^r. John, upon his return to his Master at S^t. Ives, was seized with a violent bloody flux & fever, & could not be easy without my seeing him, & to gratify him, ill as I was my self, I

[2] My Aunt, Anna Bullen, staying with me as my Housekeeper. She was a very handsom woman, marryd some years after to Mr. Sam. King, who came to live at Holbech & practise the Law after Mr. Topham dyd. She buryd him, & afterwards marryd again in London, but dyd soon after & was brought down by her particular request to be buryed near my Mor. in Holbech ch. At this time I came acquainted with Mr. Lucas of Holywell, near Guildsborough, Northtonshire, who was down in the country with his eldest sister whom I shall speak of hereafter. In a journey to visit them about this time I went to Grundle, & Thrapston, & Wellinborough, & Northton, where I took a drawing of Queens Cross the first in my Travelling book. I just then began to draw with Indian Ink.—W. S.

took a journey thither but was soon forcd to come home again & became worse than before. I left him to the care of Dr. Crask of Cambridg, & he mended a little, but his Distemper returnd & carryd him off Aug. 7. 1707, in the 18th year of his age, about 8 at night, a sharp lad of good parts & vivacity & good disposition, most like my Grandfather whose name he bore, yet never affected learning, having only enough for his profession, tho he went to school as long as I did, but never gave into a liking of Scholastic Confinement, & consequently made no vast improvement in it, tho' he wanted no capácity for any thing. But his Genius was more for action, & he was a great artist at shooting, coursing, & all Country Exercises, & expressd great earnestness & pleasure in the thoughts of living in my Fathers house at Holbech. He was an admirable Clerk & would (had he livd), [have] been without question notable in his profession. I found among his Papers a Drawing he had made of the Ground plot of our House & the adjacent pastures, well enough done by his memory & the alterations in the Walks, Gardens, Fishponds, &c. which I conceive he designd to make had Fate given him a longer term for he had the comon family taste for rural Improvements & Planting.

I could not possibly attend his funeral, & so sent orders to bury him there in the Church, in some measure content that it was not far from the old habitation of our Family, & their original seat, Great Stukeley. So he was interrd in the North Isle just at the entrance that goes into the Quire.

Upon this Mr. Staunton, Schoolmaster of Moulton, where my only Bro^r. Adlard was now at School, & where my Uncle Adlard Stukeley had formerly been a Scholar, usd to say in company that his Boy was sure of the Estate. But I thought Death had made sufficient Ravage in the Family at that time, I having lost my Father, Mother, two Bro^rs., & Sister, beside my Uncle in less than two years time, that I was, as I then expressd it, resolvd to Live & deceive them all, & perfectly recoverd.

My Mother was 39 years old at her death. She was born at Skidbrook, in the Marsh Country of Lincolnshire, near Louth, whereabouts my Grandfather Bullin had lived before he came into Holland. Her Mothers Name, & his First wife, was Lofte.

The family of Loftes still about Louth in good circumstances. She was my Fathers Widow 16 months, with whom she had lived in the most perfect Conjugal Affection & mutual happiness almost 20 years. I heard her say that a little before he dyd, reflecting upon the time of their Marriage, they should have been content to compound with heaven had they been at first assured of living so long together. When he first marryed he often usd to wish that he might have as many Sons, & of the same Names, as all his Ancestors that had lived at Holbech before him, & it was entirely fulfilld, he leaving just so many alive, (besides those that dyd young,) & one Daughter of my Mothers Name Frances. My Mother[3] was a Woman that I could not say enough of were she no Relation. In person reasonably tall, & very well shapd, of a good Complexion & color, her hair darkish. She was reckond as Comely a Woman as any in the Country, of an admirable Witt & Understanding beyond far the greatest number of her sex, of a fine soft voice, decent carriage & sober deportment, very ready & agreeable in Discourse, Gentile in her Dress, exceeding good humor, courteous, of a very mercifull & charitable disposition, adord by all of her own sex, & lovely in every bodys eye, happy in everybodys good word. She wrote a fair large hand, & spelt better than the Generality of women, read with a very good Grace, & nothing of business or Learning that she attempted but she could be perfect in it. She could manage business with vast dexterity in any kind, a Good Arithmetician, & quick in all sorts of accounts. For her houswifery in the Country way, & Domestic Æconomy, exceeded by none; bountiful & kind to her servants, dependants, & the needy; of an exact Regularity in her manners & converse; very constant in Devotion & Sacraments; of a merciful & humble Disposition, yet equal to every part of the Character of a Gentlewoman; a most affectionate wife, & met with a reciprocal return of Love; tender to her children, & willing to Sacrifice her life for their good. The frequency of child bearing reduced her strength & health very early: yet the Greatness of her Soul, & Firmness of Mind, was never much cast down by any affliction. She often felicitated

[3] My Mor. was at London in 1683, the great frost year, at Mrs. Vandersprets, Watling Street, a corner house by London stone.—W. S.

her self & thankd Providence that none of her children were deformd or defective in their Members or Intellects. She delighted her self in Gardening, & was much pleased in a Stone Statue I made of a Cupid, the Summer after my Fa$^{r.}$ dyd which she intended to sett in the middle of her Flower Parterr.

At Michm̃as 1707 I sold all the Houshold Goods, & lett the house to Mr. Topham who came there to practise the Law. I put my Sister out to board with Mr. Rix one of my chief Tenants in Octob. All the money I could raise by sale of Goods, & my Plate, at Sturbridg Fair, which my Fa$^{r.}$ gave me in his Will particularly, went to pay several large sums of money my Fa$^{r.}$ was unfortunately bound for with my Uncle, which was a vast inconvenience to me at that time & crampt me to a great degree, the Creditors being importunate for their Debts, which amounted to about £400. My Mo$^{r.}$ had likewise paid a great deal in her life time for my Fa$^{rs.}$ debts, & for putting my Bro$^{r.}$ out Clerk. I paid too by degrees all the remainder, which was a very great sum in the whole, & checkd all my ambitious flights, so that what with them, & my Bro$^{rs.}$ & Sisters fortunes, I paid near as much as my Fa$^{rs.}$ Estate was worth. He dying suddenly in great Concerns of business left his affairs in disorder. He had taken up a great deal of money for carrying on his buildings, & most part of his debts I was cheated of thro' my own unskilfulness in such affairs & my avocations to follow my studys which I was resolvd not to neglect at all events, tho' expensive. I had no way to extricate my self thro' these difficultys but patience & frugality as for marrying I was fully determind against that, but propos to raise my Fortunes (if it should be my luck) by my Profession & as firmly resolvd fully to satisfy all my Fathers debts tho' I might by Law have wipd many of them off. Yet I thought comon principles of honesty & Respect to my Fa$^{rs.}$ Memory would not permit it.

I being still under age, chose for my Guardian, pro forma my Coz. John Berney of Lynn, a very honest & worthy Gent, who was very assistant to me; & putting all my affairs in the best posture I could, I went again in the Autumn to Cambridg being now four years standing, & a Soph according to the Academic Phrase, who think themselves no mean folks, & usurp

large autority over the Inferior Lads. When I came to Cambridg I found Mr. Rolf dissecting there, & he was declard Professor of Anatomy in the University. He was very curious too in the knowledge of Botanics. Mr. Step. Hales, & he & I, & Mr. Sherwin, Fellow of Christs, & several more of us, usd to goe a simpling together. I had drawn a Map of the County of Cambridg to put into Rays Catalogus which I carryd about with me. They put me upon dressing up a new Edition of that famous Restorer of Botany among us, whereto should have been prefixd a Map, & they would procure the large Additions to the work of plants observd there since his time, but my short stay there prevented any such thoughts being put in execution. Now all the Scholars of my year took their Batchelor of Arts degrees, & for the most part dispersd, & few of them have I since seen. I continued to be present at Seignior Vigani's Chymical Lectures, & this time went thro' a Course of Materia Medica with him. I was a particular Favorite of his, & often visited him & receivd his Visits again. My Acquaintance was now much lessnd in College so that I turnd the stream still more diffusively among those of my own Line. I visited the Apothecarys shop to make my self perfect in the knowledge of Drugs, & Officinal Compositions & exercisd a little Gratis Practise among the poor people that depended upon the College, & such lads as would trust themselves to my Care. I prescribd often to one Smith, who was our Joyner, & the Fellow in gratitude promisd me his body to dissect when he dyd, which happening next Spring when I was out of College he expressd much concern that I could not have the benefit of his Promise.

In my own Elaboratory I made large quantitys of sal volatile oleosum, Tinctura Metallorum, Elixir Proprietatis, & such matters as would serve to put into our Drink. I usd to distribute it with a plentiful hand to my Tutors Fawcet & Danny, to Mr. Kidman[4] who was their Tutor, then Senior Fellow & President,

[4] Charles Kidman, B.D., became fellow of Corpus in 1685, and a celebrated Tutor. He was for many years President of the College, and one of the earliest, if not the first, to introduce "Locke's Essay on Human Understanding" into the University, instead of the old Logic previously used. Chaplain to Dr. Tenison when Bp. of Lincoln in 1691, but as a clamour was raised against him

to Mr. Williams, & Bacon acquaintance of my Tutors since dead (the two last), & to any of the Lads I kept Company withal. At this time Dr. Bentley made a New Chymical Laboratory at Trinity College, & Seign^r. Vigani directed it, & was chosen Professor of Chymistry by the University, & was the first. I usd to visit Dr. Ashenhurst of Trinity, who kept in the Chambers that had been S^r. Isaac Newtons. I took particular pleasure in being there where he composd his Immortal Principia, having a prodigious veneration for my Illustrious Countryman. He was born at Coulsterworth,[5] near Grantham, in Licolnshire, where he has now an Estate, & several of his Name & Family still remaining. Mr. Stebbing of Catherin Hall, (now Dr. Stebbing,) & I were very intimate & tryd several Experiments together, as particularly that of evaporating human urine, according to Bellinis Method.

This Christmas I, designing to take my Batchelor of Physics Degree next year, threw off my ragged Sophs Gown, with relations of which I had often diverted my Mo^r. in the Country & commencd Harry Soph as its there styled, & took the habit accordingly. I likewise continued to perfect my knowledge of the French Language with my old Master Getière.

Mr. Oliver,[6] Fellow of our College, having a friend of his (John Bagford,) at work to publish something of the history of Printing, wanted a Drawing out of an old book in our MS. Library so famous for a fine Collection of such things. It was

on account of his Latitudinarian Principles, and of a sermon preached befor the University on "Private Judgment in Matters of Religion," he was no retained as Chaplain by the Bp. on his promotion to Canterbury, but was pre sented by him in 1706 to the Rectory of Stisted, Essex. Afterwards he becam Rector of Banham, Norfolk, and of Thwait, Suffolk. The former he resigne in favour of his nephew, in 1735, the latter he held to the time of his death i 1740. Buried in the churchyard of Diss.—*Master's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 327.

[5] S^r. Isaac N. only child of Isaac N. & Hannah dau^r. of James Ayscoug of Market Overton, was born Dec. 25, 1642, at Woolsthorpe, and was baptise in the Church of St. John Baptist, Colsterworth, on 1st Jan^y. 1642-3.

[6] Edward Oliver, B.D., became Rector of St. Mary Abchurch with S Lawrence Pountney, Lond., in 1713; died 1733. An answer to one of h sermons was written by a dissenter, and was entitled "A Rowland for a Oliver, or a sharp Rebuke to a sawcy Levite, by a Lover of Unity," publishe in 1699.

leaf out of the oldest printed wooden Cuts in the world, as is supposd, being the history of our Saviors life with parallel places, & storys out of the old Testament typical thereof. I drew one of them out & it was cut in wood, he gave me one of the impressions, & Dr. Clarks Two Volumes of Sermons at Mr. Boyles Lectures for my pains, & the dutch Edition of Grotius de Jure naturæ & Gentium.

Mr. Stephen Gray, of Canterbury, was now in our University as an Assistant to Mr. Cotes, Professor of Astronomy, for whom they built the Observatory in Trinity College, a very ingenious Man, well versd in Philosophy, Astronomy, Optics, Mechanics &c., Uncle to Mr. John Gray[7] of our College, my Junior, who studyd Physick, a lad of very good parts & Industry, with whom I was particularly acquainted, since took his Batchelor of Physics Degree, & now practises at Canterbury his Native Country. We three usd to smoak many a late pipe together, & try Various Experiments in Philosophy. Since then Mr. Stephen lived with Dr. Desaguliers,[8] & assisted him in his lectures, as in his Experiments before the Royal Society. Now he lives in the Charter house as one of the Gentleman Pensioners there. He invented the Water Microscope mentiond in the Philosophic transactions ; one whereof I made myself about this time.

Jan: following 1707-8 I went down to Holbech, & lodgd at my own house with Mr. Topham. Ashwensday 1708 we dissected old Hoyes. Mr. Sam. Craven, half bro$^{r.}$ to Mr. Smith, the School M$^{r.}$ there, & his Deputy, who was at that time of S$^{t.}$ Johns College, was my chief Companion. We usd to talk in Latin to one another the better to prepare us for keeping our exercise at taking our Degrees. Here I resided all the Summer till Nov$^{r.}$ 1708. He & I usd to goe a simpling together very frequently all the Country over.

[7] John Gray, M.D., son of Matthias Gray, Alderman of Canterbury; admitted into Corpus Coll. in 1706; M.B. in 1711; M.D. 1721. He practised at Canterbury with great success, and died there in 1737, aged 49.

[8] Jean Theophile Desaguliers, born at Rochelle, 1683; died 1749. He came to London with his father on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Having taken Holy Orders, he, in 1702, succeeded Dr. Kiel as Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy at Oxford, and published several works. He was an active member of the R. S.—*Beeton* p. 326.

I spent this year in taking care of the Concerns of my Estate, in my studys, & riding about the Country for my health diversion, & improvement. I became acquainted with Mr. John Hardy, a Presbyterian Parson, who usd to preach sometime among our Dissenters. He was one of great Reading & Curiosity, & inflamd my Love for Antiquitys. I met him by Appointment 19 June this year at Crowland, where we lay a Night on purpose to survey the Noble Remains of the Monastery there of which I took several Drawings, & wrote an Account of Memorandums that I could pick up there about it, & the Bridg, & whatever was remarkable.

This Month too I engagd in a famous Dispute by way of letter with Mr. Waring, the school Master of Spalding, an ingenius Gentleman, about the Mode of the Resurrection. Dr. Nutton reviewd the papers that passd between us, & was pleas to approve of my Explication of that Difficult Subject.

I made a great many occasional Excursions this Summe into the Neighboring Countrys, chiefly to converse with the Physicians of any Note & eminence in Practise. At Lynn, besid Dr. Barker, I was acquainted with Dr. Hepburn. At Stamfor with Dr. Wilson, who was my Cozen, & Dr. Denham, & M Baguley the Surgeon. At Lincoln I was intimate with D Primrose, Descended from the Author of that Name, & D Richier. At Newark with Dr. Hunton, where too I had a opportunity of seeing my old Friend Seign^r. Vigani who live there. At Northton I conversd with Dr. Greenwood, & D Maine. Peterburgh, Dr. Hill. I saw Dr. Keil too. I mad a Curious Sceleton of a large Toad, which I found under ou Church Wall, as white as Ivory, & every individual Bone enti without seperating the Ligaments, which afterwards in my ab sence was eaten by the mice.

This Summer in a journey to Boston to visit my old Maste Mr. Kelsal, then Vicar, I took a Drawing[9] of the West end the Steeple, w^ch. I copyd into a little paper book I have sin filld with such Views. I have since compard it with the Origin & wonderd at its exactness considering I was not above half a hour in sketching it out. I likewise wrote out the Inscriptio

[9] This was done the following year, 1708.—W. S.

on the bells, & designd to take that upon the famous old Clock Bell which I beleive was equal to any in England for bulk, but observing it very long, & in very antient Saxon Characters, I omitted it for that time, exceedingly to my regrett, for it is now for ever lost. They knockt it on peices the week before I went to reside there to cast into new ones, & none had skill or thought to take it out, which I often lamented, It being in all probability a curious peice of Antiquity.

Ashwensday 1708. We took up old Hoyes that hangd him self & was buryed in the highway, & dissected him, & afterwards made a sceleton of his bones, & put them into a fine Glass case with an inscription in Latin. The Country people were strangly alarmd at this unusual Operation, & it was the common topic of discourse among 'em for a long time after. I set it up in my Summer house, & all the World came to see the wondrous sight. Mr. Maurice Johnson, of Spalding, now of the Inner Temple, a very Learned Gent, & with whom since I have entertaind a great Friendship, at that time undertook to satyrise me & my Fellow Operators about it in verse, which I answerd immediately in the same way upon first sight of it.

In April I took a journey into Northamptonsh$^{r}$ where I viewd the Noble seat of the D. of Montague, Boughton, so famous for Painting & the fine Gardens & Waterworks. I staid some time at my Friend Mr. Lucas's at Holywell, where I got acquainted with Dr. Parkyns, a neighboring Physician & learned Gentleman, one of Gayety & Fire. Mr. Lucas had two sisters who lookd after his Family, & we, being all single, livd very merrily together, & conversd with great Freedom & Innocence. The Ladys had much good sense & humor, & one Morning I got up betimes & composd a Copy of Verses on the Family of Love, by which title we signalisd our selves, which servd to divert us in our walks about the neighboring Fields, & occasiond their writing letters to me when at Cambridg afterw. & we kept a friendly correspondence that way.

In Dec. 1708 I went again to College, where I prepard myself for taking my Degree. I enterd then into Fellows Commons. My Questions were in Catamenia pendent a plethora, upon which I made a Thesis when I kept my Act, Monday 24

Jan. 1708-9. Concoctio cibi in ventriculo non fit per menstruum. Mr. Danny was my Fa^r. as we call it, & opend the Dispute with a jocular speech, according to custom, wherein he expatiated upon my Dissecting the old Man of Holbech, & the thickness of our Country Air, complementing me at the same time upon escaping the comon taint of the Vervecum patria, & that we should dispute de Lana Caprina, & much of that sort. Toward the latter end I remember this expression Ranæq palustres raucis clamoribus & pleno ore Æsculapiū expectant suum. Mr. Waller, another Fellow of our College, was my Prompter as the Method is, he being Devoted to Physic. The exercise being over I kept my Feast where the Professor Dr. Green, & his namesake[10] the M^r. of our College, favord me with their Company among the Rest of the Faculty in the University, & the Professor observd to me the next day that he never was so merry, nor staid so long at any Entertainment before. The Young Gentlemen of the University, who were Students in our Faculty or of my Acquaintance, I treated at the same time very plentifully in my own Chamber, & I think I went to bed the soberest of all the company. My Uncle Dodson was present at the whole Solemnity & brought me up my money to discharge the expence which amounted to above £50, & with him I returnd a day or two after to Holbech, bidding a long farewell to my Alma Mater as having no thoughts of furder residence. I had renewed my Batchelor of Physicks Degree some days before at the hands of S^r. [John] Ellis, the Master of Caius College, then Vice-Chancellor.

I staid in the country till June 1709 to regulate my Concerns & receive the Compliments of my Friends & Tenants, & lodgd at that time with Mr. Rix with my Sister. I made an Entertainment too at one of my Tenants, the Chequer, a Publick house where I invited the Justices, Clergy, & Gentlemen, all round the country, my Friends, acquaintance, & Dependants, upon which occasion we roasted a vast hinder Quarter of an Ox, & boild a huge plum puddin in a Copper, & drank off a hogshead of ale brewd on purpose. The Ladys I treated with Sweetmeats & Tea by Bucketts full.

[10] Thomas Greene, Mast^r. of Corpus, from 1698 to 1716.

I took a drawing of an old Tomb of one of the Littleburys[11] Family in our Chh, which I gave to Mr. Rix. I took a Draught of the Fine Church of Kirkton, in our Country, & some inscriptions there. In April 1709 I went into Northamptonshire to see my acquaintance there, particularly Mr. Lucas, where we lived a while, after the same free & conversible manner as formerly, in a kind of Monastic communication, nor did our youth launch out beyond any thing agreeable to the strictest of their Orders. Mrs. Ann, the eldest sister, a Lady of great Prudence & Gravity, we calld the Abbess. She is since marryd to Mr. Burk, now my neighbor in King Street, Bloomsbury. Mrs. Martha had somewhat of an airy temper, & accompanyd me in several of my Rambles in that Country to view Antiquitys, Roman Camps, & the like. We traveld together like Errant Vertuosos, & when we came to an old ruind Castle, &c., we climbd together thro' every story & staircase, mutually helping one another, & pulling each other over the gaping arches & rugged heaps of rubbish, & when I had occasion to draw a view of them out, as we sat upon a stone or the grass, she held my ink horn or my paper, & was very serviceable & assistant in taking my designs, & all without any reserve or immodesty ; nor could any aged Philosophers have conversd together with more innocent familiarity or less guilt even in thought or intention. Nor could travailing curiosity or Antiquarian Researches be rendered so agreeable as with a fair & witty Companion & Fellow laborer, & when we returnd home my young Disciple could entertain the Family with so very curious Relation of the curiositys we had seen, that it would be difficult to say whether so nice taste in the Remains of Ancient Time most recommended a young Lady, or that Refined study became more lovely & delightful for her sake. She is since marryd to a Gentleman in Wales.

The week before Whitsuntide this year 1709 I went to London,[12] & in my way at Cambridge I was seizd with the first fit of the Gout transmitted to me by my Father. It was but slight,

[11] A recumbent effigy of Sir Humphrey Littlebury, at the west end of the north aisle, formerly at the east end of the same. This monument is of the 4th century.

[12] I left Holbech Aug. 6, 1709, arrivd in London 8th at night.—W. S.

& only gave me some small uneasiness for about a week. My intention in this Journey was to finish my Medicinal Studys, & prepare myself for Practise. In order whereto I thought it convenient to see the Method of the Hospitals here, where all sorts of Cases in Physic & Surgery occurring, I might perfectly learn the symptoms & see the Diagnostics before my eyes, & make such observations upon the progress of Diseases, & the treatment of the Physicians upon them, & so fix them in my Memory as would fully qualify me for launching out into the Practise of the Profession I had spent so much time & money in studying. Therefore I thought it highly adviseable to put my self under the eye of Dr. Mead,[13] then Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, whose Illustrious Character, as well by his writeings as his successful Practise, gave the most pregnant Prognostics of the Dignity & Figure he has since raisd both himself & the Art of Healing to. From my first acquaintance with him the Dr. thro' his innate goodness & sweetness of Temper was pleasd to show me great countenance & favor. So I lay at my own Chambers at Staples Inn, & trudgd every morning across the Bridg to the hospital setting down in a paper book the Names of every patient as taken in & the prescriptions, & sollicitously observing every turn & change in the Case, & drawing such Memorandums from thence as I thought convenient.

My Countryman Dr. Broxholm[14] was at the Hospital at the same time with Dr. Mead, & Dr. Coleby, who has since been chose one of Dr. Radcliffe travelling Fellows, & Dr. Fulwood now living at Huntingdon. My old Acquaintance, Dr. Parkyn of Northtonshire, was now in Town too. I usd to spend some time with him, & Dr. Balam who had chambers then in Staples Inn the civilian. They too, both people of Gallantry, were a little too volatile for my sedate humor, & I generally left 'em together late at night talking of the fair sex.

I formd a weekly meeting of the young Physicians & Surgeons (Mr. Cheselden & Mr. Tho. Forster), where we dissected some part or other, & read a Discourse in our Turns upon any subject we had a Mind. I begun the Meeting with one upon Generation

[13] For short memoir of Dr. M. see Stukeley's Common-place Book.

[14] For Dr. Noel Broxholm's memoir by Stukeley, see Common-place Book

Another I read on Fevers, on Tobacco, on the Forms of Prescription.

On I treated, according to a custom, Dr. Mead & the Surgeons, at the Kings arms Tavern, St. Pauls Church yard.

I had always a great fancy for Architecture, & getting acquainted at this time with some of the builders of St. Pauls I came to gett some knowledg of the Rules of that Art, which laid a foundation for my future consideration of the beautys & proportions of the Antient Greek & Roman Manner, which I perceivd was revivd among us.

In Feb. 1709-10 I had been 7 months in London under the strictest course of Studys, both Theoretical & Practical, in my Profession, & being heartily tird of London thought of practising in the Country, & so was resolvd to retire into the Country. On Munday, that Dr. Sacheverels tryal commencd, (at Cambridg 17 Feb. 1709-10) I went down again to Holbech, (lived at Mr. Rixs,) & cast my eyes upon the neighboring Town of Boston, where I had many Relations & acquaintance, & it being near my Estate I thought I could best take cognisance of my affairs, & pursue the design I had of extricating my self out of debt, & look after the education of my Bro^r. & Sister. So on Ladyday 1710 I went thither accompanyed by many of my Friends, to sound the opinion of such as I could find there, & meeting with professions of kindness, & hopes of success, I resolvd to fix my Standard there, to enter upon Practise which I thought would be but gradual & suitable to my very young years. On Mayday following I went to reside, & begun to come a little into business. I cured several young children of fits, which in a small measure raised me a character. Just in that week Mr. Lynton, a young Clergyman of my year in Cambridg, came to the Livings of Frieston & Butterwick in that neighborhood. He had marryed Councillor Woods sister, of Coppingthorpe[15] near York, who marryd the Daughter of Dr. Nicholson an Eminent Physician in York, & widow of Mr. Arthur Ingram of Barrowby near Leeds, whose father was Bro^r. to the Lord Irwin, & ownd the Estate of the Priory of Frieston & advowsons of those two livings. Madam Wood, & her Family usually, coming down into that Country in

[15] Copmanthorpe.

Spring, fell sick of a Fever about Michm̃as 1711, & Mrs. Lyn ton, having been acquainted with me, introduced me into th Family, & I restord her to her health, & was always concernd fo him & them ever after when any occasion offerd. She being Lady of great sense, & all other good Qualitys, had particularl an extraordinary Genius for Music, which was transmitted to he hereditarily, her Fa$^{r.}$ too having considerable skill herein. Sh could perform incomparably upon the Harpsichord, & compos Lessons frequently, & I having the honor of hearing her in m visits, entertaind a Love for that Divine Art which so powerfull affected me, & from one of her worth could not but engage duller person than myself. This month of May (1710) I took Journey to Oxford with several Gentlemen of Boston. I had slight touch of the Gout there.

Dec. 1710 I made a Prologue & Epilogue in verse for th Schoolboys acting.

Feb. 1710-11. My Bro$^{r.}$ came from Moulton School, & live with me at Mr. Arnals, & designing to be an Apothecary h studyd the Rudiments of Pharmacy there. In I p him out apprentice to Mr. Cooper of Northton.

June 26, 1711, at Stanford, sister Wm. Stennit. We we thence to Northton, Holywell, Naseby, Uppingham.

## *Abstract of my Life, for Mr. Masters,*[1] *of Bennet College, May,* 1720.

William Stukeley, son of John Stukeley, of the antient family, lords of Stukeley Magna by Huntington, & Frances, daughter of Robert Bullen,[2] of the family of Anna Bullen, was born at Holbech, Lincolnshire, Novemb. 7, 1687. He, from his infancy, had a strong propensity to drawing & designing, which by time & practise he improved to a considerable degree. He was brought up in the free school at Holbech, then in good repute, under the care of Mr. Edwd. Kelsall, afterward Vicar of Boston. There were 11 lads now in the University from this neighbourhood, 6 whereof from this school. He was admitted of Bennet College, 20 November, 1703, and went to reside Ladyday following. Whilst an undergraduate, Mr. Hales[3] (now

[1] This biography was written for Mr. Masters's History of the College, and is inserted in that work in a somewhat altered form.

Robert Masters, B.D., Fellow of the College, and of the Soc. of Antiquaries, London, wrote a "History of the College of Corpus Christi, and the B. Virgin Mary, (commonly called Benét), in the University of Cambr.," which was published in 1753, and printed at the University Press. It was dedicated to Matthias Mawson, D.D., formerly Master of the College, and Bishop of Chichester in 1740, to which see he had been translated from Llandaff.

[2] Of Weston, Linc.

[3] Stephen Hales, D.D., 6th son of Thomas, eldest son of Sir Robt. Hales, Bart., of Bekesburne, Kent. His mother was Mary, daur. and Heiress of Richd. Wood, of Abbots-Langley, Herts. He was born 17 Sept., 1677; admitted a Pensioner of Corpus, 19 June, 1696; and obtained his Fellowship 28 Feb., 1702-3; M.A. at the following commencement, and B.D. in 1711. Appointed P.C. of Teddington, Middx., in 1708. In 1718 he was chosen F.R.S., and about the same time vacated his College Fellowship by accepting the Rectory of Porlock, Somers., which he exchanged for that of Farringdon, Hants. He married Mary, daur. and Heiress of Dr. Henry Newce, of Much-Hadham, Herts, Rector of Hailsham, Sussex. Several of his writings were printed at the request of the Royal Society, before whom they had been read. So much did he distinguish himself by his studies and publications, that the University of Oxford honoured him with the Diploma of D.D., 22 June, 1733. The Royal Society also thought

Dr. of Teddington), then fellow of the College, employ'd him to draw a machine he made in the nature of what we since call Orrerys: the original drawing he has now by him. Mr. Tho. Fawcet,[4] his tutor, employ'd him to draw a leaf or two out of the most antient printed book of Scripture history in sculpture, in the College MS. library, for the use of John Bagford,[5] who was then writing on the origin of the art of ingraving. At that time Stephen Gray, the first eminent propagator of electricity, often brought his cylindric glass tube to our College, to visit his nephew John Gray,[6] of Canterbury, fellow student in physick with Stukeley. Before them two Stephen try'd his electrical experiments then in their infancy. He took frequent herbarizing walks with Mr. Hales, & others, students in medicine, about the country many miles round Cambridg, and made great additions to Rays Catalogus [Plantarum] circa Cantabrig which, with a map of the county, he was much sollicited to print; but his father dying, whilst he was junior Soph, call'd him frequently into the country to take care of his private affairs, & prevented it

him worthy of the Copley Gold Medal, and he was elected by the Royal Academ of Paris one of their eight foreign members. He was appointed clerk of th closet to the Princess of Wales. The Bp. of Oxford, in a sermon before th London Infirmary, 20 Feb., 1754, described him as "an excellent man, wh hath been long an Ornament to his Profession as a Clergyman, and to h country as a Philosopher."—Vid. *Masters's Hist. of Corp. Ch. Coll., Caml* p. 302.

[4] Thomas Fawcett, B.D., who was President of the College, and a mo excellent Tutor, was educated under Mr. Postlewayte, in Abp. Tenison School, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He was Rector of St. Benets, Camb., fro 1707 to 1711. He was preferred to the Rectory of Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, b died before he left the College, and was buried in the Chapel, 21 June, 1717. Vid. *Masters's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 284.

[5] John Bagford, an uneducated man, and collector of rare prints, bool &c., was a native of London. He devoted much time to collecting materi for the history of printing, but the prospectus was all that appeared. His c lections are in the Brit. Mus., and are both curious and valuable. He was br a shoemaker. The earl of Oxford employed him in making purchases of r books. Born in 1657; died in 1716.—*Beeton's Dict.*, p. 114.

[6] John Gray, M.D., son of Matthias Gray, an Alderman of Canterbu admitted a scholar of Corpus upon Abp. Parker's Foundation, 11 Apr., 17( M.B. in 1711; M.D. in 1721. He was a person of credit in his Professi which he practised at Canterbury. Died 5 Aug., 1737, and was buried in e Cathedral.—Vid. *Masters's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 300.

Stukeley took his bachelor of physics degree 21 Jan., 1707-8; studyed anatomy under Mr. Rolfe, surgeon, in chancery lane; went lectures of chymistry to Seign^r. Vigani in Trinity College, & in queens college cloysters, & tryed many chymical experiments, & dissections, injections, &c., in conjunction with (now Dr.) Stebbin, then studying Physick, of Catherin Hall; and had a chamber allow'd him in Coll.

He studyed the practical part of physick under Dr. Mead, at S. Tho. hospital, Southwark, in 1709; May, 1710, settled to practise at Boston-Manchester, 15 Stanfield;[7] May, 1717, removed to practise in Ormond Street, London; admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, by nomination of Dr. Mead, 20 March, 1717-8, by S^r. Is. Newton, with whom (on acc^t. of being of the same country), he had afterwards a particular friendship.

1 January, 1718, Stukeley was one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society,[8] of which he was secretary for 9 years, whilst he lived in London. He took Dr. of physicks degree 7 July, 1719, at Cambridg; examined at the College of physicians, London, & admitted a candidate Sep. 30.

1720. Admitted a fellow. This year he published an account of Arthurs Oon,[9] & the Roman vallum in Scotland, in 4^to. His curiosity led him to be initiated into the mysterys of Masonry, suspecting it to be the remains of the mysterys of the antients, when with difficulty a number sufficient was to be found in all London. After this it became a public fashion not only spred over Brittain & Ireland, but all Europe.

March, 1722, he read the Gulstonian Lecture at the College upon the Spleen, which he printed in folio, together with the dissection of an elephant, with many copper plates, colored to imitate nature.

At this time an hereditary gout, which siez'd him first at the age of 16 (of which his father dyed at the age of 49), grew upon him to such a degree, that he was generally laid up of it all the

[7] Whilst he resided at Boston, he strongly recommended the Chalybeate waters of Stanfield, near Polkingham; and became one of the earliest drinkers them.—Vid. *Masters's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 382.

[8] *i. e.*, a reviver of the Society.

[9] See Letters upon this monument among the Correspondence.

winter months. This obliged him to ride on horseback in the Spring, for recovery of his health. By this means he indulg'd his natural love of antiquitys, especially those of his own country; the fruit of which was his Itinerarium Curiosum, in folio, with 100 copper plates, published in 1724.

He had contracted friendships with the great Thomas,[10] Earl of Pembroke, whose antique marbles at Wilton he drew out; with the learned Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea, & in general with all the virtuosos in London, & with some foreigners.[11] He had a great intimacy with Mr. Roger Gale, went a tour of half a year along with him, all around the south & west of England. In 1725 he went along w^th^ him all the north of England, & the whole length of the Roman wall; drew out and described innumerable old citys, roads, altars, &c., not yet publish'd. But having always a religious turn of mind, & especially loving to go up to the fountain head of things, his chief attention was to the works of the Druids, whom he perceiv'd to be of the aboriginal patriarchal religion. On this acc^t^ he spent every year, a month or two, at Abury, & at Ambresbury, in Wilts, and by innumerable drawings & measurements made himself master of the nature of their two great temples of Stonehenge & Abury, with many lesser. Lord Hertford invited him to Marlborough. In 1725 he was Censor of the College of physicians, & of the Council of the Royal Society by S^r^ Isaac Newtons destination; & one of the Committee of the Royal Society to examin into the condition of the instruments at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, then under the care of Dr. Halley.

In June that year, to the wonder & regret of all his acquaintance, he retired to Grantham in Lincolnshire. On taking lea

[10] Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, purchased the least injured of Lord Arundel's collection of Statues, principally busts. To these he added many of the Giustinian marbles, and of the Mazarin collection. In 1751 Richd. Cowdry published a Description of them, and in 1758 this work was reprinted for Jas. Kennedy, of which several editions afterwards appeared, but they are not valuable, on account of the uncritical character of his descriptions.—Vid. *Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts of England*, 1800, p. 264.

[11] Dr. Heigerstahl; Mr. Keysler; and the learned Montfaucon, who inserted some of his designs (sent him by Abp. Wake) in his "Antiquity Explained."—Vid. *Masters's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 383.

of S^r. Isaac Newton, 1 Apr., then in lodgings at Kensington, where he spent a whole day with him alone, S^r. Isaac directed him to inquire about a convenient house to be purchased for him in Grantham, for he had thoughts of ending his days there, near his native town, but his death soon after prevented it. However, Stukeley, by living in Grantham, had an opportunity of collecting the memoirs of S^r. Isaacs family, & the early part of his life (for he was brought up at Grantham school). These memoirs he sent up to Mr. Conduit, who propos'd publishing his life. The papers fell into the hands of Lord Lymington, who marryed Mr. Conduit's daughter.

In 1728 Stukeley marryed a gentlewoman of family & fortune in that neighborhood, Frances, daughter of Robert Williamson, of Allington, gentleman. He was employ'd by all the noble & other familys around that country in the practise of physic, but he entertain'd thoughts of entering into holy orders. Archbp. Wake, to whom he was well known, encourag'd him in it, & ordain'd him at Croydon, 20 July, 1729. In October that year Lord Chancellor King presented him to All Saints Living in Stamford, with S. Peters annex'd. On November 8, Bp. Reynolds,[12] of Lincoln, ordaining him priest, offer'd him the Living of Holbech, his native town, then vacant, which he refus'd. He likewise was offer'd another living that year, by the prst Earl of Winchelsea.

Feb., 1730, he removed to Stamford, & took upon himself the parochial Cure. That year Dr. Rogers, a parishioner, invented his Oleum Arthriticum, when he had used it upon himself & many others, with admirable success. Dr. Stukeley was induced to do the like with equal advantage, & it saved his joints. By this & other proper regimen he recover'd his limbs & health to a surprizing degree, & has ever since enjoy'd a firm state of health, beyond any example in the like circumstance.

In January, 1732-3, he publish'd an account of the success from these oyls externally apply'd in innumerable instances, in a letter to S^r. Hans Sloan ; & the year after he publish'd a regular treatise of the cause & cure of the gout, from a new rationale,

[12] Richard Reynolds, who permitted the Dean and Chapter to pull down the ruins of the Palace, and to use the stone for the repairs of the Cathedral,

which pass'd thro' two editions of 1000 each in n°., besides an abstract of the work, of like n°. to three editions, & a very neat edition of the larger work at Dublin, 1735.

Here he learnt, from Mr. Archdeacon Cumberland, that the Bishop,[13] his predecessor, whilst at Stamford, made an Orrery, which after his death the grandchildren used to play withal, till broken in pieces. The Bp. was likewise very diligent in making a meridian line upon the wall of Browns hospital, which is still visible, & Dr. Stukeley has now in his possession a clock invented & made by Bp. Cumberland, for astronomical uses, containing hours, minutes, & seconds, with only three wheels, which is reckon'd by the artists that way a great curiosity. The Bp. was the inventor of the long pendulum, & found out the way of adjusting it, by a screw at the top, whereby it may be lengthened or shortned without stopping its motion.

S. Marys Living in Stamford, being vacant, Lord Chancellor Hardwick offer'd it to the Dr., but he refused it. A curious silver plate of Roman workmanship was found in Risley park, Darbyshire. It was in the possession of Exsuperius, whom we call S. Swithin, bishop of [Toulouse] who lived about [the year 205] he gave it to the church of Bouges, in France. The Dr. got it ingraved by G. Vandergucht, & printed an explanation of it, & traced the journey of it from that church hither. Tis addressed to Roger Gale.

In 1736 he published his Palæographia Sacra, in quarto, N°. 1, dedicated to S^r. Richard Ellys,[14] Barr^t., from whom he had received favors. It was to show a specimen how heathen mythology is derived from sacred history: & that the Bacchus of the poets is no other than Jehovah in Scripture, the leader of the Israelites thro' the wilderness. For his entertainment he has carryed these kind of inquirys to a great length: but there is no return to be found by putting them to the press.

In 1737 his wife dyed, leaving him 3 daughters.

[13] Richard Cumberland, born in the Parish of St. Anne, Aldgate, London, Fellow of Magd. Coll., Cambr., Rector of Brampton, and Vicar of St. Martin's, Stamford. Bishop of Peterborough, 1691. Died Oct. 9, 1718, aged 86; and buried in his Cathedral.

[14] Of Nocton Priory, Linc.

In 1739 he marryed the only daughter of Dean Gale, his fr[d]. Roger Gales sister.

The late Duke of Ancaster, Peregrine (in whose family now, & formerly with the first Duke Robert, he was well received), made him one of his chaplains, Aug., 1739, & gave him the living of Somerby by Grantham. In the winter of 1740, 41, 42, 43, he lived in Town with his family, in Gloc[r]. Street. In the beginning of 1740 he published his work of Stonehenge, in folio, with many copper plates of that wonderful structure of the Druids, dedicated to his patron the Duke of Ancaster.

December, 1741, the house of Commons order'd him to preach before them, on 30 January. He printed the sermon.[15] It regarded the necessity of observing the public Sabbatic duty.

11 December, 1741, he was one of the founders of the Egyptian Society: whereof Lord Sandwich was president.

22 January, 1741-2, the Duke of Montagu, then admitted of it, asked him the meaning & purpose of the so famous Egyptian *Sistrum*. He answer'd that it was difficult to obtain a proper notion of it from authors; that he apprehended the origin of it was equal to that of the world, for when sacrifices were instituted, it was the method of the ancestors of mankind to watch, & await the descent of celestial fire to consume the animals on the altar, in token of divine acceptance; during which time of awaiting it was necessary in warm countrys to drive away birds of prey & beasts, by a rattle, from devouring the sacrifice. This is apparent from the famous federal sacrifice of Abraham, Genesis xv. Hence the Egyptians made it their great prophylactic of all evil. The rattling of it was equivalent to *procul este profani*. This solution was approved of by the Society, & soon after the Dr. presented to the Duke a large & full account of that matter in manuscript; from which time he was pleasd to honor him with his favor & friendship.

In the beginning of the year 1743, he published Abury, or a description of that stupendous work of the Druids; with

[15] On the text—Lam: ii. 6. "The Lord hath caused the solemn feasts and Sabbaths to be forgotten in Zion, and hath despised in the indignation of his anger the King and the priest;" from which passage he shewed that National judgments are the consequence of a National profanation of the Sabbath.

many copperplates, folio, dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke.

That same year he published the account of Lady Roisia's sepulchral cell lately discovered at Roiston,[16] in quarto, with copper plates, being titled Paleographia Britannica, or monuments of antiquity that relate to Brittish history, dedicated to Lord Chancellor Hardwick.

13 June, 1744, the lecture in All Saints Church being vacant the Trustees gave it to the Dr.

In 1745 one Mr. Parkyns,[17] a clergyman in Norfolk, took it into his head to write an awkward answer (as he calls it) to Dr. Stukeleys account of Lady Roisia's cell at Roiston; being an unhandsom treatment of the Dr., & an unconnected, odd account of that antiquity of his own.

The Dr. soon answered it, addressed to Lord Hardwick, but on account of the Rebellion defer'd the publication till 1746, & printed it at Stamford. The title was Palæographia Britannica, No. 2, wherein are many curious remarkablès in antiquity, particularly the true origin of the University of Cambridg, in the old Roman City of Granta, on the north side of the river. He has collected an exceeding good cabinet of antient Roman & Greek Coyns, disposed chiefly in a religious regard to the gospel history.

In June, 1747, he recēd a complaisant lēr from Mr. Bertram, of Copenhagen, a gentleman unknown to him, intreating a correspondence; in the course of which mention was made of a curious manuscript[18] of Richard of Westminster, relating to the Roman antiquitys in Brittain. This year he cut out in wood a machine of his own invention (or Orrery), which shows the true motion of the sun & moon round the globe of the earth, the course of the tides, & many other particulars useful in common life.

14 November. Dr. S. recēd a long lēr from the Duke of Montagu, offering him S. Georges Living, Queens square, & expressing a desire of his acceptance, w^h^ he comply'd withal

[16] For an account of this discovery, and the controversy to which Stukeley's views upon it gave rise, see Correspondence, *postea*.

[17] Charles Parkin, M.A., Rector of Oxburgh.

[18] The subject of this forgery is discussed by Mr. J. E. B. Mayor in his Preface to the first vol. of the "Speculum Historiale of Richard of Cirencester," edited for the Master of the Rolls.

tho' it vacated both his other Livings, chiefly in regard to the Dukes satisfaction; In the beginning of the year following, remov'd to Town.

In September that year, 1748, he accompanyed the Duke to Boughton, Northamptonshire, for a month. 5th July the year following, the Duke dyed, the most regretted of any subject in England. The Dr. went to pay his last respects to his great patrons remains passing thro' Kentish town, & sprinkled his herse with woodbind flowers. On returning home in a fitt of grief, he wrote some lines in blank verse, upon that melancholy subject, which were printed in the newspapers of the same day, & afterward in the Brittish Magazine. The Dr. printed them on a half sheet, to give away to the Dukes friends.

There were likewise printed in the British Magazine some verses of the Drs. describing the months entertainment with the Duke at Boughton, & some anecdotes concerning his character.

In Christmas, 1749, he printed, on a sheet, a paper of verses made in the year 1736, called a philosophical hymn on Christmas day, inscribed to the Lady Hardwick, which he gave away chiefly to his parishioners. Afterwards it was printed in the Brittish Magazine.

In the beginning of the year 1750, on occasion of the two shocks of the earthquakes then, the Dr. gave in two papers to the Royal Society, attempting to point out the cause of earthquakes from the principle of electricity. He preach'd a sermon upon that alarming occasion in his own church the auditors in both places in numbers requested him to make these discourses publick, which he complyed withal, intitling the pamphlet the philosophy of earthquakes, natural & religious, or an inquiry into their cause & their purpose. He printed it in octavo, chiefly to give away to his friends & parishioners. There was likewise an account of the work printed in the Brittish Magazine.

Mrs. Adams, a parishioner of his, since his coming to London, offer'd him a Living in her gift, which he refused.

Beside an infinite number of drawings of Roman & other antiquitys, the Dr., during his 20 years enjoyment of the solitude of the country, carryed his studys & his designs, chiefly in sacred antiquitys, to a very great length. He discussed carefully &

largely the whole question of the true year & day of our Saviours birth, his whole life & ministry, so as to compile an exact harmony of the Gospels, & the *fasti evangelici* as he styles it, in the way of a kalendar, & tis illustrated by the coyns & medals & inscriptions of antiquity. Herein we may assign very many particular days of the month, week, & year, whereon the transactions of our Saviours life happen'd, in a more precise manner than has been done.

Beside those works mentiond in the preface to Stonehenge he has found out means, from heathen mythology, & monuments of antiquity, to recover the effigies of very many of the patriarchs mention'd in Sacred writ, which he has drawn out in many separate volumes.

He has trac'd the origin of Astronomy from the first ages of the world. He has trac'd the origin of Architecture, with many designs of the mosaic tabernacle; the temple of Solomon; the breastplate of Aaron; the manner of the incampment of the Israelites; the origin of the celestial constellations; the nature of the Hebrew Shechinah; & an infinity of sacred antiquity deduc'd from proofs not hitherto observ'd, together with many other tracts & discourses too tedious to be recapitulated; a immense quantity of drawings having a religious regard, *e. g.* above 400 views of places in the holy land, relating to sacred history, with very many more of like nature.

The artifice of booksellers discorages authors from reaping the fruit of their labors, nevertheless he purposes to print the book of Richard of Westm^r^, which is an extraordinary curiosity, gives more light into the history of Brittain than all the books hitherto published. He has 100 copper plates ready ingraved & with notes & observations will render it a second Volume to the Itinerarium Curiosum.

Feb. 1720. Mons$^{r.}$ Gronovius Son to the famous Critic in Town.

Apr. 11. I bought South Sea Stock with Mr. Wood.

Apr. 18. At the Lincolnsh$^{r.}$ Feast, Ship Tavern, Temple barr. pres$^{t.}$ Sir Is. Newton. Upon my mentioning to him the rehearsal of the Opera to night (Rhadamisto)[1] he said he never was at more than one Opera. The first Act he heard with pleasure, the 2$^{d}$ stretch'd his patience, at the 3$^{d}$ he ran away.

Bumper q. d. Bon pere.

Apr. 21. With L$^{d.}$ Harley[2] in his Library, Dover Street.

Apr. 25. I presented my profile to Mr. Wood.

28 May. The Kings Birthday. I rec̃d from Mr. Wood £350, my share of the profit of our South Sea contract.

30 May. Mr. Bird took off my face in plaister of Paris.

2 June. Surprizeing scene in Change Alley. S. Sea in the morning above 900, in the evening 700 ℔ C$^{t.}$, it has rose 100 ℔

[1] In 3 Acts, by Handel. It was rehearsed for the first time on the 17th of April, and was the first of the Operas composed for the new Opera House, "The Royal Academy of Music," *i.e.* Haymarket Theatre. The Text was written by Nicola Haym. On its appearance it received the most extravagant applause. The air, "Ombra Cara," Handel considered one of the finest he ever made. The Opera was dedicated to George I. The *Post Boy* of 9 July, 1720, advertised the copper-plate engraving of Radamistus, by Richd. Meares, musical instrument maker and music printer at the Golden Viol; and on 1st Decr. in the same year another advertisement announced that on the 15th inst. the Opera would be published, consisting of 124 large folio copper-plates. A third advertisement by Meares in the *Post Boy*, 18 Mar., 1721, informed the public that Handel had composed several additional songs, which would appear in his edition; and that such persons, as had already purchased the previous edition, would receive the additional songs (41 pages) gratis.—See *Schœlcher's Life of Handel* (1857) p. 55.

[2] Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, born in London 1661, died in 1724. A great patron of literature, and collector of literary treasures. His collection of MSS. was purchased for the British Museum. He was impeached for treason by the Whig party in 1715, confined in the Tower, and released at the end of two years.—See *Beeton's Dict. of Universal Biog.*, 2nd edit., p. 485.

diem for 2 or 3 days. Professions & shops are forgot, all goe thither as to the mines of Potosi. Nobility, Ladys, Brokers, & footmen all upon a level. Great equipages setting up, the prizes (*sic*) of things rose exorbitantly. Such a renversement of the order of Nature as succeeding ages can have no Idea of.

7 June. I sat to S^r. Godfrey Kneller for my picture.[3] S^r Is. Newton came in to see his picture finished designed for Mr. Cassini.[4]

11 June. L^d. Nottingham[5] had his face taken 3 differen ways in order for a bust.

18 June. Dr. Mead sat for his picture.

27 June. Went to see Mr. Depuys raritys, long acre.

30 June. Went with S^r. Is. Newton to see the Coinage i the Tower. He set his hand in my Album.

July 14. At the Apothecarys herbarizing feast at Greenwicl Several people run mad & kill themselves after having got gre sums of money in South Sea.

July 17. I visited L^d. Pembroke.

July 18. Din'd with Dean Stanley.[6] Mr. Mickleburg along with us.

July 31. I din'd with S^r. Godf. Kneller at Whitton, Ham Walks.

[3] A mezzo-tint engraving of this portrait forms the frontispiece of t present volume.

[4] James Cassini (son of the celebrated Italian astronomer, Giova Dominic C.), who, at the age of 17, was admitted to the Academy of Scienc In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintain in opposition to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid; which opinion refuted by two companies of mathematicians whom the French king sent, towards the polar circle, the other to the equator, to measure a degree. was born in 1667, and died in 1756.—See *Beeton*, p. 236.

[5] Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, President of the Council on the de of Queen Anne; dismissed from office in 1716. In 1729 he became Ear Winchelsea, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daur. and heiress of Thomas Heneage, and wife of Sir Moyle Finch, his great grandfather. reply to Whiston on the Trinity obtained the thanks of the University Oxford, and of the Bishop and Clergy of London. He died in 1730.— *Beeton's Dict.*, p. 778.

[6] William Stanley, D.D., succeeded Dr. Spencer in the Mastership Corpus, July 13, 1693. He was the son of William Spencer, gent., of Hincl Leic., educated at Ashley, Lanc., and entered S. John's Coll., Camb., in 166

Aug. 9. S^r. Is. Newton went to Oxford with Dr. Kiel,[7] he having not been there before.

In Lincolnshire.

Sept. 23, 1720. S. Sea fallen from 1000 to 400. The world in the utmost distraction—thousands of familys ruin'd.

I was with S^r. John Vanbrugh.[8]

Sept. 30. I was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians.

S. Sea last night under 100 now risen to 310.

Oct. 5. A young Elephant in Town dying S^r. Hans Sloan bought it for us to dissect.

Oct. 10. Dr. Mead & I visited Mr. S^t. André to see his fine preparations in Anatomy which are beyond comparison.

the age of 16. In 1669 he was elected to a Fellowship of Corpus; was curate to Dr. Goodman, at Much Hadham, Herts., where he became known to the Earl of Essex, who made him his chaplain, and presented him to the Rectory of Rayna Parva, Essex, in 1681. This he gave up for S. Mary Magd., in Old Fish Street, London, in 1682, and in 1690, upon the death of Dr. Goodman, was appointed to the Rectory of Much Hadham. In 1684 he was preferred to the Prebend of Caddington, in the Cathedral of S. Paul; in 1689 to the Archdeaconry of London; and in 1706, to the Deanery of St. Asaph. Before this time he had received the appointment of Chaplain to the Princess of Orange, and subsequently Clerk of the Closet to her when Queen. Dr. Stanley, in 1722, made and printed at his own expense, a Catalogue of the valuable MSS. in Corpus Library. During his Mastership the College Communion Plate was stolen, and he generously presented the Silver-gilt Plate which had belonged to Queen Mary's private chapel, and which she had given to him. He died in 1731, at the age of 84, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.—*Masters's Hist. of Corp.*

[7] John Keill, born at Edinburgh, 1671; died 1721. Entered Balliol Coll., Oxford, and is said to have been the first who taught Sir I. Newton's principles by experiments. In 1698 he published an "Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth," to which he subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's Theory." In 1699 he was appointed deputy professor of Nat. Philosophy. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of fluxions. In 1710 he was chosen Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. In 1714 the University conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1715 he published an edition of "Commandine's Euclid."—See *Beeton's Diet.*, p. 588.

[8] Sir John Vanbrugh, born 1666; died in London, 1726. He was a celebrated English dramatic writer and architect. His comedies were "The Provoked Wife"; "The Confederacy"; and "The Relapse, or Virtue in Danger." For some time he was Clarencieux King-of-Arms; and Surveyor of Greenwich Hospital in 1716. He was also Comptroller-general of Works, and Surveyor of the Royal Gardens. His principal construction is Blenheim.—See *Beeton*, p. 1049.

Oct. 18. Dr. Friend, Orator Harveianus at College, he gave a gilt Cup.

Oct. 28. Dr. Chase, anatomical reader. I was demonstrator.

Novr. Mons^r. Plumier the famous Statuary dyd of a consumption, my patient.

Novr. 25. I din'd with S^r. Is. Newton where we audited the R.S. Acc^ts.

Dec. 10. I drew out L^d. Pembrokes Isis.[9] He gave me a gold coyn of Philip. of Macedon.

Dec. 11. He came to see my drawings of Solomons Temple.

Dec. 15. Dr. Halley sat to S^r. Godfrey Kneller for Dr. Mead. Talking of a painter,[10] of whom people reported that his colors were good & lasting, yes, says S^r. Godfrey, but the more is the pity. Acquainted with Mr. Baxter.[11]

Jan. 6, 1721. I was made a Freemason at the Salutation Tav., Tavistock Street, with Mr. Collins, Capt. Rowe who made the famous diving Engine.

The Directors late paramount, now despoil'd &c.

Mr. Kemps antiquitys sold.

Jan. 26. Mr. Le Neve Norroy & I took some transcriptions out of Domesday book.

[9] This is probably the black basalt Statue of Hekefnecht (?), an officer of high rank, kneeling and holding before him a portable shrine in which is a standing figure of Osiris. It is apparently of the age of the 26th Dynasty, or about the 7th century B.C. The head and bust are modern, and have been restored as those of the goddess Isis, instead of being made in the head-attire of a functionary of the dynasty above mentioned. A. Gordon has engraved it in his "Essay towards explaining the Hierogl. on the Coffin of a Mummy belonging to Capt. W. Lethieullier, Lond., 1737." It probably came from Sais.

[10] See Stukeley's Common-place Book, where it is said that the painter here alluded to was Mr. Richardson. Jonathan Richardson was born about 1665, and died in London in 1745. He was considered a good portrait painter. He wrote the "Theory of Painting," and "An Essay upon the Art of Criticism as it relates to painting."—See *Beeton*, p. 885.

[11] William Baxter, nephew of Richard Baxter the celebrated nonconformist; born at Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire, in 1650; died 1723. He attained to great proficiency in the classics, and was appointed Master of the Mercer's School, London. He published a Latin Grammar in 1679: an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an Edit. of Horace in 1710; and a Dict. of British Antiqs. in 1719. His Glossary of Roman Antiqs. was printed in 1726.—*Vide* Stukeley's Common-place Book. See *Beeton*, p. 147.

Mr. Hoskins new invented Machine for raising water by ☿

Feb. 4. S^r. Godfr. Kn. sketchd my profile on paper.

Feb. 13. S^r. Is. Newton presented me with the new Edition f his optics. We discours'd about muscular motion.

Feb. 17. The fine featherwork bed made by Edm. Cany.

L^d. Stanhope[12] buryd in great state.

Feb. 20, 1720-1. The Lincolnshire Nobility & Gentry din'd t Pontacks. I was with them.

Feb. 23. Dr. Halley & I breakfasted at S^r. Is. Newtons. r. Is. mentiond the poverty of the materials he had for making is Theory of the moons motion; that Mr. Flamsted[13] would ommunicate none of his observations to him. S^r. Is. came to ondon, 1696. Halley mentiond a Calumny Flamstead raisd g^t. him for stealing 110 stars from him, & that Dr. Hare nswerd that if it was true he knew of no law whereby to unish him for it. S^r. Is. showd us the famous glass of Mr. Iugens,[14] 170 foot radius, which he had lately bought.

Mar. 10. I waited on S^r. Chr. Wren.

The latter end of this month cold weather coming suddenly pon two or 3 days of excessive hot I was visited, after two

[12] James Stanhope, first Earl, born 1673; died in London, 1721. Highly istinguished as a military man, especially at the siege of Namur in 1695; at ie siege of Barcelona in 1705; and at Port Mahon, which he captured in 1708. [e was appointed Secretary of State by George I.; Ambassador to Vienna in 714; First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1717, hich he relinquished on being created a Peer.—See *Beeton*, p. 973.

[13] Born at Derby in 1646; died 1719. In 1669 he calculated an eclipse of ie sun, which was to happen in the following year. Entered Jesus College, ambridge. In 1674 he was appointed Astronomer Royal, in which year he ook Holy Orders. In 1675 the Royal Greenwich Observatory was commenced, id was called Flamsteed House. It is said that Newton was indebted to his nar observations for the means of carrying out and verifying his discovery of avitation.—See *Beeton*, p. 402.

[14] Christian Huygens (son of Constantine H., lord of Zuylichem and Secrery to the Prince of Orange), was born in 1629; died 1695. He was an minent mathematician, and published, among other works, a treatise on Horogy, in which he described a newly invented pendulum. In 1656 he gave an count of his discovery of a satellite of Saturn. Fellow of the R. S. in 1661, id afterwards a member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. His "Cosmoieoros, or Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds," was printed in 1695.—See *eeton*, p. 532.

years intermission, with the Gout, &c. [The Dr. speaks of the remedies he used].

May 26. L^d. Pembroke gave me the dimensions of some Greek Temples in Sicily. He gave me Vitruvius[15] by Juntæ.

June 5. I went to see the Silk manufacture at Chelsey.

June 16. We dind at Greenwich with Jones, Kirkall, Highmor,[16] &c. Visited Dr. Halley, Hare.

June 24. The Masons had a dinner at Stationers Hall, present, Duke of Montague, L^d. Herbert, L^d. Stanhope, S^r. And. Fountain,[17] &c. Dr. Desaguliers pronounc'd an oration. The G^d. M^r. Mr. Pain produc'd an old MS. of the Constitutions[18] which he got in the West of England, 500 years old. He read over a new sett of articles to be observ'd. The Duke of Montague chose G^d. M^r. next year. Dr. Beal, Deputy.

July 15, 1721. At Holbech, John Butler my tenant told me he dreamed some time before, he saw Sam. Howet riding down Holbech Steeple; the morning after came news of Howets taken ill, of which sickness he dy'd. Butler was taken ill this day, & I conjecturd it would [be] fatal, which prov'd true. A new weathercock sett upon Holbech Steeple.

July 16. Went to visit L^d. Pembroke, he made me a presen of his picture by Wissen,[19] Disciple of S^r. Peter Lully.

[15] Marcus Vitruvius Pollio Vitruvius, a Roman Architect, born about 8 B.C.; died about 13 B.C. He was greatly esteemed by Julius Cæsar, an employed by Augustus in constructing public buildings, &c. The best edition o his Treatise on Architecture is that of Schneider, Leipsic, 1805; Englis Translations are, Castell's, with notes by Inigo Jones; and Gwilt's.—See *Beeto* p. 1063.

[16] Joseph Highmore, an English historical painter, was born in London i 1692; died 1780. He was chosen one of the Professors of the Royal Academ on its foundation.—See *Beeton*, p. 505.

[17] Sir A. Fountaine, born at Narford, Norfolk; and died 1753. Educate at Christ-church, Oxford, where he studied Anglo-Saxon. He wrote "Numi mata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica," which is inserted in Dr. Hickes "Thesaurus." He made a collection of antiques and curiosities. He drew th designs for the original illustrations to Swift's "Tale of a Tub." Knighted b William III.; and in 1727 was made Warden of the Mint.—*Beeton*, p. 414.

[18] A copy of the first and last page of this MS. is in one of Stukeley Volumes of Drawings in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

[19] Wissen was buried in St. Martin's Church at Stamford.

18 July. Mr. Ger. V. gucht & I went to S$^{t.}$ Albans where I finish'd my drawing of the place.[20] At More park.

20 July. Mr. S$^{t.}$ André & I dissected Mr. Roberts's Tortoise.

This summer I went a 3 months Journey with Mr. Roger Gale into the West. Came home the middle of Octo.

21 March, 1719-20 I was present at College at the revisal of the Pharmacopæia.

Nov. 30, 1721. Dr. Halley resigning his Place as Secretary to the Royal Society, I was sollicited by a great many members to stand Candidate to succeed him, but The President, Halley, Dr. Mead, & the whole Mathematical Party opposd me. I had 27 voices, & 13 who had promised me did not appear, & thro' the great diligence of the contrary side & Indolence of my Friends, a great many that were brought thither only by my Interest were induced to vote against me: whereby we were outnumbered to the vast satisfaction & rejoycing of our opponents. . . . . Nec tam

Turpe fuit vinci quam contendisse decorum.

13 Decemb. Went to see Governor Yales sale of his Collection.

Din'd with Count Marsigli,[21] Founder of the University of Bolognia, & a great antiquary, at S$^{r.}$ Hans Sloans, who showd us all his prodigious Cabinet, with us Dr. Steigerthal, Dr. Sherard, Mr. Le Neve Norroy & Mr. Roger Gale.

14 Dec. L$^{d.}$ Pembroke visited me to see the Drawings of Stonhenge, Abury.

20 Dec. Feast at College. Tessier, Beal, Dod, & Self, Stewards.

[20] Seven pen-and-ink sketches of different portions, external and internal, of the church, are in one of Stukeley's Volumes of Drawings in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

[21] Count Louis Ferdinand Marsigli, an Italian Naturalist, was born at Bologna in 1658; died 1730. Served in the Imperial army, and in 1683 was taken prisoner by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. After his release he became a general, but was dismissed the service on the surrender of Brisach by the Count d'Arco to the Duke of Burgundy. He then retired to his native town, where he formed a museum, and erected a printing office. He founded the Academy of Arts and sciences there. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and Fellow of the R. S., and was the author of several important works.—See *Beeton*, p. 692.

27 Dec. We met at the Fountain Ta. Strand & by consent of Grand M^r. present, Dr. Beal constituted a new Lodge there, where I was chose M^r.

14 Jan., 1721-2. At a qu^rly Meeting where Bro^r. Topping repeated 30 incoherent words either forwards or backwards or by stops after once hearing them. He is a M^r. of memory & can doe the like to a very much larger extent.

12 Feb. I dissected & drew out the muscles from a preparing Body at the College.

2 Mar. Etch'd the plate of Croyland bridge.[22]

1721-2.

March 14, 15, 16. I read my Lecture at College upon the Spleen.

March 17. I etched Holbech Cross.

March 20. I drew the Ground plot of Carlisle & Chester Cathedrals for Mr. Brown Willis.

March 25. I etched Colsterworth Church.

May 18, 1722. Mr. Dav. Jones & I went to see old Mr. Baxt^r.; among many curious Remarks of Antiquity, he gave us this translation of Æsops fable, which he made once in walking, as a jest upon the danger of the church people.

In Æsopi simiam.
Vesci castanea cum vellet simia tosta
Nec possit tali traditur usa dolo
Affatur felem cognato sanguine junctam
En jacet in medio Mus tua cura foco
Deripit hec glandem digitis fervente favilla
Et clamat Meu Meu simia ridet eam.

May 23. I din'd at Surgeons Hall at the Anatomic Lecture

May 25. Met Duke of Quensboro, Lord Dunbarton, Hinchinbroke, &c., at Fount. Tav. Lodg. to consider of Feast on S^t. Johns

[22] The remarkable "triangular" bridge, erected between A.D. 1360 and 1390, at the point where two streams, one from the Welland, the other from the Nene, united and flowed past the abbey precincts. King Edw. IV., when visiting the abbot of Croyland, walked from the abbey to the bridge, and there embarked for Fotheringay, A.D. 1469. Its preservation is probably due to Maurice Johnson, for in the Itin. Cur. Stukeley adds a note that Johnson "being the steward of the honor of Croyland, caused the crown of the bridge to be new paved with stone to save it from ruin."—See *Rep. and Papers of Associated Architectural Soc.*, printed at Lincoln, vol. iii., p. 280.

Jun. 2. With Mr. Flitcroft I went to survey the new building of the Dormitory of Westm^r. School. Thence to the top of the Scaffolding of the N. Isle of the Abby, & K. H. VII Chappel. We saw the vault, where O. Cromwell was buryed, then open'd.

May 28. I went to see the Camp drawn out on the Kings birthday. They made 3 running fires the whole length which was very fine.

Jun. I went to see the K. review the troops. At night S^r. Hans Sloan, Mr. Rog. Gale, Mr. Warkhouse, Mr. Ja. Hill, & Doct^r. Danny, made me a visit.

Jun. 14. The young Princesses din'd with S^r. Hans Sloan. I breakfasted at Dr. Meads with the Duke of Sax Gothas Librarian.

Jun. 19. I view'd Dr. Woodwards[23] Musæum.

July 2, 1722. I show'd Mr. Baxter my Supplement to the Pentingerian Tables.

July 6. I drew the Gate of the Watling street next the Thames over ag^t. Stangate Ferry, Westm^r. I observ'd the Truncheon was stole out of the hand of the fine Statue of K. Ja. II before the banquetting house. Sometime before they had stole one side of the Iron rails.

July 11. I sat to Mr. Marchand cutting my Profile in basso relievo in Ivory.

July 19. Mr. Ger. Vandergucht, Mr. Pine, & I, went upon S^t. Pauls, & were afterwards in the New River Pond, which is clean'd from the mud the first time since S^r. Hugh Middletons[24] days.

[23] John Woodward, an eminent Physician, born in Derbyshire in 1665; died in London in 1728. In 1692 he became Professor of Physic at Gresham College. In 1695 Abp. Tenison conferred on him the degree of M.D. He founded the Professorship of Geology at Cambridge in 1727; and bequeathed to the Museum a collection of English fossils. The foreign fossils were added afterwards by purchase from Woodward's heirs.—See *Beeton*, p. 1103.

[24] Sir Hugh Middleton died about 1640. He was a London goldsmith, who, chiefly at his own cost, supplied London with pure water, selecting the Chadwell and Amwell springs at Ware, and forming what is known as the "New River." In acknowledgment of his services he was created a Baronet in 162 -See *Beeton*, p. 715.

Sept. 17. I waited on the Bp. of Derry.

Nov. 3. The Earl of Winchelsea did me the honor of a visit.

The Duke of Wharton[25] & L^d. Dalkeith visited our Lodg. at the Fountain.

Nov. 7. Order of the Book instituted. I din'd with Dr. Lockyer &c. at the Chaplains table S^t. James's.

Dec. 20. L^d. Winchelsea gave me a peice of the Stones of Kits Coty House & a great fossil Oyster shell from about Maidston. They find such in cleaving blocks of stone thereabouts. We went together to see S^t. Martins new Ch^h.[26] His Lordship bought a couple of Roman bricks found there.

Dec. 28. I din'd with L^d. Hertford introduc'd by L^d. Winchelsea. I made them both Members of the Order of the Book or Roman Knighthood. I saw a very great pearl at the Glass blowers, black lyon over against Beauford buildings Strand, it was in an oyster shell, as big as a pigeons egg but tuberculous.

Jan. 4, 1722-3. L^d. Winchelsea & L^d. Hartford honor'd me with a visit.

Jan. 24. Mr. Gordon gave me a visit; he sings at the Opera;[27] he has been to view Arthurs Oon & the Antiquitys thereabouts; he told me when at Capua with S^r. Geo. Byng[28] they sav'd the fine Amphitheatre there, the 3rd in the world,

[25] Phillip, Duke of Wharton (son of Thomas, Marquis Wharton), was born in 1698; and died in Spain in 1731. He was of a vaccillating and dissipated character, and is depicted by Pope in the line, "Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days." His extravagances compelled him to reside abroad.—See *Beeton*, p. 1085.

[26] St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, designed by James Gibbs, architect, was finished in 1726. Within its churchyard lies Roubiliac, the great sculptor, who died in 1762, and whose funeral was attended by Hogarth and Reynolds.—See *C. Knight's Lond.*, Vol. v., p. 195.

[27] Stukeley has struck his pen through "Mr. Gordon" and "he sings at the Opera."

[28] George Byng, Viscount Torrington, born in 1663, died 1733. He served in the Navy and in 1718, was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet off Sicily. In 1721 he was raised to the Peerage and afterwards appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He was the father of the unfortunate but brave Admiral John Byng, who was ordered to be shot in 1757.—See *Beeton*, p. 207.

which the Germans were going to pull down to repair the fortifications, by speaking to the Governor & Vice Roy at Naples.

Mar. 14. After some vellications & preludes the Gout seiz'd upon my right foot in the bones of the Tarsus. I let blood & found it very much inflam'd, & laid a Caustic upon the part, drinking much water & sugar & juice of lemon, fasting, & taking aloes every day. I made a crucial incision & caus'd an issue where the Caustic was laid. L^d. Pembroke honor'd me with a visit to invite me to come to draw his famous Diana[29] of the Ephesians new come home, a piece of most admirable Antiquity. He has now the three oldest Statues in the World, the Isis, the Jupiter Ammon[30] sett up in Thrace by Sesostris, & this Diana. He told me he had seen a body of a man petrify'd entirely by lying in a Spring in Italy which runs into the Tyber, it was in the Villa Pamfilia mention'd in Lassels. When the Spanish Embassador was present his Ldship saw an arm of it broke off for the Embassadors satisfaction & the bone was very visible the flesh petrify'd. My Lord broke off the end of a thumb & gave it to Mr. Charlton whose Collection came to S^r. H. Sloan.

When I arose in the morning I found a slight touch as a prelude of the Gout in my great Toe of the left foot where it had been most frequently. But at night it went off, Fryday night or rather Saturday following, tho' I went very well to bed. About two a clock in the morning I wak'd with pain in my right instep where it never had been before, yet I walk'd about that day, next morning Sunday at the same hour It renew'd the attack in the same place with greater violence. When I gott up

[29] The Ephesian Diana. The body of white marble, the extremities restored in black marble, the right arm nearly to the shoulder, the left from below the elbow, and both legs from below the knees, restored.—*Notes on the Wilton House Sculptures, by C. T. Newton, M.A., Salisbury Vol. of Archæol. Inst.*, p. 259.

[30] This statue, with a ram on his shoulders, is called Jupiter, but is rather that of Hermes Kriophoros. It is an ancient imitation of an archaic statue; most probably a copy of the statue by Calamis, described by Pausanias IX., 22, as existing in his time at Tanagra. Calamis was a contemporary of Phidias, and flourished B.C. 440. This statue is engraved by Kennedy, who calls it Jupiter, and says that it came from Thrace.—See *C. T. Newton's Sculptures at Wilton House, in Salisbury Vol. of Archæol. Inst.*, p. 269.

I order'd xvi oz. of blood to be taken away & took a good handsome dose of aloes lota as I had done the day before. I likewise order'd a Caustic to be laid upon the part but it prov'd not strong enough & scarce made an escar, however we divided it by a cross section. Sunday night I was in pain again, but on Munday the swelling was abated & pain gone. Munday night I took an opiate draught so that I slept perfectly well & found no pain; but on tuesday morning the Surgeon took a fancy to lay on a soap plaster upon the wound which pain'd me all day & night & rais'd the inflammation higher so that it went to the last joint of the great toe of the right foot, passing by the great joynt, its former rendezvous, which was now encompass'd with it on both sides. The Swelling rose to a high degree even from toe to ancle, then I left off doing any thing at it, eat & drank flesh & wine, lay in bed two days.

L^d. Penbroke told me he had heard Dr. Tho. Millington say that he was chamberfellow with Dr. Sydenham[31] at Cambridg, that the latter was idle & never study'd, but went into the army having an Uncle there in a considerable post; but in 3 years time he grew tir'd of that & took a resolution to study Physick. By this time he had entirely forgot his latin, but recover'd it again by obstinate reading of Cicero, translating it into English, & then into Latin, correcting it from the original, which at last brought him to that elegance & purity of Latin style for which his works are so justly admir'd as well as for their carefu observations of nature.

By advice of the Surgeon I bath'd my foot with oyl of turpentine & Rectif. Spirits of Wine which produc'd the gout i the other foot. This went thro' the whole stadium as the othe till they were reduc'd to an equality & with equal pace by degree came to their former state which was not perfectly done in les than 6 weeks. I was in a considerable fever all the time, grea drought, my urine very high color'd & thick, so that I conjectur

[31] Thomas Sydenham, an eminent Physician, born 1624; died in Londo 1689. In 1642, he entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but left when the city wa garrisoned for Charles I. He subsequently returned to the University, took hi Doctor's Degree, and settled in Westminster. His writings on the treatment o various diseases were much esteemed.—See *Beeton*, p. 996.

if I had taken the bark as before it would certainly have taken off the fitt.

I attribute it to the eastern wind, so vehement & cold for many days before, which stopt insensible perspiration.

Apr. 18. I went to measure Cæsars Camp on Hounslow heath with L^d. Winchelsea & L^d. Hartford.

At the end of 5 weeks exactly I first perceiv'd any real amendment of the Gout, but two days after it began again in the right ancle. I bath'd it well with spirits of wine, the warm weather coming on.

May 27. After I had walk'd about a fortnight a swelling came again in the Right foot which rose almost as high as before but without any pain & went away in a week.

May 24. I took a sketch of Mr. Baxters picture & observ'd he looked very ill having a considerable dropsy in his legs. He complain'd too of difficulty of breathing; on that day sennight he dy'd.

He had just finish'd his 2^d Edit. of Horace & was again set to work upon his Welsh Dictionary but left it at the letter H.

June 14. After the right foot was well recover'd, it return'd into the left, & run thro' its former scene, swelling and pitting; in about 10 days perfectly well.

June 15. I saw Moses's fine diamond, 160 gr^s., of a green color, recon'd the finest in the world, beyond Mr. Pitts.

Sept. 30. At the half yearly Comitia of the College, I was desir'd to make a design of a plate for the letters of summons. I was nominated one by the president to look over the library.

Oct. 22. I saw the Comet thro' Mr. Grahams[32] Telescope.

Oct. 27. Mr. Sheeles & I walk'd to find out Cæsars Camp about Sheperton. We discover'd three.

Nov. 9. I walk'd alone to Watford &c. to find out Cassibelins Town, which I discover'd at Ricmansworth.

[32] George Graham, an eminent mechanic, born in Cumberland in 1675; died in London 1751; and buried in Westminster Abbey. He was journeyman and suceessor to Tompion, the noted clockmaker. He invented several valuable astronomical instruments, and the great mural arch in Greenwich Observatory was divided by his own hand. He invented the Sector; and was a member of the R. S.—See *Beeton*, p. 460.

Dec. 2. I din'd with the Abp. at Lambeth the first time.

Oct. 4. I read my discourse of the Dorchest. amphitheat. at the Lodg. & deliver'd to every Bro^r. a Copy.

Dec. 6. I cast the Amphitheater in plaist. of paris.

Dec. 20. I was Steward with Dr. Tessier, Dod, Wharton. I brought a proof of the drawing of the College. I made a ticket with Fato bono eventui bono.

This month, by my means, L^d. Winchilsea & L^d. Hartford came to the Antiquarian Society.

I began to cut Cæsars head in a piece of chalk.

Four of my acquaintance & myself were attackd with the Gout on Christmas day, all escap'd but Mr. Catteral. I prevented it from coming to a fit.

Feb. 26, 1723-4. I had the Princesses commands by my L^d. Hartford to send her a drawing of the Chappel[33] upon the bridg, which Her Highness was pleas'd withall, & order'd me to wait on Her with the drawings of Stonehenge.

Mar. 4. I publish'd my Lecture on the Spleen.

Mar. 8. I was seiz'd after dinner with the gout, left foot. Next day I fasted mostly. Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday I fasted mostly, eating only bread & cheese, & drank two quarts of water at least each day by very slow degrees, making much water again, clear, keeping my stocking off & exposing my leg out of bed every night. On Thursday night I perceiv'd it got into my head, so it continued all friday, which made me leave

[33] The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas á Becket, which stood upon the east side of Old London Bridge, over the tenth or central pier. Its front to the street was 30 feet in length, and was divided into three compartments, of which the central one contained a large window. and the two others the entrances from the street. The interior consisted of an upper chapel and a crypt. The latter was about 20 feet high, and had an entrance from the river as well as from the former. This chapel was used for services to the time of the Reformation. The architect of the Bridge and Chapel was Peter, Curate of St. Mary Colechurch, at the south end of what is now Grocer's Alley, where Thomas á Becket had been baptised. The work was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. As Peter of Colechurch died in 1205, he had not the satisfaction of seeing his work completed. In 1737 the chapel (then called Chapel House) was inhabited by a Mr. Yaldwyn, or Baldwyn, who, while repairing a staircase discovered the remains of the sepulchral monument of the architect.—See *C. Knight's London*, Vol. 1., pp. 79-81.

off the water, only drinking a quart of milk as before, & same diet; friday night I had violent pain all night long & no sleep, & in the morning it was very much inflam'd & sore, so that I could scarce set it to the ground, yet did not pit. All Saturday I drank water again, so that by evening it was much mended, but my head was not perfectly right. On Munday night I drank but 2 cups of Ale, & found it inflam'd my blood again; but by drinking water I conquer'd it, & so continued mending. I found all this while my water very clear as it had been some months before, & when stood a little while it smelt strong, like spirit of harts horn or sal-volatile, but now on tuesday I observ'd it began to thicken a little & smell fetid. I had regularly every day a stool not loose, & sleep very well, perfectly free from pain, can walk pretty well, but not put my former shoes on. In 3 weeks I could walk abroad very well, & was perfectly recover'd.

Apr. 2, 1724. The Speaker (Compton) invited me to spend some time with him in Sussex this summer, by Mr. Rog. Gale. Dr. Millington wrote much on generation, & much commended but never could be persuaded to print it.

Ap. 12. I continued to drink water every day, by small quantitys at a time in morning, noon, after dinner, & night, which kept the gout off, tho' I found every now & then a tendency towards it. After waking in the night, I perceiv'd a constant inflammation of my blood, which went off soon after rising; now & then after waking I found it, but a cup or two of water drove it off. I continued a pint of milk morning & evening, but I conjecture water dos as well.

Ap. 14. I attended all day at the house of Lords with Members of the College during the debates of the Physicians bill. Duke of Argyle[34] & L^d^. Hay were violently bent ag^t^. it, &

[34] John, 2d Duke, born 1678; died 1743. He was distinguished as a statesman and a soldier. For his efforts in furthering the union of Scotland and England, he was created an English Peer by the title of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich in 1705. He fought at Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, &c. In 1715 he suppressed "Mar's Rising" in Scotland with energy. Sir Robt. Walpole deprived him of several of his offices, to which however he was restored on the fall of that minister.—*Beeton*, p. 82.

neglected no opportunity of obstructing it. L^d. Townsend[35] said, in relation to the Anatomy clause, that the mobb show'd a merciful disposition in hindring dissections, & it ought to be encourag'd, L^d. Carteret wonder'd how that clause was foisted into the bill, that it was a subject not to be nam'd in the house of Lords. L^d. Trevor s^d. it was taking away a prerogative of the Crown, for it might be the misfortune of a person of consideration to be convicted of capital crimes, & then the King could not dispose of his body, upon which they rejected it. The Bps. said not one word all the time. The Duke of Montagu went out of the house when there was danger of a division, & came in again. L^d. Pembroke was earnest for it. None spoke but L^d. Trevor, L^d. Harcourt, & L^d. Chancellor, & they very strenuously, & with great reason & judgment. Dr. Eaton, (the Styptic Dr.,) petitioned to be heard ag^t. it. L^d. Harcourt asked him how it came about that he was not one of the College; he answerd that there was a misunderstanding between him & the College. Dr. Friend answerd that he was Censor then when he was examind, & that if there was any want of understanding twas all on his side. I found there was a general indifference as to the bill in the whole house, & as to Anatomy all the fine things that might have been said by anyone in its favours, were entirely drop'd. The L^ds. it seems were unwilling to trust any one with power, & that the Physicians, (they imagin'd,) had some sinister end in it. The Apothecarys insinuated we did not understand drugs. S^r. Hans Sloan offerd to contend with them, & sayd he would bring 500 drugs that all the Apothecarys in town should not know one of. L^d. Delaware was Chairman of the Committee; with much difficulty & amendm^t. it passd.

On fryday it came again to the house of Commons, where Mr. Hungerfords craft a new amendment was added, viz^t. th

[35] Charles, Viscount Townshend, born 1676; died 1738. A statesman of the reign of Queen Anne; who in that of George I., 1714, became Prime Minister, but whose influence with the king declined when he resisted the claims of his German favourites and mistresses. For a short while he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1727 Lord Townshend was eclipsed by Sir Robert Walpole; and he then retired to Rainham, Norfolk, "He left office," wrote Lord Mahon, "with a most unblemished character, and, what is still less common, a most patriotic moderation."—*Beeton*, p. 1035.

t should be in force no longer than 3 year. I had like to have ›rought the gout into the tarsus of the right foot again, with standing so long.

Nov. 1. We opend the body of a woman 10 weeks before he was to lye in, Mr. Sayer Surgeon & Mr. Prude Apoth.

Nov 12. I viewd the moon thro' Mr. Hadleys[36] reflecting elescope which brings her face to be about 1100 miles distant nly.

The Abp. of Cant. sent some prints of mine of the ro. pharos t Dover Castle to Monsieur Monfaucon.[37]

Nov. 29. I walkd with Mr. Sheels & Catterall to Muswell ill to find out the hermen Street. I judg it goes by Southend, & so between Barnet & Enfield, thro' the chase, to Hartford.

Dec. 5. The gout came into my right scapula for 2 days ; it owl'd about from place to place, sometime in the head where it aus'd a pain for a whole day & night, sometime in the stomach vith a sourness, belching, &c., but I kept it out of my foot tho' t was very inclinabl to come into my left great toe.

I first thought of making a clavichord with Jews trumps nstead of strings.

Dec. 6. As I was at dinner the gout fell into my left great oe. I perceiv, most evidently, that it has an exacerbation every ther day, but later & later, & this toward the evening. I found his returned thrice. Now not to stop this by my method I concluded would be just as senseless as not to use the bark in the ke fits of a real ague. In a weeks time the gout was wholly one. I drank no strong liquor, eat moderately, twice a day I ad milk, found no uneasiness whatever but was very well. I bservd my urine did not smell so much like sal volatile as efore, but more stinking & had somewhat more sediment. I as not loos in body but as ordinarily.

[36] John Hadley, the reputed inventor of the Sextant, died in 1744. He was n intimate terms with Sir Isaac Newton, and it is generally believed that he orrowed the idea of this instrument from that great man.— *Beeton*, p. 475.

[37] Bernard de Montfaucon, born at Soulage, Languedoc, in 1555 ; died at aris in 1741. He began life in the army, which he quitted on the death of his rents, and entered the Benedictine Convent of St. Maur in 1675. In 1698 he sited Rome, and in 1702 published an account of his journey. After this he rote many works replete with erudition.—*Beeton*, p. 729.

Dec. 26. Yesterday & all night I could not help thinking o
Sr. Nichs l'estrange, whos hous I had ben at about 10 yer ago
& this without any manner of p'vious ocasion. Ld. Winchilsea
carryd me to dine with Ld. Hartford & the minute we came ther
we wer told of his death. It was an odd & an useless presag
to my apprehension, & what I can't help being surpriz'd at. My
Ldy Hartford present$^{d.}$ my book of the Amphitheat. of Dorchest
to the Princess.

Jan. 31, 1724-5. I resolv'd to leave off wigs & wear my
own hair.

Jan. 13. I saw at Dr. Meads some fossils sent from Oxford
shire by Mr. Wasse, cornua ammonis squeez'd flat, bones dug u
12 f. deep, some human fingers, cornua ammonis, large, take
in solid stone of great thickness, no flaw visible, & many belem
nites call'd thunderbolts by the vulgar.

Feb. 24. The gout has been flying about me this week,
comes into the bones of the right foot; it makes no pain but som
uneasiness in walking, & that chiefly in the morning, for it goe
off in the day time. I ply it stoutly with drinking water
am pretty abstemious.

Mar. 15. To morrow being the anniversary return of th
gout it seiz'd me to night in the head; it lasted all night. Ne
day I walk'd all morning, rid all the afternoon; it comes now
then as a violent cramp in the right tarsus, sometime as a cric
in the neck, for that I can plainly perceive a poison runnin
about me.

Ap. 2, 1725. Mr. Pacey introduc'd me to Ld. Macclesfiel
to whom I presented my book of Itinerar. curios. Cent. I.

May 5. I went to see the room at Craven house, first wai
scotted with the new artificial marble, with Mr. Steph. Hales.

May 19. I presented the Princess with my Itinerarium.

May 22. In my Kentish journey, after heating the blood
found a pain in my ankle which every day grew worse till
could not walk; but as suddenly ceasd upon application of n
antidote.

Nov. 6. I went to see the three young lyons at the tow
lately brought forth there; they smarl, (as I may call it,) like
cat, & that continually, & their actions are much like a cats, th

limb up chairs, hangings, &c. ; there were 4 but one dy'd; hree last year but dead.

Dec. 24. The gout wakd me at 2 in the morning in the left oot, but my usual remedy removd it in a day or two.

Whilst I lived in London for 9 years together, in the flourishng time of my life, I had the greatest intimacy with Thomas L^d. Pembroke, Heneage Earl of Winchelsea, S^r. Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, Mead, S^r. Hans Sloan, L^d. Oxford, James West, John Bridges, D. of Argyle, Tom Rawlinson, Dr. Friend, Dr. Arbuthot, Dr. Morton, Dr. Walt^r. Harris, S^r. Godfrey Kneller, & in hort with the whole sett of learned men & Vertuoso's, w^h. at hat time abounded, & by having recourse to their librarys I rriv'd to a considerable degree of knowledg & equal reputation.

At the end of 1725 an irresistible impulse seiz'd my mind to eave the Town. It began whilst I was at Newcastle with Mr. Hale, strongly impress'd on my mind as I returned at Grantham, iewing the milky way one night. In country retirement & ours of contemplation (being always of a religious turn), I esolv'd to take upon me the sacerdotal character, & very soon iet with good preferment. Then for 20 years together I mploy'd all my facultys, & all the skill I had obtain'd in antient earning, in going to the sourse of religious antiquitys ; & the arvest resulting therefrom, such as it is, is immense. But all his while that I lived in the country what I knew was intirely my self, no one person convers'd with me in that way, or had ny regard toward it ; till at length Providence brought me to n intimacy with the Duke of Montagu, who, tho' no scholar imself, had a fine genius, & entertain'd the greatest opinion of e in the world, & took the first opportunity to bring me to own again. He dy'd 5 July, 1749. But the same Providence ft me not destitute of a great & good fr^d. so much the more greeable to my mind, as being of the softer sex, for from that me it was brought about by steps that I became acquainted ith MIRIAM.

Jan. 2, 1725-6. My left ear bled. I find that drinking arm water in a morning has taken away the belching I us'd to ve in a morning after breakfast, & eructations. This December thro'ly resolvd to goe into the country to live, & bought a

house at Grantham, finding no purpose in life can be answer
by my stay in London; but study, & too close attachment to that
had like to have thrown me into hypochondriacism.

Ap. 1, 1726. Returning out of the Country I paid a visit t
S^r. Isaac Newton. He showd me his new edition of his Prin
cipia not yet publishd; he informed me he was born christma
day 1642. We had some discourse about Solomons temple o
which he had formerly made the plan; he says it was older tha
any great heathen temples; that Sesostris from hence made hi
temples in Egypt, one in each Nomus, & that from thence th
Greeks made theirs & borrow'd their religion.

Ap. 15. I din'd with him at his Lodgings alone, at Orbel
buildings Kensington; his breakfast is orange peel boild i
water, which he thinks dissolves Flegm, & bread & butter; h
drinks more water now than formerly, viz^t. morning & nigh
He thinks the body of Europe was peopled first by those fro
the north of the Euxin Sea, & the same as peopled America
rude & barbarous, without houses, or religion, travelling in car
as the Scythians & tartars, & such they properly were. Of the
were the first inhabitants of Brittan; in aftertimes when th
Pastors were ejected Egypt in great numbers, some went to Syri
to Greece, to Mauritania, to Spain, Italy, &c., under the condu
of the Egyptian Hercules, who passd the Straits, built Cartei
Cadiz, & was thence calld Melcartus, & this man first found th
tyn trade to Brittan. Thes people civilizd . . . . . .

Apr. ultimodie, 1726. I wak'd in the morning with a pai
in the parotid glands, which in the daytime extended to th
right cheek bone, it was some hindrance to me in eating; it co
tinu'd for 2 or 3 days, then fell upon the right eyebrow, & inn
canthus of that eye, & had a sort of fit, returning every day.

May 3. It was exceeding painful in that part, made the ski
sore, & my eye to run, coming to a violent fit in the night tim
in the morning I found the gout lodgd in the ball of my rig
foot. That day I accompanyed L^d. Hartford & L^d. Winchelsea
visit L^d. Colrain, where I put my foot into the Canal, when
went out of my foot, then my head ached, but I could scar
walk. All thes 2 or 3 days my nose ran with a bloody sanio
matter, as if there had been an apostheme. This happend aft

had been ill of a cold 3 weeks, coming out of Lincolnshire into London. This return of the gout was nearly to a day anniersary, for it seizd me in Kent last year in the beginning of May.

May 4. I began at night with my usual remedy, finding istinctly that it was gout; the wind has been east for some time. put my foot out of bed all night, and put it into cold water everal times a day & wear no stocking on, at home, for I take that warmth creates the pain, it raryfys the humor & makes it pen the minutest vessels. Otherwise it fills only the larger, welling the part, but without much pain, bec' the circulation is arryed on thro' the larger vessels not much interrupted, for two ays, 5, 6. I rode out on the 6th all day long, as far as Cæs. amp on hounslowheath, & eat nothing. I was much fatigud & ent to bed, & sweat much in the night, & slept pretty well, aving very little pain, foot somewhat better. If I had been looded & taken physic, when I was first taken ill, in all probality I should have prevented the fit. The sixth day I could egin to put my foot into my former shoe, & walkd out, the ffect of my remedy showing itself at this time sudden & surizing. I us'd it in the night as well as day, viz$^{t.}$ water. The )$^{th}$ day from the first seizing of the gout I was ꝑfectly well in l respects, & that day I had a gentle looseness.

Happy are those who have passed thro' life without any gnal unhappiness. At my first setting out, my Fa$^{r.}$ dying oung, left me a good many troubles to struggle with. By tience & perseverance in a private manner I overcame them; ut this took off that youthful sp$^{t.}$ w$^{h.}$ prompts to ambitious ews & made me indifferent to a lucrative profession, w$^{h.}$ w$^{d.}$ rtainly have loaded me with the profits & the honors attending

Now I have lived to see only 3 in the catalogue of fellows of e College of Physicians before me; not so many in the Royal ociety; & yet as to vigor of mind & body not declin'd. But hilst I avoided the parade of business, & *that* obstinately, ag$^{t.}$ e persuasions of many & powerful fr$^{ds.}$, my love to learning gag'd me into the sweets of a contemplative life. I thoroughly efer'd wisdom to riches.

I have all my life long perceiv'd that Providence favor'd my

resolution. I began childhood with a love to drawing, & exercised it in practise continually. Antiquity-studys soon got an ascendancy in my fancy, thinking wisdom was the product of former days, & thence to be recover'd.

I remov'd to London at 29 years of age, neither for pleasure nor profit, but that I might indulge my propensity to study. I immediately was instrumental in founding the Antiquarian Society. I travel'd all the summers alone, except 2 years out of 9, when I accompanyed Mr. Roger Gale, & fill'd my mind with Brittish & Roman Antiquitys in our own country.

In June, 1740, I went to visit Mr. Roger Gale, at Scruton for a fortnight; Roseberry topping in full view from my bed chamber. MIRIAM there.

May, 1747. I finishd my temple of Flora, & put up an Inscription out of Cowley, looking on myself as buryed in life. I went to Uffington & saw the fine elms, planted by my grandfr cutting down by Mr. Bertie: which gave me much grief.

June 11. I reĉd the first lĕr from Mr. Bertram at Copenhagen, a stranger to me. I answer'd it, & it produced Richard of Cirencesters invaluable MS. I wonder'd at the meaning of his finding me out in obscurity.

June 13. I reĉd a lĕr from Kennedy[38] inviting me to assist him in putting out the medals of Carausius. I answer'd him, that tho' I look'd upon myself as out of the world, yet I wd. assist him; & as a specimen sent him a large proem to that work. Since I came to London he gave me the lĕr again, rumpled & torn, with some anger; for I know not what: unless that I will not agree with him in decrying Dr. Meads coin of Oriuna.

I projected the manner of my interment, if I dyed at Stanford, & made a drawing of it.

July 8. Dr. Mason, from Cambridge, sent me an impression of a seal of a Druids head. The Revd. Mr. Owen, of Pickworth says there is a carved stone of a Druids head in the isle of Anglesea exactly like that of the seal.

[38] John Kennedy, a Scotch Physician, died in 1760. He resided at Smyrna for several years, and had a valuable collection of pictures and coins, which were dispersed at his death. He wrote a dissertation on the Coins of Carausius. —*Beeton*, p. 592.

Aug. 8. Recd a very complaisant lēr from the Duke of Montagu, earnestly inviting me to Boughton.

Aug. 10. Recd a most polite lēr, in latin, from Mr. Gram, at Copenhagen.

Aug. 31. Dy'd our favorite Cat, Tit, & my gardener buryd her in Rosamunds bower, the pleasantest part in my garden, wh. gave me a great distaste to it.

Sept. 14. I went to Boughton. The Duke was somewhat displeased at my delay. He went to London 2 days after, & at parting asked me kindly if I shd. not come to Town this winter. I answer'd I had no thoughts of it, nor of ever coming thither again: little dreaming that Providence was about calling me hither for life.

Oct. 25. Dr. Green[39] dyed, my predecessor in S. Georges.

Oct. 31. I recd a lēr from Mr. Reynardson, Ormund Street, acquainting me with the death of Dr. Green, rector of this parish: intimating my asking it of the Duke of Montagu, but I declin'd any thought about it.

Nov. 14. I recd a long lēr from D. of Montagu of 2 sheets of paper, offering me S. George's Living.

I waited on the Duke at London, & recd the presentation. Whilst in Town I endeavour'd to save my kitchin garden at Stamford wh. Noel long'd for, & got from me: wh. contributed a good deal to my distaste of Stamford.

Feb. 3, 1748. I came to live in my rectory house, London.

As soon as I came to Town my frds. dropt off as I thought precipitately. The Bp. of Ely[40] that week; Mr. Neal of Bedford Row; 5 July, 1748, Councellor Stukeley.

April, 1750. I printed my disc. on earthquakes.

About August dy'd a cloud of my acquaintance, Dr. Middleton of Cambridg, Tom Gordon, Ld. Pembroke, Duke of Richmond,[41] Dr. Broxholm.

[39] Dr. Thomas Greene.

[40] Robert Butts. D.D., Bishop of Norwich, nominated to Ely, 25 May, 1738; died at Ely House, Holborn, 26 January, 1747-8.

[41] Charles, Duke of Richmond, was created M.D. at Cambridge (Comitiis Regiis), in 1728. Elected Fellow of College of Physicians, 1728, but not actually admitted until 1729; died 8 May, 1750.—*Munk's Roll of the College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 116.

In 1750 Dr. Mead bought the coin of ORIVNA,[42] gave it to the K. of France before I saw it. Having ever a particular regard to Carausius it griev'd me. 4 Sept. I got a poor drawing of the coin of Dr. Kennedy; the 9 a better from Mr. Carmy; but I rested not till we obtain'd a fine engraving of it from Mons$^{r.}$ de Boze who kept the royal cabinet of France. Kennedy printed his awkward piece about that coin; but about this time I turn'd my thoughts tow$^{d.}$ Carausius.

1750, Oct$^{r.}$ M. remov'd from her house in Lincolns inn fields to New Bond Street. Mrs. Jones lived in it till Michmas; then Mr. Watson, Apothecary, took it.

Nov$^{r.}$ 3. I purchasd Mr. Roopers stable to make into a Library. Put my disc. on Earthquakes to the press, a 2$^{d}$ edition, with Part II.

April 23, 1751. Mr. John Foote first visited me to talk about coins of Carausius. He gave me direction where to find him at Mrs. Peirsons, New Bond Street.

May. I look'd over my memoirs of Carausius.

25 May, 1751. I redeem'd the prints of Genebriers coins of Carausius from the Post office w$^{h.}$ Mons$^{r.}$ de Boze had sent to Kennedy. I went in that month to Bond Street to inquire.

June 26. Visited Mr. Sadler. Look'd over his coins, &c.

I walk'd to the end of Bond street, next Piccadilly, to find out Mr. Foote, without success. Some time after went to the other end of the street, next Oxford road. After a good deal of inquiry I found Mrs. Peirsons.

In summer, 1751, at my earnest request, Dr. Mead wrote to Mons$^{r.}$ de Boze for an engraving of ORIVNA. About Nov$^{r.}$ w$^{h}$ recd the Plate.

At Dr. Meads request I wrote my dissertation on ORIVN. He read it & liked it extremely; return'd it to me in Oct.

10 Dec., recd the first lr from Mons$^{r.}$ de Boze.

The new style year.

I had waited on Mr. Foote more than once in New Bon Street; his sister made coffee for us. We talkd about matte of literature. I, at another visit, presented to her my book

[42] For Stukeley's error relating to his reading ORIVNA for FORTVNA, s Letters *postea*.

arthquakes. We talkd about astronomy, when I perceiv'd in er library an Orrery.

Waiting on Mr. Foote one afternoon, her coach at the door, e he not being at home, she offer'd to carry me homew$^{d.}$ as she vas going into Ormond street, to Mrs. Pennyman; I accepted f it, & she promised me the favor of a visit.

12 Feb., 1752. Dr. Mead gave me the plate of ORIVNA to ake impressions from, and I put my disc. on it to the press.

8 May. I publish'd my discourse, w$^{h.}$ being approv'd of, both e home & abroad, I was induc'd to think of the medallic history f Carausius. When Mons$^{r.}$ de Boze was acquainted with such y intentions he promised to give me Dr. Genebriers 6 plates of ose coins.

May 12, 1752. Da$^{r.}$ Frances & I rode to Mr. Collinson's[43] at ill hill, to see his garden.

Aug. 14. She visited me. I had been to Hornsey to visit r. Tyrwhit, Dr. Lightfoots.

Octob. Monsieur de Boze sent over the plate of ORIVNA.

Dec$^{r.}$ 10. I rec̃d a l̃er from Monsieur de Boze about Dr. ead. I left my treatise on ORIVNA with Dr. Mead to peruse. e told me he had read it all over, & very much approv'd of it.

6 June, 1752. Dr. Ducarel went to France. The boil in y gum.

July 10. Da$^{r.}$ Frances & I rode to visit Mr. Collinsons at ill hill, an infinite sight of rare flowers.

July 18. Da$^{r.}$ Frances, Mrs. Allen, & I, went to the physic rden, Chelsea.

26 July. Mr. Hitches & Fleming visited me. 29, the treaty nmenc'd. 4 Aug., concluded on.

In Aug. M. call'd on me, but not at home.

20 Aug. I received them (six Plates of Coins of Carausius) Dr. Ducarel,[44] but he had the year preceding recommended me

[43] Peter Collinson, of Hugal Hall, near Windermere Lake, in the parish of veley, Westmereland. Whilst a youth he began to form a herbarium. ow of R.S. 1728; and of Society of Antiquaries 1737. He had an intimate ndship with Linnæus. "He was an ingenious botanist, whose researches Natural History have immortalized his name." Died 1768, aged 75.—*ols's Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. ii., p. 89.

[44] Andrew Coltee Ducarel, born 1713; educated at Eton, and S. John's

to Mr. Foote, rector of Foxal, in Staffordshire, who had a considerable collection of Coins of that Emp^r. The Dr. set out 10^th of that month for France, & carryed my lẽr to Mons^r. de Boze.

On my first interview with M. we discors'd on my book of the philosophy of earthquakes. I promised to p^rsent one to her, w^h. I did next meeting, & finding her of a philosophical genius I entertain'd an opinion of her.

Mr. Foote call'd on me by Dr. Ducarels direction & gave me a direction where he lodg'd, but not precise enough. He brought me Begers Thesaurus Brādenb.

Mrs. Fleming brought me home in her coach. Mrs. Fleming visited me; drank tea in my dining room. Mrs. Richdsõ there July 1752.

Mr. Fleming addressed himself to my eldest da^r. At the end of the year they were marryed.

In July, 1752, I went to inquire for Mr. Foote, in Bond Street, but at the end next Picadilly, so without success. Another day I found out the place of his residence.

25 Aug. She [da^r. Frances] & I rode to Basingstoke to visit a benefactress.[45]

3 Nov^r. 1752. Miriam's birthday. Wife, da^r. & I drank tea with Mr. Fleming, in his chamber, Clements inn, in treaty of intermarriage. I got the fine collection of Mr. Neles astronomical prints. Mr. Fleming gave me great pleasure in his generous concession in regard to settlement.

14 Nov. Settled the jointure.

Dec. 29, 1752. I first view'd his [Mr. Footes] collection of coins [of Carausius]. His sister, Mrs. Peirson, gave us a dish of coffee the 2d time. The same day Mr. & Mrs. Fleming made me the first visit of ceremony.

College, Oxford; LL.D. 1742; Fellow of Society of Antiquaries, 1737; Fellow of Royal Society, 1762; Librarian at Lambeth, under Archbishop Hutton, 175 He travelled with Samuel Gale, Esq., for the purpose of examining places note and interest. They constantly took with them "Camden's Britannia and a set of maps. Ducarel published many works. He died at South Lam beth in 1785, three days after a journey into Kent, where he held a Visitati as Official of Canterbury.—*New Gen. Biog. Dict.*, by H. J. Rose, London, 18 Vol. vii., p. 152.

[45] Mrs. Saltmarsh.

1753, 13 January. I rec̃d the triumvirate coin of Carausius of Mr. Gray, upon which I began to ingrave.

16 Jan. Drank coffee with Miriā. Mr. Foote show'd me the brass Roman frame found at Silchester, & open'd the inscription to Hercules to w^h. it belongs.

22 Jan. Dr. Mead gave me his Coins of Carausius to ingrave. I sent my first plate, the VII of Coins of Carausius, to ingrave. Rec̃d a l̃er of being appointed one of S^r. Hans Sloans trustees. Bought the analecta of the Leipsic Society, wherein a dissertation on Carausius.

12 Feb., rec̃d the first plate ingraven.

14 Feb., drank coffee in Bond Street with Phut & Miriam, drew out the inscription of Hercules.

2 Apr., rec̃d a l̃er from Mr. Foote at Boughton.

7 Apr. Mr. Foote lent me 37 Coins of Carausius to ingrave, his sister made coffee.

5 June, rec̃d a l̃er from Mr. Foote at Uffon Court.

Whitsun Munday, June 11, return'd to Mr. Foote his 37 Coins. He show'd me some Roman brass instruments, drank coffee with his sister. He gave me 11 Coins more.

25 June, Munday, drank coffee with Miriam. She lent me some coins again, w^h. Mr. Foote let me have, & I had return'd to his sister.

7 July, rec̃d the first billet from Miriam about her brother's coins.

Aug. 3. Mrs. Peirson visited me. I show'd her many drawings.

Sept. 21. My wife, I, & da^r. Anna visited Mrs. Peirson. I wrote the verses to Mr. Foote which were afterward printed in the Inspector.

3 Nov^r. Miriam's birthday. Mr. Parry made me a visit & inform'd me of the Druid Celts dug up at Kew. The fortunate occasion of introducing me to the Princess of Wales.

Tuesday morn., Nov. 13. Rec̃d a billet from Miriā about her brothers coins. Her wedd. day, & then commenc'd the intellectual attraction.

Nov. 29. Visited M. in the morning, in her dressing room; drank coffee.

*Letter to Miriam (Mrs. Peirson, sister of Rev. Mr. Foote), 2 Oct., 1754.*

Philostratus, in the life of Apollonius Tyanæus, a most famous philosopher who lived in the times of Christianity, he writes it was the opinion of Apollonius that it became a wise man & a philosopher to deceive the world.

This, dear Miriam, seems to want explication. I am far from thinking Apollonius meant anything immoral in it. He intended only that the actions of a wise man ought to be so conducted as to be as much out of sight & the understanding of the Vulgar, as the thoughts & ideas of his mind are superior to theirs. They are not capable of rightly judging of things; therefore we are not to lye open to their silly reflections & sentiments.

This is what I call human prudence; what Statesmen call politicks. I shall illustrate Apollonius's doctrine by one instance. Your penetration will readily see more. The philosophers of Greece were much too wise to enter intirely into the popular theology, the ridiculous idolatry of the heathen world among whom they lived, & therefore must needs conceal their real sentiments thereon. The want of this caution caus'd Socrates's death.

I am sensible your good nature has prejudiced you in favor of me, & I am so happy as to enjoy your good opinion. In return I can truly say my respect for you, who are endow'd with so many excellent qualitys, with so great a love for learning, is in no wise inferior. I esteem you infinitely above all my acquaintance of either sex. This mutual kindness tho' as distant from any thing culpable as the poles of heven are frõ each other, still requires that prudenc, we are talking of, & when I resign my share of it to your direction, I am confident no evil, even imaginary, can ensue.

We are both of years of mature discretion, & when I reflect on the dates of the chief events of our lives I discern an extraordinary connection in our Fates, as we may speak in the vulgar manner. So that we can justly say with Horace, in regard to his great frd. & Patron Mecænas:

> Utrumq nostrûm incredibili modo
> Consentit astrum ——.

Both our reigning stars agree in a wonderful manner. [For instance, 3 Nov^r. is your birthday, the 7 is mine. On the day of your Auspicious birth I hapned to buy Gibsons Camdens Britannia, having imbib'd just then a strong propensity to the][1] Study of my Country Antiquitys, & particularly began to entertain thoughts of collecting coins & materials for the history of Carausius, as if Providence had then orderd that, in the course of revolving years, that very topic of study [sh^d. be the occasion of introducing me to the acquaintance of your Ladyship in whose L^dship I repose a great happiness of my life.]

13 Sep., 1725. I took a drawing of Mr. Gales seat at Scruton, & distant view of Rosebury topping. I was then seated in Stamford, in the sacerdotal character, marryed. That year, in the spring, took a draw^g. of S^r. Rich. Ellys unique, bijugate coin of Carausius, the first then known. I made my view of the grand inner court of Solomons temple in a book. Prince of Orange marryd. The May bushes that year a month forwarder than usual. In Aug. Dr. Kennedy visited me. I gave him many coins of Carausius, he pretending that he w^d. engrave them, whilst I wrote the history. In the same month of Aug^t. I was extremely intent on sacred antiquitys, Solomons Temple; found out the manner of the Shechinah, & of the breastplate of Aaron. I projected my book of Divi Britanici wh I bound up in Nov. At this time, & in the same month of Aug., I was visited by Mr. Peck,[2] the antiquary; Dr. Kennedy; Mr. W. Warburton;[3]

[1] Both sentences marked thus [ ] have been struck through with the pen.

[2] A learned antiquary, born in the parish of St. John the Baptist, at Stamford, 1692. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and took the degree of M.A. in 1715. In 1719 he was curate of King's Cliff, Northants; and obtained the Rectory of Godeby Maureward, co. Leicester, by purchase from Samuel Howe, Esq., the patron, in 1723. In 1727 he wrote a poetical description of Belvoir and its neighbourhood, printed in "Nichols's Leicestershire." Fellow of Society of Antiquaries and of R. S., 1732, in which year he published "Desiderata Curiosa." By the favour of Bishop Reynolds he obtained the Prebendal stall of Marston-St.-Lawrence, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, in 1736. He also wrote "The Annals of Stamford," "Life of Milton," "Memoirs of Cromwell."

[3] W. Warburton, born 1698, was the son of the Town Clerk at Newark-upon-Trent. He was educated in the Grammar School there, and articled to an attorney, whom he served for five years. In 1723 he entered into Holy

Mr. Beaupré Bell,[4] the great medalist, from whō I got some coins of Car. for Kennedy; Mr. Weaver the astronomer; Mr. Tycho Wyng,[5] the astronomer; Brown Willis; Mr. Whiston;[6] Mr. Maur. Johnson.[7]

Orders, and was presented by Sir Robert Sutton to a small vicarage in Nottinghamshire, in 1726. Later, the same patron presented him to Barnet Broughton, Lincolnshire. He published his "Divine Legation of Moses" in 1738, which led to much controversy. In this year he was appointed Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. When M. de Crousaz attacked "Pope's Essay on Man," Warburton defended Pope in six Letters in 1739, and a seventh in 1740. This established a friendship between him and Pope, and led to his introduction to Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, Bath. In 1747 he married Gertrude Tucker, Allen's niece and heiress, and thus obtained Prior Park. He was made Dean of Bristol in 1754; and Bishop of Gloucester in 1759. Died in 1779, aged 81.—See Professor H. Morley's *First Sketch of English Literature*, 2nd Edition, p. 822.

[4] Son of Beaupré Bell, Esq., of Beaupré Hall, in Upwell and Outwell, Norfolk. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, Bart. He was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1723. His father led a miserable life, hardly allowed his son necessaries, and dilapidated his house. He (the father) had also 500 horses of his own breeding, many above 30 years old, unbroke. The son died of consumption, on the road to Bath.—*Nichols' Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. v., p. 278.

[5] An Astrologer and celebrated composer of Almanacs. His engraved portrait is hung in the Hall of the Stationers' Company. He is represented with his right hand resting on a celestial sphere. He was the son of Vincent Wing.

[6] William Whiston was born in 1667, at Norton, near Twycross, co. Leic. He was educated at Tamworth School, and afterwards at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he studied mathematics eight hours a day. B.A. 1689. He became chaplain to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich. Vicar of Lowestoft and Vicar of Kissingland, Norfolk. He set himself against alehouses. The parish officers applied to him for his signature to a licence, in order to set up a new alehouse, but he answered, "if they would bring him a paper to sign for the pulling down an alehouse he would certainly sign it, but would never sign one for the setting one up." He tells us he had read over the first two centuries of the church and found that the Arian doctrine was plainly the doctrine of those ages; and as he thought it a point of duty to communicate what he had discovered, so his heterodox notions respecting the Trinity became generally known. On account of these opinions he was deprived of his Professorship at Cambridge, and banished the University, when he went to reside in London. He was one of the first, if not the first, who explained the Newtonian philosophy in a popular way, so that the generality of readers might comprehend it. In 1720 he was proposed by Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Halley to the R.S., but Sir Isaac Newton, the President, refused his admittance. In 1747 he joined the Baptists. This happened when he was at the house of Samuel Baker, Esq., at Lyndon, Rutland, who had married his only daughter, Sarah. He died in 1752, aged 85, and was buried at Lyndon. He published "Memoirs of his Life and Writings, written by himself. London, 1749.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. i., p. 4[illegible]

In Oct. I discoverd Newark to be Sidnacest^r. the Mercian bprick; St. Tibs well in Ryal fields; S. Eabs well. In Nov^r. at Croyland Abby drew out the Statues there. At Peakirk drew out Pega's chapel there; trac'd the Car dike, wh was pfected by Carausius; drew out S. Tibba's cell. In July, 1740, I had a view of it before me for a fortnight out of my chamber, where you was resid^t. On 13 Archdeacon Cumberland gave me Bedes history of the Engl. Ch by Smith.

Lastly, come we to the melancholy day, 2 March, 1747. A year extremely remarkable in the annals of time, for in that year were many rare celestial phænomena, a transit. At that very time they were cutting down a fine grove at Holbech, planted by my fa^r. wh grieved me exceedingly. As I never intended to live there I sold it many years before, & the whole of my native parish regretted very much the loss of so beautiful an ornam^t. to the Town. That day I set 2 tulip trees in my garden at Stamford, 2 firs & a cedar of libanus, wh the D. of Montagu sent me, think^g. there to pass my life in rural obscurity. But that year Providence disposd of us both in a more public destination, & directed our fortunes to come nearer together, & to an agreeable & happy intercourse. On 3 Nov. that year I had a most extraordinary emotion in my mind, wh I looked on as a p'sage of the approaching change in my life. Then his Grace presented me to S. Geo. qu: Squ: at the latter end of the year, on the very 14 Nov^r. The same month of March I finishd my pretty machine calld Lunæsolarium, wh the D. of Montagu was highly delighted with.

Thus I have given you, Dear Miriam, a sketch of the concurrence of our Stars, wh here brought us together in London, altogether due to Carausius. I shall pursue my observations on this subject the next opportunity, & recommend you to the keeping of the same good Providence, & myself to the continuance of your fr^dshp. CHYNDONAX.

[7] Maurice Johnson, an excellent antiquary, and founder of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding in 1712. He was born at Spalding, and was a member of the Inner Temple, and Steward of the Manor of Spalding. His wife was a daughter of Joshua Ambler, Esq., of the same town. She was grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield, and lineally descended from Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of Gresham College, and of the Royal Exchange. By her he had 26 children, 16 of whom sat down together at his table. He died in 1755. Dr. Stukeley wrote an eulogium on him, which is in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

*Canons for the Eimarmene.* 31 *May*, 1735.

I. The power of the Planets is in proportion of their distances from the center of the system: the superior having the greater influence, except the sun & moon.

II. The real magnitude of the sun, the apparent one of the moon, by reason of her proximity to us, make their influences the strongest.

III. Their influences are to be deduc'd from their aspects to the horoscopes, during their several revolutions round the sun.

IV. Their influences are computed from their joint aspects.

V. The result of their joint aspects & their various combinations, is what is called the Fate of the native.

VI. In order to calculate the sum of their united powers, the proportions of each must be ascertained.

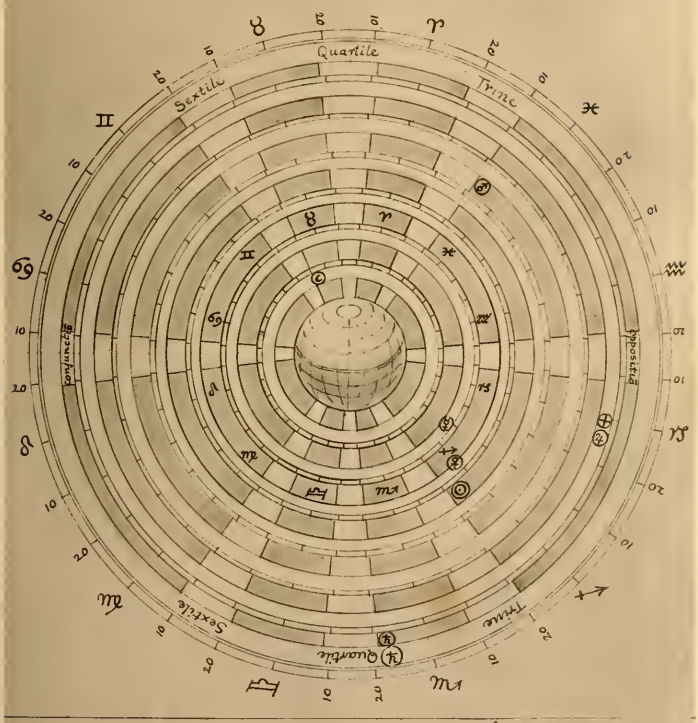
VII. The influences of the Planets is as their distance from the center of the System, & their quantity of matter.

VIII. Their influence in respect to their distance from the center is as the squares of their distance.

IX. Their influence in respect of their quantity of matter is as their diameters.

X. Therefore all these powers are to be ascertain'd by numbers.

# EIMAPMENH
## or Rational Astrology.




W. Stukeley f. apud Caroly
30 maij 1735.

Rorum Falo Prudentia major.

*Events under Planetary influence.*

[STUKELEY'S HOROSCOPE].

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| My nativity. | | ♋ | 15 | ☌ | |
| The aspects to it. | ✶ | ♉ | 15 | ♍ | 15. |
| | □ | ♈ | 15 | ♎ | 15. |
| | △ | ♍ | 15 | ♐ | 15. |
| | ☍ | ♑ | 15 | | |

☊ The charity school at Boston. Cultivated musick much.

□ in suit with Ratcliff, gooday, tipping, &c. Began a collection of Roman coyns.

♈ I was ill of a cold. Study'd astronomy.

Under that direction, viz., ☽ ad ☍ ☉ & the preceeding 20 Nov., 1703.

☌ my head intirely to physick. Went a simpling with Dr. Hubbard, dec^r. fa^r. dyd 28 feb.

✶ fell into the Peterborough quarrel with a lady; and mother's death.

⚹ to my fa^r. for me by Mr. Kinderley.

Creditors importunate, breaking up a family, my bro^rs. death Aug. 1707. My self then ill again of a fever. Vexation lasted all 1708. In chancery with Aunt Stukeley. I took bachelor of Physick degree Jan. 1708-9. This aspect ended to a day, Aug. 7, 1709, with the first fitt of the gout.

Under the following direction ✶ ☉, □ ☿. I studyd physick under Dr. Mead at London. Fell into a female scrape.

× Epilogue for the school boys play at Christmas, in Boston. Built, planted a garden, &c., bought Watts's estate at Holbech, 1710, Jan.

☿ Mar. 28, 1713. I had an invitation to settle at Manchester.

| | | y. | m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| □ | ☉ | 24 | 0 | During all this time I was opposd in practise by Dr. Wood & Dr. Greathed. Engagd in party squabbles, & those whose party I espousd (high church) did not promote my interest. Thence I began to study matters out of my profession, antiquitys, chronology, genealogys, astronomy, |
| ☌ | ☍ | | | |
| ☽ | ad □ ☌ | | | |
| □ | ♃ | | | |
| ☽ | ad ☍ ☿ | | | |
| □ | ☿ | | | |
| ☍ | ♄ | 26 | 5 | |

mathematics, philosophy. After that, 1714-1715, my reputation advanc'd much, & my fortunes mended by having lessen'd my debts. Mr. Ratcliffs affair terminated, Mar., 1713.

♌ to a day went to London to study physick under Dr. Mead, fell into great friendships with the chief physicians & surgeons in Town; courted much to reside there.

☍ been drownd at Hatley Cockain.

1, the house of Commons.

△ ♄ 30 9. Aug., pursu'd the study of antiquitys with great applause.

☉ I recd a message from the Princess about the chapel under London bridg.

♀ an illness took me every spring for want of country air & exercise.

♎ bro^r. setled at Grantham.

♃ came to ☍ ♏ 15, on 9 Aug., 1731. Went to Londõ. Invited to stand lecturer at S. Johns, Ormond Str.

♃ came to □ ♎ 15. 8 Sep., 1732, under the gout. The commencem^t. of my quarrel with Burley about Peel.

♃ came to △ ♏ 15, on 8 Oct., 1733.

♃ came to ☌ ♑ 15, 22 Nov., 1735, Goodwins suit.

♃ came to △ ♐ 15, on 22 Apr., 1737, began at my hermitage. A very pacific year to me. Reconcilement.

♃ came to △ of my horoscope ♏ 15. On 24 Octo., 1721, just come home from my summers expedition with Mr. Roger Gale. My metzotinto print published by Mr. Smith.[8] I publishd the print of Walthã ✠. Mr. Chrichlo of Grantham dyd. My bro^r. succeeded.

♃ came to ☌ ♑ 15, on Dec. 11, 1723.

♃ came to △ ♐ 15, on May 11, 1725. I p'sented the Princess with my itinerarium.

♃ came to □ ♈ 15. 10 May, 1726, preparing to leave London. Had the gout now.

♃ came to ☍ ♉ 15. On 18 May, 1727, in great gayety at Grantham.

♃ came to ♂ ♎ 15. 17 June, 1729. My da^r. France born. Went into orders.

[8] See Frontispiece.

♄ came to △ ♐ 15. 21 Mar., 1730. I was just settled at Stamford. £100 fell to me by Aunt Bacon's death.

♄ came to □ ♈ 15. 1 June, 1732. I began the invidious Society at Market Overton. The great quarrel about Mr. Peal happen'd. A commencement of the difference betw. me & Burleigh. Lady Exet^r. abus'd me at Grimsthorp & ilias malorum. I starvd for y^e gout, all this inflamd by succeeding □ of ♃. 8 Sep.

♄ came to ✶ ♉ 15, on 11 Ap., 1735. I put by the danger that threatned bro^r. Johnson. They printed my treatise of the gout in Ireland.

♄ came to ☌ of my horoscope ♍ 15, on 8^th Jan., 1725. About this time I came to a resolution of wearing my own hair, wh ended in my leaving the town. Was much tronbled with the gout, reluctant therewith.

*Family Memoranda.*

Memorandum on December 19, 1727, Tuesday. William Stukeley, M.D., marryed Frances, eldest daughter of Robert Williamson, late of Allington, gent. The ceremony was performed in the Church of Barston by the Rev. Mr. John Traughton min^r. there. The s^d. W. Stukeley was aged 40 years & a month, the s^d. Frances thirty-one years 3 months.

Frances, da^r. of W^m. & Frances Stukeley.

Mary, da^r. of W^m. & Frances Stukeley, ob.

Anna, da^r. of W^m. & Frances Stukeley.

Mary, da^r. of W^m. & Frances Stukeley, ob.

Frances, wife of W^m. Stukeley, Rector of All Saints in Stamford, dyd 1 Sept., 1737, 10^h before 12 at night, being 41 years old within 12 days.

Memorand. january 9th, 1738-9, tuesday. William Stukeley marryed Elizabeth Gale, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, at Grays inn Chappel, the ceremony was performd by Mr. Noble, reader there.

Dec. 7, 1752, thursday. I marryed Richard Fleming, Esq., of the Chancery office, to my daughter Frances, in my church, present, John Woodhouse, Esq., Mrs. Warren & her sister Miss Clark, my da^r. Anna, my wife, & Mr. Hall, Clark, Mrs. Williams pewkeeper.

*Common-place Book.* *W. Stukeley*, 1720.

Of Dr. Arbuthnot.[9]

As fine a Physician as ever was seen,
Who once had a Patient & that was a Queen.

Dr. Arbuthnot & Mr. Pope are thought to have wrote the witty pamphlet about the transformation of Sexes, at the Great Conjunction of the Superior planets this 29 Dec., 1722.

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Surgeons—my old acquaintance. Mr. Green, Mr. Ridout, Chiselden,[10] Joe Tanner, Jos. Symonds, Jo. Douglas.

---

Bishops of my College Bennet in my time.
Tenison, born at Cotenham—Abp.
Dr. Green,[11] bp. of Norwich Ely.
Dr. Bradford,[12] bp. of Rochester.

[9] Born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, 1675, died in London, 1735. Accidentally administering relief to Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, he became his Physician, and in 1709 was appointed Physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. He engaged with Pope to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus," but the Queen's death put an end to the project. Besides writing works, partly satirical and partly political, he wrote others on natural history, mathematics, &c. His chief work is "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights and Measures." He was an amiable man, and humorous without being ill-natured. At one time he thought of settling at Doncaster, but meeting with small success there as a Physician, on being seen galloping out of the town, and being asked whither he was going, he replied, "To leave this confounded place, where I can neither live nor die."—*Beeton*, p. 77.

[10] Was Master or Warden of the Company of Barber-Surgeons, Monkwell Street, in 1744, of whom Pope wrote in a letter to a friend, "I wondered a little at your question who Chiselden was. . . He is the most noted, and most deserving man in the whole profession of Chirurgery." A bust of Chiselden is now in the College of Surgeons, Lincolns Inn Fields.

[11] Thomas Greene, became Archdeacon of Canterbury; and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1721. He was translated to Ely in 1723.

[12] Samuel Bradford, born in 1652; died 1731. He succeeded Dr. Greene in the Mastership of the College in 1716. His father was Willm. Bradford, a citizen of London. He took Holy Orders in 1690, and in the following year was elected minister of St. Thomas's church, Southwark, by the Governors of that Hospital. In 1693 he was appointed to the living of St. Mary le Bow, by Abp. Tillotson, chaplain in ordinary to William III., in 1698. Prebendary of Westminster in 1707. Became Bp. of Carlisle: and translated to Rochester in 1723.—*Masters's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 184.

Dr. Mawson, bp. of Chichester.
Dr. Herring,[13] Abp. York—Cant.
My tutor Dr. Danny would have been a bp. had he lived.
Dr. Green, dean of Lincoln.

---

Dr. Barrow was Tutor to S^r. Isaac Newton, and gave a great Prognostic of his superlative Eminence. Then abouts was a time fruitful of great Genius's.

S^r. Tho. Brown[14] dyd after eating too plentifully of a Venison Feast.

S^r. H. Sloan has all his & Sons MSS.

S^r. Isaac Newton was grey-headed when very young. He calls antient Statues, Busts, &c., by way of derision, Old Babys.

Dr. Barrow, when C. H. Chaplain, was orderd to talk with the D. of Bucks by way of entertainment in Chymistry, Mathematics, &c., & being too many for him, the D. compl^d. to the King that he did not understand him, to which Barrow replyd, I can't help his understanding, which pleasd the King.

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D^ns. Tho. Gale ux. ob. cum 12 annos nata erat ux. mea.

---

Mr. Baxter[15] put out Anacreon for the use of his schoolboys

[13] Thomas Herring, the son of John H., Rector of Walsoken, Norf., was born there in 1693. Admitted into Jesus Coll., Camb., 1710. Fellow of Corpus Coll. 1716. Became successively Vicar of Great Shelford; P. C. of Stow-cum-Quy; and Trinity, Camb.; Rector of Rettendon, Essex; Barley, Herts; All Hallows the Great, Lond,; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King in 1727; Rector of Bletchingley, Surrey, in 1731; Dean of Rochester; Bishop of Bangor, 1737; Abp. of York, 1743; Abp. of Canterbury, 1747.—*Masters's Hist.*, p. 311.

[14] An eminent Physician. In 1642 he published "Religio Medici," which excited much attention in Europe. In 1736 he settled at Norwich, and acquired a good practice there. In 1646 his folio book on "Vulgar Errors" appeared. Knighted by Charles II. in 1671; died 1682. Dr. Johnson wrote his life.—*Beeton*, p. 196.

[15] When 18 years of age he went to Harrow School, and could then neither read nor understand any language but Welsh. He afterwards became an eminent grammarian and critic. His favourite studies were Antiquities and Physiology. He kept a school at Tottenham High Cross, until he was chosen Master of the Mercers' School.

upon which Jos. Barnes[16] falling foul, he put out a new Edition, & took Jos'^s^ works to pieces. A club of Critics, meeting at a Tavern in London, they sent for Mr. Baxter who made Jos. ask his pardon before all the Company, & in a fortnight after he died: which made people say Mr. Baxter killd him.

This Epitaph was made on him: Hic jacet Jos. B. felicis Memoriæ expectans Judicium.

I had a great intimacy with Mr. B. for many years whilst I livd in London. He was very poor at last. I carried my great fr^d^, the learned L^d^ Winchelsea, to see him, who gave him money, & after that Dr. Mead. He was buryed at Hillingdon by Uxbridg in the Churchyard, that Hillingdon where K. Cha. I. unhappily determin'd to give himself up to the faithless Scots, this was at one Teesdales, a Westmorland man, who kept a publick house: on munday April 27, 16[illegible].

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Dr. Noel Broxholm,[17] a Stamford man of mean parents: brought up at Oxford. He attended with me Dr. Cole,[18] Dr. Fulwood,[19] & Dr. Coleby, as pupils of Dr. Meads, at S. Thomas's hospital, in the year 1709. He was a man of wit & gayety, lov'd poetry, was a good classic, became one of Radcliffs travelling fellows, in the year 1720: got much money in the Misisip project in France. At length he came over and practised, bu never had a great liking to it, tho' he had good encouragem

[16] Joshua Barnes, Professor of Greek at Cambridge, born 1654; died 171 He published the biblical story of Esther in Greek Hexameters with Lati scholia. Edited editions of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer.—*Beeton*, p. 13

[17] See "Commentarys," p. 46.

[18] William Cole, M.D., of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, in 1666. Fellow of th College of Physicians, 1694. Practised at Worcester, and while there Syde ham addressed to him "Dissertatio Epistolaris." He settled in London i 1692; died in 1716, aged 81; and was buried at Allesley, near Coventry. H is said to have been "learned without ostentation, and polite without affec ation." His portrait, by R. White, was engraved in 1689, and bears the lines:

Sic micat ore salus, oculis sic mentis acumen
Ut dubites quis sit, Colus an Hippocrates.

He was the author of several works.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians.*

[19] William Fullwood, M.D., of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, 1710, where took his Doctor's degree in medicine in 1717.—*Munk's Roll of College Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 33.

He marryed a rich widow, & this year 1748 in July threw himself out of life, by cutting his jugular vein at his house at Thistleworth.

My old fr^d. W^m. Becket, Surgeon, dy'd 25 Novemb. 1738, at Abingdon. His papers were bought by the infamous Curl.[1] My fr^d. Dr. Milward[2] gave him 30 guineas for them.

About Aug. 1745 Beaupré Bell dyed.

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S^r. Christ. Wren & Mr. Hook[3] great drinkers of Coffee. Dr. Gale drank 2 dishes twice a day. Mrs. Behen[4] drank it much. I was told by a Clergyman in Kent he had drank it 40 years without ill effects. A^o. 1725 they took a wild boy about

[1] The memory of Edmund Curl has been transmitted to posterity with an obloquy more severe than he deserved. Whatever were his demerits in having occasionally published works that the present age would very properly consider so licentious, he certainly deserves commendation for his industry in preserving our National Remains. And it may perhaps be added that he did not publish a single volume but what, amidst a profusion of base metal, contained some precious ore, some valuable reliques, which future collectors could no where else have found. He was a bookseller.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i., p. 457.

[2] Edward Milward, M.D., was educated at Leyden, and admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1741. Created M.D. by royal mandate. F.R.S. 1741-2. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1748. Harveian Orator. 1752. Died 1757; buried in Knighton Chapel, Lindridge, co. Worcester. Author of "Trallianus revivisens," London, 1734. &c.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, vol. ii., p. 166.

[3] Robert Hooke, born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in 1635, died in London 1702. In his youth he was placed under Sir Peter Lely, but he abandoned painting and went to Christchurch, Oxford. He worked with Dr. Willis in his chemical operations, and became assistant to Mr. Boyle. He was one of the first Fellows of the R.S., and in 1662 was made Curator of experiments to that Society. Two years later he was elected Gresham Professor of Geometry. After the fire of London he produced a plan for rebuilding the City, which was not adopted. In 1668 he had a dispute with Hevelius, respecting telescope sights. In 1671 he attacked Sir I. Newton's theory of light and colours, and claimed the discovery of gravitation. In 1691 Abp. Tillotson created him M.D. He wrote a book called "Micographia," and some of his other works were published after his death.—*Beeton*, p. 516.

[4] *Quere.* Aphra Behn, who communicated to the English government the Dutch design of burning the English fleet in the Thames. She wrote several plays, histories, and novels of a lively but licentious character. She died in 1689.—*Beeton*, p. 154.

14 y^r^ old in the woods of Hanover[5] who was brought to the King. He would eat nothing but raw flesh, & drink no wine, nor beer, but water & coffee.

Dr. W. Cole was as great a coffee drinker as smoaker. Dr. Barrow brought it first to Cambridg.

My grandfa^r^, Mr. John Stukeley, was the encourager of the first coffee house in Stamford.

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K. Charles II seems to be the first that took snuff in England, which I suppose he imported with wigs. They first usd a cocoa shell with a brass nozzle to drop a pinch out upon their hand, from whence they snuff'd it.

About 1698 my mo^r^ had her first set of thea equipage. Chocolate drank before then.

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Club. Mr. Cha. Howson, — Nodes, Tom Johnson, Herman Moll, Tho. Catteral, David Jones, Capt. Jo. Hales, Mr. Jo Sheeles, Mr. Wm. Becket, Surgeon, Ger. & Jo. Vandergucht —Kirkall, Jo. Martin,[6] James Hill, Councellor, Leighton house Sturges, Freelove, Jon Sison, Moor, Harris, ingraver, Hulett

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Church. The prayers of this congregation are desird for woman who is going to take a great thing in hand; for a youn woman troubled in mind; for a young man gone to sea; for woman under a strong temptat^n^

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The length of my foot 10 inches & ½; my height 5 foot inches.

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Martin Folkes[7] has an estate of near £3000 got by his F

[5] For a further account of this strange story, see "Yorkshire Diaries Surtees Society, Vol. lxv., p. 249., where another instance is recorded.

[6] John Martyn, an eminent botanist, born 1699, died 1768. He a Dillenus formed a botanical society, which continued till 1726. On the dea of Bradley he was chosen Professor of Botany at Cambridge. In 1727 he w elected Fellow of R. S. He practised physic in the City, and afterwards Chelsea, and in 1752 retired to Streatham. He was the author of seve Botanical and other works.—*Beeton*, p. 693.

[7] Martin Folkes, eldest son of Martin Folkes, Esq., Counsellor at Law, v born in Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1690. Educated under Cappel, at Saumur, France. Entered Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1707. Fellow

in the Law. He is a man of no æconomy. Before at age he marryed Mrs. Bracegirdle[8] off the stage. His mo^r. grievd at it so much that she threw her self out of a window & broke her arm. His only son[9] broke his neck off a horse back at Paris. His eldest da^r.[10] ran away with a book keeper & who used her very ill. Quarrelling with S^r. Hans Sloan about the Presidentship of the Royal Society, & being baffled, he went to Rome with his wife, & dau^rs., dog, cat, parrot, & monkey. There his wife grew religiously mad.[11] He went to Venice & got a dangerous hurt upõ his leg. Returning he was Successor to S^r. Hans, Presid^t. of the R.S. Losing his teeth, he speaks so as not to be understood. He constantly refuses all papers that treat of longitude. He chuses the Councel & Officers out of his junto of Sycophants that meet him every night at Rawthmills coffee house, or that

R.S. 1714. His communications to the Society are printed in their Transactions. Became President, Sir Isaac Newton being one of his Vice-Presidents, F.S.A., 1720. President of this Society in 1750, as successor to Algernon, Duke of Somerset. Died 1754, and was buried in Hillington Church. The sale of his prints, coins, &c., in 1756, lasted 56 days, and produced the sum of £3090. —*Chalmers's Gen. Biographical Dictionary*, Vol. xiv., p. 428.

[8] In a foot note, Vol. ii., p. 588, of "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes," in a biographical memoir of M. Folkes, the author says: "This lady appeared under the name of Mrs. Lucretia Bradshaw, at the theatre in the Haymarket in 1707, and at Drury Lane from 1710 to 1712, soon after which period she was married to Mr. Folkes." The author of "The History of the English Stage," 1741, who remarks that she was "one of the greatest and most promising genii of her time," adds that she was taken off the stage by Mr. Folkes "for her exemplary and prudent conduct," and that "it was a rule with her, in her profession, to make herself mistress of her part, and leave the *figure* and *action* to nature. From the characters in which I find her name, she must have been a handsome woman at least, had a good figure, and probably only second-rate talents."

[9] Martin, Mr. Folkes' only son, was admitted to Clare Hall, Cambridge. He accompanied his father and mother to Rome, where he discovered a most extraordinary taste for medallic knowledge. He went afterwards to finish his studies at an academy at Caen, Normandy, where he was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, Memoir of Folkes, Vol. v., p. 588.

[10] The eldest daughter was Dorothy Rishton; and the second Lucretia, who was married in 1756 to Richard Betenson, Esq. (afterward Sir Richard). She died in 1758, aged 36. To each of his daughters M. Folkes left £12,000.—*Ibid.*, p. 589.

[11] She was confined in an asylum at Chelsea.

dine with him on thursdays at the Miter, fleet street. He has a great deal of learning, philosophy, astronomy: but knows nothing of natural history. In matters of religion an errant infidel & loud scoffer. Professes himself a godfa$^{r.}$ to all monkeys, beleives nothing of a future state, of the Scriptures, of revelation. He perverted Duke of Montagu, Richmond, L$^{d.}$ Pembroke, & very many more of the nobility, who had an opinion of his understanding; & this has done an infinite prejudice to Religion in general, made the nobility throw off the mask, & openly deride & discountenance even the appearance of religion, wh has brought us into that deplorable situation we are now in, with thieves, & murderers, perjury, forgery, &c. He thinks there is no difference between us & animals; but what is owing to the different structure of our brain, as between man & man. When I lived in Ormond Street in 1720, he set up an infidel Club at his house on Sunday evenings, where Will Jones,[12] the mathematician, & others of the heathen stamp, assembled. He invited me earnestly to come thither but I always refusd. From that time he has been propagating the infidel System with great assiduity, & made it even fashionable in the Royal Society, so that when any mention is made of Moses, of the deluge, of religion, Scriptures, &c., it generally is received with a loud laugh. In Sep$^{t.}$ 1751, being of a very gross habit, great eater & drinker, he was seizd with the cholic wh soon terminated in a hemiplegia. He has now been confin'd a twelvemonth in this miserable state, but so far from correcting his irreligious notions that he's grown worse if possible. In two years time he dyed in a deplorable manner. 2 years after, his da$^{rs.}$ both marryed to indigent persons.

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Dr. Friend[13] I take to be the happiest Physician in practise

[12] Settled in London as a schoolmaster. Having instructed Lord Macclesfield's son in mathematics, he was appointed his secretary, and deputy-teller of the Exchequer. He was very intimate with Sir Is. Newton, and was elected a Fellow of the R.S. He wrote an analysis of Sir Isaac's papers, &c. Born in the Isle of Anglesea, 1680; died 1749.—*Beeton*, p. 572.

[13] Dr. Freind's portrait hangs in the library of the College of Physicians. He was the historian of medicine.

During the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, Freind was elected member for

that I know. It sits easy on him. We never see him ruffled, in a hurry, never dejected, or elated. If he be proud, 'tis not for nothing. I judg him the wisest man we have in the faculty, as well as most learned; the University tincture, of being too much addicted to a party, he can't get over. He has a very elegant tast of life in his entertainments, & in his living, for he retires to his house at Hammersmith every night. Tho' Mead & he seem friends, yet 'tis not reality. They are afraid of each other, being rivals for superiority: & so carry fair outwardly. Friend dedicates all his books to Mead, by which he engrafts his authority upon his own, & thus uses both to raise himself. He has more cunning than Mead, & more stedyness, &, if I can foresee, will oretop him. Mead taught him the knack of purging in the small pox; by publishing it Friend got the honor & the profit, from the ill-judging world who for that reason took it for his. At length Mead & he quarreld outright, but this was after I left Londõ. He dyd of a fever 26 July, 1728, aged 54. An imposthume broke in his thorax & suffocated him, as Dr. Waltr. Harris wrote me word.

Woodward,[14] Gibbon, Chamberlen, & Friend dyd this year, beside 2 others of less note. Friend became Physician to the Queen notwithstanding he was a great Jacobite, owing, I

Launceston, and distinguished himself by speeches against the government. He was supposed to have been concerned in Bp. Atterbury's plot for the restoration of the Stuarts, and in 1722 was committed to the Tower. During his incarceration his practice passed chiefly into the hands of Dr. Mead, his friend. Mead succeeded in obtaining his liberation and presented him with 5000 guineas which he had received from Freind's patients while he was imprisoned. It was while he was in the Tower that he wrote his valuable history.

Dr. Freind's brother was Master of Westminster School, and succeeded Dr. Busby, of "lashing" renown. On his appointment the following verses were published.

> "Ye sons of Westminster, who still retain
> Your ancient dread of Busby's awful reign,
> Forget at length your fears—your panic end;
> The monarch of your place is now a Friend."

See *C. Knight's London*, 1842, Vol. VI., p. 14.

[14] John Woodward, born in Derbyshire in 1665, died in London 1728. He was an eminent Physician who, in 1692, became Professor of Physic in Gresham College. In 1695 Abp. Tillotson conferred on him the degree of M.D., in which year he published his "Natural History of the Earth," which is full of glimpses of geological truths. He founded the Professorship of Geology at Cambridge. *Beeton*, p. 1103.

suppose, to the force of his merit. He was buryd at Burnham in Bucks.[15]

That the Clergy of England, under Gods Providence, are the main support of religion now upon the face of the earth, is a Truth that will not easily be denyd by good men, and those that consider things about 'em. But that the Clergy of England hold the ballance of Europe will seem a paradox, no doubt, yet that it has been true we need goe no farther back than the year 1710, when the Clergy poisoned by party papers, with Sacheverel at the head of 'em, so turn'd the heads of the whole kingdom, both small and great, that they routed one of the best ministrys any crown ever had, & dissolvd the greatest confederacy for asserting the libertys of Europe that ever was made, & pav'd the way for the yoke which the house of Bourbon now threatens us with. 2 Oct. 1735. So great an influence has religion: & how foolish are Statesmen not to incourage it. The common people are easy to be brought into it. We see this by the progress of methodism.

Great men, like china ware, must lye long under ground before they arise with splendor.

Dr. Gibbons, at Oxford, found all his old Friends of a certain Club he had frequented dead save one, whom interrogating about his method of life, he was answerd that after drinking 3 or 4 bottles for his share, when he came home he was usd to walk barefoot upon a marble hearth till he made water 2 or 3 times. Oh, says the Dr., I find how you kept your head above water.

S^r. Samuel Garth[16] dyd splenetic, & was buryd in a vault in the Chh at Harrow on the hill.

[15] Epigram by Mr. Samuel Wesley.

When Radcliffe fell, afflicted Physic cried
How vain my power, and languish'd at his side.
When Freind expir'd, deep-struck her hair she tore,
And speechless fainted, and reviv'd no more.
Her flowing grief no farther could extend;
She mourns with Radcliffe, but she dies with Freind.

*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. v., p. 9

[16] A Physician, born in Yorkshire, 1671; died 1719. He greatly contr buted to the establishment of dispensaries. The apothecaries opposed him i consequence, and he severely lashed them in his poem of "The Dispensary In 1697 he delivered the Harveian Oration. Knighted by George I., ar appointed King's Physician in Ordinary, and Physician-general to the Army.- *Beeton*, p. 436.

When the Prince left S^t. James & came to Leicester house, upon going to S^t. James Church to hear Dr. Clark,[17] he said to the pr. that he wonderd he should goe thither when the Dr. was so zealous for the supiority of the father.

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Dr. Gibbons dy'd March 1728 well advanced in years, a man of great goodness & charity, & 'tis that which raisd him to a great reputation & riches, for as to practise, tho' he was a man of learning, I take him to have been one of those calld safe physicians. When Radcliff first rose in the world, Gibbon was his competitor. Radcliff nicknam'd him Nurse Gibbon from his over-officiousness which is very taking with the vulgar: the other in return usd to say, Radcliff was an ingenious man, & it was pity his parents had not bestowd more learning on him.

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Tom Herne[18] the Oxford Antiquary dy'd Jun. 1735.

Dr. Walt^r. Harris.[19] It grieves one to see an old Practitioner

[17] Samuel Clarke, born at Norwich, 1675; died in London, 1729. Chaplain to Bp. More of Norwich, by whom he was appointed to Drayton Recty., Norf. In 1706 he published a Latin Translation of Newton's Optics. Appointed to St. Benet's Rectory, Paul's Wharf, Lond., and Chaplain to Q. Anne. Rector of St. James, Westm., in 1709. Master of Wigston Hospital, Leicestershire. He was a profound scholar, close reasoner, acute critic, and well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics.—*Beeton*, p. 269.

[18] An eminent antiquary and indefatigable collector and editor of books, and MSS., son of George Hearne, parish clerk of White Waltham, Berks, born in 1678. When a child he used to be seen poring over the old tombstones in the churchyard. Placed in the free-school of Bray, Berks, in 1693, by Francis Cherry, Esq., in whose service he was, and who afterwards sent him to Edmund Hall, Oxford. He took his degree in 1699. Assistant to Mr. Hudson, Librarian of Bodley. In 1713 he declined the honour of being made F.R.S. His political sentiments brought him into collision with some of his learned contemporaries, whom he did not spare, and who, in their turn, were equally disrespectful in their notices of him. Buried in the churchyard of S. Peter's in the East, Oxford. The epitaph on his gravestone was written by himself, and closes with reference to Deut. xxxii., 7, and Job viii., 8, 9, 10. His Jacobite sentiments created many enemies, promoted an irritability of temper, and a querulous disposition. His manners were clownish and simple, and little improved by his intercourse with the world.—*Chalmers's Gen. Biog.*, Vol. xvii., p. 275.

[19] Walter Harris, a learned Physician, the son of a tradesman at Gloucester, born 1647. Educated at Winchester school. Being of the founder's kin he was admitted perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford, without passing through

of 80, that was Physician to K. W^m^, a person of learning & gravity, walking along the streets, whilst Apothecarys, & sons of Apothecarys, instead of those of Hippocrates, loll in their chariots; that long experience must be justled out of fashion by fashionabl wigs, & modern modes, by art of pleasing company, not art of healing. The Dr. has a very good knack of declaiming off hand, & in latin rather better than his own tongue. We had a great intimacy & mutual respect, & it pleasd me much to be in his company, thinking I conversd with a physician that flourishd before I was born. He dyd July 1732 in London, in my parish, North street.

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My old acquaintance Geo. Holmes of the tower dyd Nov^r.^ 1748.

My fr^d.^ Tycho Wyng, the astronomer, with whom I spent many agreable hours at Stamford, & Pickworth near it, where he livd: he had been to visit me here in London in March 1749-50. In April 16, being Easter munday, he dyd pretty suddenly at Pickworth. The year preceding, Edmund Weaver, our great Lincolnshire astronomer, with whom we have frequently conversd at Pickworth, dyd at his own house at Cathorp.

A little before dy'd Mr. John Fisher, rector of Thurlby, my great acquaintance & intimate. So that in 2 years space, after I came to live in London again, I lost these 3 friends in the Country, all I had, that I could converse withal, with any kind of satisfaction.

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Infidelity. I find that one half of our half-witted philosophers in London, our R.S. people, are infidels: the other half are fanatics. So hard a matter it is to keep a golden medium, or to see the great beauty of the Ch of England in particular, of religion in general.

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Ben Johnson was a Bricklayer; his Fa^r.^ built Lincolns Inn. He built the Wall of the Garden next Chancery lane, & usd to

the year's probation. Having embraced Romanism, he resigned his fellowship in 1673, and went abroad. In 1676 he returned to London, and entered into practice, chiefly among the Romanists; but in 1678, in consequence of Oates's plot, he renounced his Romish errors, and wrote a pamphlet entitled "A farewell to Popery." On the recommendation of Archbishop Tillotson he was appointed Physician to the King. He was the author of several medical works. —*Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict.*, Vol. xvii., p. 181.

study Horace whilst at work, which being observd by some Gent. was the occasion of his preferment that enabled him by leisure to exert his Great Genius.

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5 Jun. 1726. I left London in the 38th year of my age, at that time Censor of the College of Physicians, one of the Councel of the royal Society, & Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, in the full career of my studys, in the highest favor with all the great men for quality, learning or power, to live at Grantham; a resolution thought of by many, executed by very few. I chose Grantham, because a very pleasant place, in a very fine country, in my own County, & near my estate & place of Nativity at Holbech. Here I was in all the public Commissions of peace, Tax, Sewers, &c., & I knew the use of being arm'd with power when one lives in the country; where one must be sure to meet with abundance of brutal treatment. For such an extraordinary proceding I ought to leave some reasons behind me to justify ones conduct for ones own satisfaction, as well as others, & such they be:

1. I had a most intire love for the country life & always design'd it, hoping to better my fortune first some way or other, but as I was peremptorily resolvd never to confine my self altogether to London, by wch means only I could follow my profession to emolument, so I expected my great friends, who incouragd me in the pursuit of Antiquarian Studys, would have made some provision for me otherwise. But seeing no probability of that after 7 years waiting, I was resolvd to provide for my self, to get a little money in the Country, where I could confine my self to practise, & indulge my self in the pure simple way of the country life, at the same time. In leaving the town I regretted nothing but the company which I could not expect to meet with in the Country. I proposd to supply that by conversing with my own mind & books, & I satisfyd my self in that matter the easier by reflecting how little wiser we found our selves by the best company in the world; that in its best light 'tis no more than beguiling our time, & passing it more agreably & insensibly; that if I marryd, as I fancy'd I should, the most part of that time I us'd to spend in company at London would be taken up in domestic conversation.

2. Health was another great engagement, which I perceiv'd was lessend by living in the town, especially the gout grew much upon me, which I thought to check by country air & exercise; & I escaped it 2 years upon first going to Grantham, which place I chose for the sake of my brother living there.

I went down in the Country intending to pass my days in finishing my studys upon the Druids, for which I had made vast preparation, diving into the tenets, & mysterys of those old philosophical priests of the patriarchal religion; I was surprizd to find them so near akin to the Christian doctrin. Pursuing those studys to great length, & becoming enamourd therewith, I was moved to take the Gown; wh the Archbishop of Canterbury, Wake, strongly persuaded me to, after he had some intimation of my intention. I went to Croydon to be ordaind privately by him, the day after my daughter Frances was born. In less than 3 months after I was presented by L^d. Chancellor King to the Living of All Saints, Stamford.

In 3 years time I became sensible of two principal directions of Providence in my Life. I. Why I study'd physick when I went to the University, where it was intended I should study divinity. II. Why I was placd in Stamford, which was owing (apparently) to a mere casual going to visit the Duke of Ancaster a week after a time I had promisd. I beleive Providence designd thereby, particularly, that I should meet with a remedy to an hereditary gout; without which my life would have been short & miserable: generally, that I should be the instrument of propagating that extraordinary remedy to the world: invented by Dr. Rogers my parishioner, whose brother I succeeded in the Living. He invented it that very year I was presented to the Living, 1729. I flatter myself that had I not done it, it would have not been taken notice of, that thereby I became a considerable benefactor to mankind. Nor had I been able to have done it but for the study & practise of physick; wherein my pains, & success, & reputation, was none of the least. I judg that I made no mean discovery in what I publishd upon the Spleen; which together with my account of the gout upon a new foundation makes me deserve somewhat of the world in the medicinal Art. What my studys in divinity will doe, especially in the Antiquity part of it time must judg.

I find in reality that, next to the motion of Providence, I was tir'd up to a resolution of leaving the Town by an excessive ove to nature & simplicity, which is only to be indulg'd in erfection in the Country. A quiet country life, its innocent leasures & employment, especially in an agreable garden, the weetness of the air, the verdure, & chearfulness of rural scenes, aturally tend to allay the passions, to make a man serene, & appy in himself, & good & beneficent to all around him. This s an imitation of the divine being, consequently a great step oward perfection & happiness. The lightness of the food of the arious fruits of the Earth, & of animal food when simply drest, oin'd with temperance and moderate exercise, equally promote he health of the body, & fit the mind for improving in useful & aluable knowledg, & for the contemplation of divine truths to hich I had addicted my self. But the gratifying of pride, mbition, luxury, & the eager pursuit after riches, which are too nuch become the business of man, & the never ceasing round of leasure, show & entertainment, in great & populous London, rings with them many afflictions, pains, & diseases of the body, nxietys of the mind, nor ever afford any true satisfaction; hereas simple nature is contented with a little: & true happiness consists in wanting little, rather than in possessing much. But, by removing from Grantham to Stamford, I lost the pleasure f a garden, & pasture for horsekeeping, & by degrees found out he great want of literary conversation, without which study is ut trifling. This induc'd me to come to London, for the winter eason, for 4 years together. By that means I had an opportunity of buying Mr. Butlers house in my own parish. To it I emov'd, made it convenient, & not inelegant, but the garden, y expence, I made beautiful, & was content here to have ended ny days. But the principal event produc'd by my London ournys was bringing me acquainted with the Duke of Montagu. A sympathy, & similitude of disposition between us, soon improv'd it into that great friendship he honor'd me withal, & wh emov'd me to London again without my desire, but merely ecause I had many reasons to think it the act of Providence.

Tho' I left 2 livings for one, yet by an easy calculation I c[d].

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| find the advantage. All Saints, Tythe ꝑ annꝫ, | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| deduct the value of my labor, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| interest of my house, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| hermitage, . . . . | 03 | 10 | 0 |
| Culloden close, . . . | 03 | 10 | 0 |
| bowling green close . . . | 03 | 10 | 0 |
| Keeping 2 horses, . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeping the garden, . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | 110 | 10 | 0 |

so that 'tis to be reckon'd as nothing.

Somerby might be about £40 ꝑ annꝫ clear, wth is all I lose by coming to London. But our revenue in Town is incomparably better paid than in the Country & I recon it moderately at £200 ꝑ annꝫ clear. Therefore I may be said to have improv'd my revenue £170 ꝑ annꝫ, land tax £20 ꝑ annꝫ to be added above. £190 improved.

After I was resolvd to live in the Country, my lord Hartford courted me to goe to Marlboro, where an old Physician was lately dead. This I refusd, as not intending full practise in the country, which I refusd in Town. Indeed, it so happen'd that the Physician of the place dyed soon after, Dr. Green ; & then because I did not declare agt. it, I was drawn in to all the practise quite around the country ; this quite hinderd my purposed repose. And again the gout showd its self, which was in some measure owing to the unseasonable hours we were calld out in to ride very often many miles in dark, cold, wet, nights, & lye in damp beds ; & the hurry of mind & body wth it threw me into & discomposed the serenity of ones thoughts, wherein the chief pleasure of life consists. These considerations, with those of much more importance, induc'd me to enter into Orders, a method agreable to that religious turn of mind wth I always had, wth my father observed & encouraged in me.

After 20 years experience, I found the insufficiency of the Country life to answer the purpose of one of my turn & taste. Tho' no one could relish it better, yet, for want of proper relief & variety, in good company & ingenious conversation, the facultys of the mind sink & flag, & at best such an one can be

ut said to live a dead life there. And in my situation at Stamord there was not one person, clergy or lay, that had any taste r love of learning & ingenuity, so that I was actually as much ead in converse as if in a coffin. Nay, the people in the ountry are so far from endeavoring to make them selves agreble to one of that sort of genius, that they shun & avoyd you; will by no means herd with you in a familiar way, as conscious f their inability to please.

All this I saw & felt, when divine Providence was pleas'd to ispose of me better than I had been able to do my self; & then, hen I the least thought of it, scarce hoped, or desired it. But hen I seriously reflected on the Duke of Montagu's offer to me S^t. Geo. queen square, I could discern in many respects that was a divine call, to make the remainder of my life from 60 ore agreable to myself, more useful to mankind & more for ods honor, than the preceding parts of it had been; that in ed all the rest of my life had been but a sort of a preparation r this, wherein was the last act, the winding up of the plot to performd, when long experience & observation in different & nspicuous scenes of life had render'd judgm^t. somewhat mature. ut the most agreable thing in London is, that I can enjoy what tirement I please, & what company.

I have had the offer of 6 Livings since in Orders. The bp. Lincoln, on ordaining me priest, offerd me Holbech, then cant. L^d. Chanc^r. York offerd me S. Marys Stamford. Mrs. dams of north street offerd me a Living in her gift. These I fusd. The 3 that I accepted of were All Saints Stamford by ft of L^d. Chanc^r. King,[20] Somerby by Grantham by the Duk of ncasters gift, S. Georges Queen square the Duke of Montagu's ft, In all these I took not one farthing from my predecessors

[20] Peter King, born at Exeter, 1669, died 1734. He was the son of a ocer, and intended for the same business. His maternal uncle, John Locke, philosopher, left him half his library, which encouraged his love of learni. He studied first in Leyden, and afterwards in the Inner Temple. In 1699 was M.P. for Beeralston, Devon. In 1708 he became Recorder of London, d was knighted. In 1709 he was one of the managers of the House of Comns on the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. In 1714 he was made Chief Justice of Cmmon Pleas, in 1725 Baron King of Ockham, Surrey, and shortly after Lord Cancellor. He wrote a "History of the Apostles' Creed," &c.—*Beeton*, p. 596.

executors for dilapidations or the like ; but by all my successors I was excessively ill used. Bringhurst in one ; Ried in the other.

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S^r. Godfrey Kneller said of S^r. Ja. Thornhills[21] painting at Grenewich Hospital that It was very suitable to the place because all the Figures were lame : when he was told that Mr. Richardson said of S^r. G. coloring fading, he answerd it was Mr. R.s misfortune that his colors held & preservd by that means his bad work. He says the best proof of a Devil is the necessity of contrast, as discords are necessary to harmony, so God & evil, light & darkness. S^r. Godfrey was ambitious of dying richer than any painter before him. He lost much in the S. Sea bubble by subscribing his annuitys which seizd upon his spirits & was one main cause of his death.

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Dr. Jurin[22] was brought up at the blue coat hospital ; then Schoolm^r. at Newcastle, or Usher ; then sent for by Mr. Maur Johnson to be tutor to his son. Coming to London he happene to marry a rich widow at Tunbridg Wells. He was of a stiff formal, awkward air, & carriage ; being much afflicted witl gravel, he found out a better way of taking lixivium for it, o soap lees. S^r. Rob. Walpole took it by his order till it quit excoriated his bladder, & he lay a week in the cruelest tortur before he expired. Happy for him if that be his last torment who made it his study and avowed purpose to debauch the moral of the nation.

A pious Smith, he dy'd of late,
And when he came to heavens gate
He stood awhile, but durst not knock,
For why ? he meant to pick the lock.

[21] Sir James Thornhill, nephew of Dr. Sydenham, born at Weymouth, 167 died 1734. He was a painter, and displayed his art on the Dome of St. Paul' Greenwich Hospital, and Hampton Court Palace. For his work on the cupol of S. Paul's he was paid 40 shillings per square yard, according to Horac Walpole. He was principal painter to Q. Anne ; and was knighted by Georg I. Hogarth married his daughter.—*Beeton*, p. 1022.

[22] James Jurin, born 1684, died 1750. Secretary to R.S. President of th College of Physicians. He wrote papers on Philosophical and Medical subject and had a dispute with Michelloti on the motion of currents ; with Keill ar Senac on the motion of the heart ; with Robins upon distinct vision ; and wi the partisans of Leibnitz on the active forces.—*Beeton*, p. 581.

There are many reasons why the druids were so fond of misletoe. One was that it was a most beautiful plant, flourishing in winter time. 2, that it was produc'd in an uncommon manner: not by the ordinary procedure of nature, & indeed by a secret & unknown manner. 3, that it came to its high maturity at mid winter when all nre lyes dormant. 4, that it was upon many of these accounts a type of the expected Messiah.

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3 reasons why the Druids were fond of fox gloves. 1, The purple flower is in color & shape like the patriarchal priestly miter. 2, the plant flowers at the time of midsummer sacrifice. 3, for its great medicinal virtues.

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Dr. Mead[23] has a good share of learning, well versd in the classics, both Greek & Latin, & has made several just criticisms in them. His parts are pregnant enough to render him master of anything he has a mind to, & that he can apply him self to. But his want of leisure not permitting that, he pins his judgmt in most things upon other folks, & generally is unhappy in the choice of his confidents who prey upon his good nature & generosity. 'Tis the fate of all men rais'd to any height, whether by merit or fortune, to be weak on the side of flattery. When we have been long plyed with engines that affect our vanity, we begin to think our selves a greater Colossus than the fawning world takes us for, & whos magnitude subsists no longer than they derive present benefits from us. From 1717 to 1723 I had the most intimate converse & familiarity with him. Then he opposd me in being Secretary to Royal Society. This begat some coolness between us, to wh may be added, tho' I had a great respect for him, I could not flatter him enough for his digestion. Dr. Mead, tho' he has excellent parts & learning,

[23] A distinguished Physician, son of Matthew Mead, a nonconformist divine, born 1673. He took his degree of Doctor of Physic at Padua, 1695. Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, 1703. In 1704 appeared his treatise, "De imperio solis ac lunæ in corpore humano, et morbis inde oriundis." F.R.S. 1706. Called in consultation two days before Queen Anne's death. His resentment against Woodward was carried to an exceptionable length. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1716. Physician in Ordinary to George II. in 1727. Died in 1754, and was buried in the Temple Church.—*Chalmers's Gen. Biog.*, Vol. xxi., p. 508.

yet is deficient in what we may call common sense: knowing nothing of comon life, but what the tools & sycophants about him direct him in. Tho' his fa^r. was a man eminent for religion in his way, being one of Olivers puritans, & no doubt imbu'd his children with good notions of religion, yet the Dr. has absolutely abandond all profession of religion. I take it in great measure to be owing to their never going to Ch, but pursuing their lucre. If they never seek to God, pay no addresses to him, he forsakes 'em & the Devil takes 'em. This is universally the case of the Physicians, & this makes the Dr. fall into the most abject instances of decrepid amours. Dr. Mead spent one half of his substance to get a charact^r. the other half to lose it. His charac^r. he stole with one hand, throws it away with the other. He was born in 1672.

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The science of Physic is now a days in a great measure lost, & it may properly be called art, in which practice consists a league between a few doctors, poticarys, & surgeons, who play into one anothers hands & keep out all other gamesters.

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Music. L^d. Pembroke told me, 19 Jan. 1722-3, that the finest peice of Music in the world is that calld Non nobis Domine, composd in three ꝑts by one Mr. Bird,[24] an Englishman, who

[24] William Bird was a pupil of Tallis. The exact date of his birth is not known. He died 4 July, 1623. In the record of his death he is styled "the Father of Musick," and in 1622 Thomas Tomkins calls him "ancient." He was senior chorister of St. Paul's at the accession of Q. Mary in 1553, and he may be presumed to be 14 or 15 years old then. He wrote some Masses for St. Paul's, and was one of the principal contributors to Queen Elizabeth's "Virginal Book." Dr. Pepusch (1730) attributes "Non Nobis Domine" to him. Dr. Burney says that it is found with Bird's name in Hilton's "Catch that catch can," but that is not the case in the editions of 1652 and 1658. A copy of this canon is said to be preserved in the Vatican, engraved on a gold plate, wherefore some have asserted it to be Palestrina's. In a Pindaric Ode by Herbert addressed to Dr. Blow, it is said of the British School:

> "They yielded such fair golden lasting fruit
> As gained in Rome itself the best repute,
> And then the rich produce does still remain
> Preserved intire in the Vatican.
> Thus Bird, a British worthy, spread his name,
> And for his country gain'd this early fame."

These lines allude to Bird's Anthem in "Golden Notes."

ivd in the time of H. VII. This was acknowledgd by the Popes M^r. of Music. Next to this is the Miserere, set about the same ime by Aloisi Prenesti[1] (or Palestrini) an Italian, which is only ung on the frydays of Lent, in the Capella Paulina at Rome. Tis in four ꝑts, & ꝑformd by 40 voices without instruments, who ave but one book, which is above 5 foot long 2 broad. The otes are 2 inches long. Each part is sung by 10. My Lord ys the effect of it is beyond all expression Divine. It takes up n hour & ½. The former is but one verse, & canon wise, but so elicate that it never tires. The Popes M^r. said he was sure the uthor was two or three year[2] in composing it ; & that one would nagine he was inspird.

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Hen. Moor[3] dyd after a fright of a fictitious spirit, being too redulous of such appearances. He read Platos works many mes over. He was born in the great old house on St. Peters ill, the west side, over ag^t. Mr. Ashton's new house. He own'd ngoldsby living, which he gave to the College of Cambridg Christs) where he was brought up.

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In the year 1730, when I came to reside in Stanford, I rought some of the balsam plant & foxgloves, wh̄ I set in my arden. The next year I saw none of them. This year, 1735, root of each sprang up from a seed. Thus it requires 5 years bring forth these seeds. Thus our bodys shall deposit some dissoluble particle, the seed of eternity, which shall spring rth in due time, be filled, & stretched out into its proper form, ith some new spiritual matter, so as to become a heavenly body,

[1] Giovanni Pietro Luigi da Palestrina, or Johannes Petrus Aloisius Prænestinus, born 1529, died 1594. In 1551 he became chapel-master to Pope Julius III. He saved the music of the Roman church. It was very nearly being condemned, and the whole church officially restricted to the severest Plain Song. The "Missa Papæ Marcelli" was the work which prevented such a decision.

[2] It does not seem likely that Bird should have taken so long a time to write a canon.

[3] Henry More, born 1614, died 1687. He was educated at Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonists. His chief works were "Conjectura Cabalistica ;" "A Key to the Revelations ;" "An Apology for Descartes ;" "The Immortality of the Soul ;" &c. He was one of the original members of the R.S.—*Beeton*, p. 734.

& the same specific body : throwing off the corruptible and put ting on the incorruptible.

The mustard seed in the Croyland ditches new scoured i antidiluvian.

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The Duke of Montagu[4] gave Mr. Broughton the Living c Barnwell by Oundle; & he went into Orders for it, from a ga life. The Duke made him promise solemnly not to behave i any sort so as to disgrace the Gown he had taken. The Duk in aspect was extremely like that Earl of Manchester who was valiant commander ag^t. King Cha. I. in the civil wars: as found by a print of him at that time. I have often observd strange similitude of disposition betw. the D. & myself; the sam desire of being in company of those that know more than on self; the same philosophic disposition; the same natural modest & regard for the fair sex, thinking there is generally somewh divine in them; & the very same merciful disposition & horr ag^t. any sight or discourse of cruelty; that humane commiseratic of misfortune; that tenderness toward & love of animals as tak great pleasure in doing kind things to 'em; that same openess heart & temper as despises all disguises; that same love of o country; the same loyal disposition; the same ñral courage fearlessness; the same regard to antiquity; the same high noti of true friendship; the same gratitude for favours; the sa slighting of injury, injustice; & had he not been born a nobl man & of heathen bringing up, we sh^d. have had the same lo for religion. I often made great impressions in his mind on th head, but Mr. Folks's company, Cha. Stanhopes, Mr. Baker, the like irreligious, effac'd 'em.

We had exactly the same taste for old family concer genealogys, pictures, furniture, coats of arms, the old way building, gardening, & the like; in a general imitation of p nature, in the Gothic architecture, in painted glass, in the o

[4] John, Duke of Montagu, was admitted, at his own request, a Fellow the College of Physicians, in 1717. He was often present at the delivery Harveian Orations, and at the annual dinners. Master General of the O nance; Master of the Great Wardrobe; Colonel of 2nd Dragoon Guards; K Grand Master of the Order of the Bath; Privy Councillor; F.R.S. Died fever in 1749, aged 59.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 58

arted, candid, undesigning, & free manner of conversation. ad he been brought up to learning he w^d. have made great oficiency in it. He had a very good knack of drawing & signing. He had a very sagacious & penetrating genius. He d a thorough knowledg of the world, of men & things, of man nature; a high sense of honor, justice, integrity, a sweetss of temper, kind, courteous & affable, easy of access, no eater pleasure than that of doing good, unmeasurably charitle & beneficent, generous, tender sentiments, compassionate, sy & free in his deportment, a heart truly noble & generous, a dy wit & elocution, a vast memory, forgetful of nothing but inys, extremely temperate & continent in his natural disposition, reat encourager of learning & of arts, & industry, hospitable had an exact knowledg in military affairs & gunnery, in the nagement of an army. He served under the Duke of Marlough his fa^r. in law, for whom he had a great veneratiõ, & had been born to less fortune & taken to arms, I am persuaded he have been a consummate General. He was very tall in ture, of a good shape & symmetry, His aspect was grand, nly & full of dignity, his carriage genteel, polite. He appear'd y gracefully on horseback. He spoke french with the greatest ency, & the best of any man in England, as has been observ'd the French them selves. To sum up all in few words, he may htly be styled a true English Nobleman.

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S^r. Isaac Newton, when Dr. Woodward quarrel'd with S^r. ns Sloan at the Royal Society by saying I can't help your h understanding, turn'd him out of the Councel, saying, we w you to have natural philosophy but expell you for want of ral.

When S^r. Isaac was at Grantham School a lad, he us'd to be ting of sticks & trying mechanical fancys, & neglected his ning, till dull boys were put over his head, & this excited to redouble his pains to overtake them again, & he could n goe beyond them when he pleas'd.

Dr. Barrow said of his pupil that himself truly knew someat of the mathematics, but that he was a child in comparison Newton. So S^r. Isaac, as I have heard, was put to second

poseing at taking his batchelor of arts degree, not having apply himself to those kind of studys they examine in.

S^r. Isaac was born on Christmas day 1642, as he told m Apr. 1, 1726. When a young lad at Grantham he lodg'd my Cozens Mrs. Clark,[5] next door north of the George In Mr. Alderman Kirk tells me he was school fellow to him b somewhat younger; that S^r. Isaac, when a boy, was ever ve busy at some mechanical knicknack, as making a clock of woo & a dyal that went by water dropping, & kites of paper wi lighted candles at the tail in paper lanthorns, which he fir introduc'd here, & that they affrighted the country peopl ve much. When Gunwardby windmill was first set up at this tim S^r. Isaac made a model of it in wood, & thus in thos his younge years did that immense genius discover it self, that since h filled, or rather comprehended, the world.

My Coz. Ralf Clark says it was his Grandfa^r. that S^r. Is. lod withal, when a schoolboy, & that when other lads were at pl he was ever busy at some mechanical experiments; that in th yard he noted the hours of the suns motion by pegs driven i the wall, for two year together, & at length could tell the time day to great exactness by it; that he beg'd a box of his gr uncle or Grandmo^rs. bro^r. which he made the water dyal of, piece of wood rising by drops of water; that his windmill w made to turn by putting a mouse into it; that his fa^r. being de & mo^r. calling him from School to manage the farm at Wolstho he & the serv^t., a trusty old man, usd to come to mercat Grantham together to sell what mercats they brought, as c &c., setting up their horses at the inn by the George, now Saracens head, but that S^r. Is., instantly upon alighting, went Mrs. Clarks garrets among some old books there, leaving man to manage mercatings. That Mr. Stokes the Schoo remonstrated to his mo^r. how improp it was to take him fr School, & that he would never be capabl of managing count mans business, which his mo^r. concurrd in, observing he ever under a hedg reading a book or cutting sticks, not minding

[5] Mr. Clarke's house, in which Newton lodged, was destroyed in the century by a great fire, which consumed a great part of the south side of High Street.

eep or watching the corn, or even remembering to come home dinner time.

Mr. Stokes, too, promisd that his learning should be no expence her, so kept him till he was fit for the university, & at sending m away set him in a conspicuous place at the school, & made a eech to the boys in praise of him with tears in his eyes.

A man, his wife, maid, & child, lay together in a room new ister'd at Westgate in Grantham, & were found dead in the rning with the steam of the lime, a fire being in the room too, dry it as they suppos'd, hasten'd the deadly blow. This story ften heard at Grantham among the plaisterers, at length ask'd at time this happend, but it was before any of their memory, ence it occur'd to my mind that it was the very accident S^r. Isaac Newton told us of at the Royal Society, when I chanc'd to e the minutes there for Dr. Halley.

Upon admission of some learned foreigner into the royal iety, who made a latin speech as is the custom in France & ewhere, S^r. Isaac answerd him in latin extempore, & very dsomly, as I was told by those that heard it.

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Verses made by the Rev. Mr. Vernon, of Redmil, on the untess of Ganesborough meeting the soldiers in Horn lane ng to quell the northern rebellion, about A^o. 1715, set to sick by Mr. Marchand.

Thalestris arms, with spear and shield,
And beauty guards her to the field.
Hark! how the brazen trumpet sounds,
See, see, the neighing courser bounds.
Ye Britons rush into the war,
The fair instructs you how to dare,
Pursue her track in glorious deeds,
Thalestris arms, and beauty leads.
Great Georges right religious cause
The Charmer to the battle draws.
What heart so fierce, or soul so brave,
Her frowns cant kill, or smiles enslave.
Triumph will sure attend her arms,
As conquest waits upon her charms.

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Jerry Nedham, M^r. of Q. Coll., Cam. made a long epitaph

to be put on his tomb at Stanwick. Dr. Bentley[6] said he wou comprize his whole life in a distich, which he did extempor thus :—

πολλα φαγων κ᷑ πολλα πινων κ᷑ πολλα κακ᾽ ειπων
Ανθρωποις, κειται πετρος ῾ο Νηδαμιδης.

One reason why I did not enter on the study of divinity, my fa^r. intended when he sent me to the University, was apprehension I had of the weakness of my lungs, & a consum tive habit, being taller than my fa^r. they thought me like n grandfa^r. Bullen, who was of that disposition.

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When I livd at Grantham the Duchess of Ancaster sent r an Otus, or horned Owl, (according to my own request), as curiosity. It dy'd, & I buryed it in my garden. This ga great offence to its kindred, the gentlemen & squires of Gran ham, who encouragd the mob to abuse me upon it. The tru was, they were glad of so trifling a handle to show their envy malice. Upon burgessing at Stamford, Noel and his jacob party took the same handle. I might tell them I bury'd bullfinch in my garden in Stamford that dy'd there, & it wou much better become them to run about town, & make such noise as they doe at their lov'd bull-runnings; or to assist th diversions I could prompt 'em in a song which we hum ov when dandling childr̃, & were they to watch my empty unguard minutes they might perhaps catch me at it.

Ding dong bell,
The cats falln ith well;
Who threw her in,
Little Jacky Green.
What a knave was that,
To drown poor pus cat,
Who never did no harm,
But catcht a mouse ith barn.

[6] Richard Bentley, born at Oulton, Yorkshire, 1661; died 1742. Educa in Wakefield school, whence he went to S. John's College, Cambr., at the ea age of 15. Became Master of Trinity College; and held this appointment w the Archdeaconry of Ely; and afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity. dissertation on the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris established his re tation in Europe as a critic.—*Beeton*, p. 160.

Fulgentius, Mythology II. says an Owl is sacred to Minerva, bec' Wisdom, even in obscurity, shines; but even Noel, for his interest, deserted his jacobite party; & I lived to see all my prime persecutors deserted by Burlegh, & the town of Stamford, together with Burlegh, desert Jacobitism.

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Obits of my acquaintance. 1722.

Philip Ball, of Holbech, my most intimate fr^d. when a lad, & all my schoolfellows, are long since dead, except the rev^d. Mr. Amb. Pimlow.

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John Ratcliff, Tom Carr, Jacob Davey, Tom Rands, Tom Topham, Sam King, Pas. Stephens, &c., dead. Tom Duke, Sa. Doughty, Ambrose Pimlow, 3 Sept., 1750, my schoolfellow, & the last alive, Rector first of Castle acre, wh̄ Living I got of Mr. Cha. Bertie & Mr. John Newton, trustees for Mr. Cook of Norff. for my fr^d. many years agoe. Then he was p'sented to Dunham mag. by Swafham, where he dy'd. He left the University about the time I went. A good scholar, & excellent divine, & one of great honesty, & simplicity of manners. He gave himself up too much to a habit of smoking for 50 years together, wh̄ carry'd off all the soap of the blood, & killd him at 67.

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1748. Since I came at last to London, the bp. of Ely, Butts; Mr. Neal of bedf^d. row; rev^d. Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Pollington; Coz. Lovis Stucley, Jul. 5; the learned Mr. Gram of Copenhagen; Dr. Tancred Robinson, 29 Mar., æt 90. Dr. Briggs[7] of Holt, Norff., of our Coll. Cambr. Mr. Dyer of grays inn, with whom my acquaintance began 1701, in Staples inn; & many more, are dead.

[7] Henry Briggs, M.A., born in London in 1687, educated in the Charter-House School, admitted into the College in 1703. He was the son of Dr. Wm. Briggs, Fellow of the same College, who married Hannah, only daughter and heiress of Edmund Hobart, of Holt, gent. (descended from the Lord Chief Justice). Henry Briggs became Rector of Holt in 1722, and of Letheringsett in 1741. Created D.D. in 1729; Chaplain to the King. Died 1748, aged 61.—*Masters's Hist. of Corp.*, p. 250.

Life is the journey of a winters day,
Where many breakfast, & then pass away.
Some few stay dinner, & depart full fed,
Fewer that sup before they go to bed.
The chamberlain, death, takes away their light,
Thrice happy they to whom he bids good night;
Who. after rest, to a new morn arise
To day without a night, & heavenly joys.[8]

Maria Stukeley filia Willi Stukeley rectoris ob. 20 Nov. 1748. Æt. 11.

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Pleasures mental; how much they exceed sensuality is evident by the delight people take in recounting past satisfactions, if it be but of a hunting chase, where it is self evident how a man magnifys every little part of the diversion of the day, & there hearsal to a Friend at night infinitely exceeds the reality.

Philosopher; one whos soul is of tune with the creation, the beauty & order of the world delights him bec' tis consort-pitch with him, others it affects not.

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Last week, it is said, died at Kinver, a small village near Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, one Robert Parr, aged 124. He was Great Grandson of old Thomas Parr, who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, and died in the Reign of King Charles the Second. What is remarkable, the Father of Robert was above 109, the Grandfather 113, and the Great Grandfather, the said Thomas, is well known to have died at the amazing Age of 152.[9]

[8] There is another version of this Epitaph in the churchyard of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge. "In memory of John Stewart, who died July 26, 1772," aged 46 years.

Man's life is like a winter's day,
Sum only Breakfast, and away.
Others to Dinner stay, and are Full Fed.
The oldest Man but sups, and goes to bed.
Long is his Life, who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the Least to pay."

[9] A labouring man of Shropshire, brought to London by the Earl of Arundel in 1635, being 152 years of age, and in perfect health; but the journey, and change of air and diet, killed him the same year.

My Pictures, 1726.[10]

L^d. Pembroke, by Wissen, disciple of S^r. P. Lully.

[Wissen is buryed in S. Martins Ch̃ at Stamford. I gave S^r. Theod. Mayern[11] to Dr. Milward, painted by him. I gave a good picture of Dr. Pitcairn[12] to Mr. Bell, Surgeon].

An original of Mr. Camden.

*My own, by S^r. Godfrey Kneller, 1720.

J. Hill, J.C., by Hill.

Mart. Luther, in manner of Holben.

Anne Bullen.

Ann of Denmark, wife to Ja. I.

Rubens, by his own hand, copyd in printed colors by le Blond.

My grandfa^r., Jo. Stukeley, of Uffington.

Young. Verrio.

Tho. Williamson, parson of Tichmarsh.

*Harry VIII.

S^r. Peter Lully, an original, by his disciple S^r. Basingborn Gandy

My profile, by Collins.

My father, by Turing.

*Old Hobson, a drawing and a print.

Great Grandmother, Bacon, drawing.

Popes profile, an original, by Kneller.

Serjeant Surgeon Wiseman, given to Surgeons hall.

Old Tho. Johnson, by Highmore.

[10] Pictures marked (*) are in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

[11] Sir Theodore (or Turquettus) de Mayerne, the King's Physician, was uried March 29, 1655, aged 82. He was Baron of Aubon in France; Physician n Ordinary both to King James and King Charles; and a person of eminent ote in his profession, of whom several learned men of Germany and France ave made honourable mention, even 50 years before his death.—*Peck's Desid. ur.*, p. 536.

[12] William Pitcairn, eldest son of the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of ysart, Fifeshire, was born 1711. His mother was Catherine Hamilton, a elative of the ducal family of that name. He studied physic under Boerhave, Leyden; and became private tutor to James, 6th Duke of Hamilton, whilst hat nobleman was at Oxford. At the opening of the Radcliffe Library, in 1749, he University conferred on him the degree of M.D., by diploma. Fellow of he College of Physicians in 1750. Gulstonian Lecturer in 1752. President of he College of Physicians in 1775. F.R.S. He published nothing. Died 91, and was buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less. His portrait, Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the College of Physicians.—*Munk's Roll of the ollege of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 172.

Jane Shore.
Anna Bullen, two pictures.
Nevil, L^d. Latimer.
*My mother, painted in oils.
My grandmo^r. Stukeley (Crosland) a painting on paper by S^r. P. Lely.
My grandmo^r. Williamson.
My aunt Williamson.
*Sister Williamson, profile drawing.
My whole length picture, & my wifes, by Collins.
A copy of my picture, from Kneller, by Dellow.
Mr. Roger Gale, when a lad.
My picture in clerical habit, by Wills.

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Proverbs. As snod as a mold warp. Yorksh^r. Snod, smooth. Hence Snodingham, Nottingham, Warp-wark.

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In the year 1710, I left attending Dr. Mead at S. Tho. hospital, & fixed to practise Physic at boston, in the month of May. The 2d year in that month I erected a botanic Club. The apothecarys and I went out a simpling once a week. We bought Rays 3 folios of a joint stock.

In the year 1717, I came to London. My purpose was to lead a life of study & curiosity. I found that I could redeem my estate from the incumbrances, & tho' small, yet by living privately, it w^d. support me in a method I liked. I thought it not worth while to spend my whole time in getting money. I chose to do it in the improvem^t. of my mind.

I was much interested in the founding the Antiquarian Society this year. I was their first Secretary for the 9 years I lived in Town. I brought L^d. Hartford, & Winchelsea, to it. The first continues still to be their president.

I was the first person made a free mason in London for many years. We had great difficulty to find members enough to perform the ceremony. Immediately after that it took a run, & ran it self out of breath thro' the folly of the members.

I began a vertuoso meeting in Avemary lane.

I began another in Orange street, now in my own parish. We

had old Mr. Johnson's picture hung up in the room. We paid for painting it, by Highmore. I have it still. My old fr^d^, the ingenious councellor, James Hill, pronounc'd a discourse there, *memoriter*, about the druids.

June, 1726, being sadly plagu'd with the gout, I retired to Grantham, thinking by country exercise to get the better of it, & by means of that, & a method of life, & management wh̄ I found out, I was not dissappointed in my expectation. Here I set up a lodg of freemasons, wh̄ lasted all the time I lived there.

Mr. Peck visited me, & we made a monthly meeting at Croxton, afterward remov'd to Belvoir. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Smith, old Mr. Vernon, &c., met there. It ceas'd when I left Grantham.

Feb., 1730. I went to my rectory house in Stamford. I set up the clergyman's monthly book, which subsists to this day. I set up a monthly meeting with Mr. Peck & others at Greetham, wh̄ we remov'd to market overton. It lasted not long thro country party.

I set up the monthly meeting at West deeping, wh̄ subsisted till I left Stamford, in Feb., 1748.

I endevor'd twice to erect a truly literary Society at Stamford, by the name of Brazen nose society, but in vain. I filld some quarto books[13] with the memoirs, but as at first I might say, quorũ pars magna fui, in a little time pars tota.

I found I committed an original error in going to Grantham, because of my brother living there, for one commonly finds less friendship among relations than others.

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Dr. Radcliff once telling a story of an old woman patient he was sent for, & finding her dying, & the people rubbing her head in order to recover her, bid 'em rub on as commending them, & so says he I rubb'd off.

A clergyman told Dr. Radcliff there was no certainty in the art of Physic; yes, says the Dr., as much as in yours. We bind & we loose with equal certainty.

Radcliff, when he lived in Bloomsbury, a pavior brought

[13] A large number of volumes of Minutes of this Society are in the possession of Rev. H. F. St. John.

him in a bill for paving his door, the Dr. never caring to part with money, put him off from time to time. The man waiting for him coming out tiez'd him for pay. The Dr. told him he had not done his work well. The man aver'd it was well done, & appeald to his own view. You fellows, says the Dr., as soon as you have finishd your work throw earth upon it to hide the faults. The pavior reply'd, the earth hides other peoples faults besides ours. Pay off the rogue, says the Dr.

On Radcliff.

Te medicum Natura dedit, multum addidit usus,
Ars multum, ingenio sed minor illa tuo. *Manningham.*[11]

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Dr. Tancred Robinson. A certain similitude of natures soon made him take notice of me, & admit me among his most intimates, & he us'd to visit me frequently with the greatest good nature. He is an excellent physician, yet the world us'd him less & less, for no other reason than that they are fond of every new thing. He is a most indefatigable reader, & becomes master of every thing he reads. Nothing can be mentiond in the whole compass of learning but he knows it, & will talk excellently well upon it. Botany & all parts of natural knowledg are his favorites, yet in matters of antiquity, & critical learning, & history, he is perfectly well vers'd. He has bought a very copious & excellent library, & knows it thoroughly. In conversation he is very open and facetious, a great politician, in coffee houses his custom is to smell on his dish of coffee till its cold. He durst not drink it because it affects his nerves. He dyd 29 March, 1747-8. I had the plesure of once visiting him upon my return to live in London. He seem'd extremely chearful, talkd brisk, but said the lower part of him was dead.

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Great men, when they retire into the country (from the capital), where they may better pursue their observations of

[11] Sir Richard Manningham, born in Hampshire. He was second son of Thomas Manningham, D.D., Bishop of Chester. Took L.L.B. at Cambridge, 1717; and in 1718 built Park Chapel, Cheltenham. Fellow of R.S., March, 1719-20. He attained to great eminence as an accoucheur, and was knighted by King George I., in 1721. Died 1759; buried at Chelsea. It was he who detected the imposture of Mary Toft, the rabbit-breeder, of Godalming, Surrey. —*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 75.

nature, are so far from being caress'd by the country that they become the objects of their spite and scorn. Thus Virgil could not obtain the favor of a little brook to be drawn from his neighboring town of Nola to his villa, which I suppose would have been of no detrim^t. to 'em. Whence to revenge himself he expung'd the name of it from his immortal poem in these lines:

> Talem dives arat Capua, and vicina Vesevo,
> Nola jugo [G. lib. ii., 224]

as it was first wrote, & turned it to Ora jugo.—*Agellius* VII., 20.

Augustus dy'd at Nola, aged 76.

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Bp. Rundle is famous for candyed carrot, pea-capons, peeper pye, *i.e.*, young new-hatched turkeys put into a pye, taken out by spoonfulls, 6 veal burrs stuffd with the ropes of 50 woodcocks. He calls a sir-loin of beef clumsy plenty. Young hares fed with brocoli. By this means he treated himself into £4000 p. ann̄.

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"The curious modern Traveller," by Rob^t. Kenmore, Esq., printed 1746, gives a splendid elogium & account of my book of Stonehenge.

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S^r. Hans Sloan[15] is an instance of the great power of industry which can advance a man to a considerable height in the worlds esteem with moderate parts & learning. Industry may be said to have raisd S^r. Hans, as Art did Radcliff, fortune Mead. S^r. Hans has had this piece of luck too, that being a vertuoso has made his fortune, which generally ruins others. Indeed the whole business of his life has been a continued series of the greatest vigilance over his own interest, & all the friendships he ever makes are to himself. The same industry has made him perfect master of the knowledg of his immense collection, begun by Mr. Charltons gift, carryd on by his own riches & pains & interest,

[15] Sir Hans Sloane, born at Killileagh, co. Downe, Ireland, in 1660, was an eminent physician, naturalist, and collector of curiosities. In 1684 he was chosen F.R.S.; and in 1687 Fellow of College of Physicians. He went to Jamaica with the Duke of Albemarle, the Governor, as his Physician, and there made a vast collection of plants. Settled in London in 1689, and became Physician to Christ's Hospital. Secretary to R.S. in 1693. He was one of the founders of the Foundling Hospital. Created a baronet by George I. His cabinet of curiosities was purchased by Parliament, and served as the foundation of the British Museum. Died at Chelsea in 1753.—*Beeton*, p. 953.

& may be said to be the greatest that ever was a private mans possession. His estate, now being excessively great, do's but double his diligence for getting more, tho' he has no male heirs to leave it to, & his daughters are very richly marryd. He has no faculty of speaking, either fluently or eloquently, especially before any number of people, & he do's it with great timidity. His most commendabl quality is his love for natural learning, & the pains he takes to promote it. He has been for many years the chief support of the Royal Society.

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A Catalogue of the Libraries of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, and Editor of the Hist. Angl. Scriptores; Roger Gale, Esq., the great Antiquarian; the Learned Mr. Henry Wotton, Editor of St. Clementis Epistolæ; Dr. Francis Dickens, Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge; Counsellor Stukeley of the Temple; Counsellor Owen of Lincolns Inn; and others. Containing near Two Hundred Thousand Volumes.

Which will begin to be sold (the lowest Prices printed in the Catalogue, for Ready Money only). At T. Osborne's and J. Shipton's in Gray's Inn.[16]

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Soubriquet names got in pilgrimage to the holy land—Scattergoods, Fairchild, Bass, Peascod, Mist, Beaver, Prick, Greathead, Grosthed, Farthing, Death, Moulds, Halfpenny, Catlin, Cant, Alcock, Badcock, Bawdy, Gould, Cozen, Moody, Bott, Plantagenet or broomstick, Hog, Bull, Ram, Heron, Oldmixon, Crane, Dove, Palmer, Pilgrim, Crow, Broom, Birch, Best, Hand, Fiddle, Love, Child, Fly, Herring, Goslin, Fish, Haddock, Sprat, Swan, Linnet, Leesing, Coward, Nightingale, Sparrow, Guest, Curtis, Coy, Jumper, Crab, Rose, Pike, Crouch, Nurse, Swallow, Macarell, Buck, Pigeon, Butter, Steel.

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Verecundia. Mr. Addison was remarkable that way. Never could speak in the house of Commons, & was in great confusion when he spoke to the king. He commonly blushed when any one spoke to him.

[16] Cutting from a printed advertisement.

Dr. Woodward is a most unaccountable mixture. He has a great deal of knowledg in most parts of learning, but so blended with the most egregious coxcomb, as scarce to be paralleld.

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Dr. Waterland[17] is a Lincolnshire man. I had a great intimacy with him many years. A very hard stud$^{t}$, a great smoker, wh̄ did him great prejudice: exhausting the vital spirits by losing so much saliva. I became acquainted with him when rector of S. Austin, Watlin street. I introduced him to S$^{r}$ Richard Ellis. He had an extraordinary zeal for religion, understood the Saxon, & many other languages, well versed in our old English tongue. After the divine legation came out, Warburton conceiv'd an immortal distaste to him, bec' he did not approve of the work.

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Mr. Warburton. I became acquainted about 1718, & afterward we enter'd into the most intimate friendship, always visiting or writing to one another. 7 year before he publish'd his divine legation he acquainted only me with his scheme, under great injunction of secrecy, for fear some body should steal his notion & publish it for their own. I argued ag$^{t}$ his scheme that it was impossible any religion should come from God without the sanction of future life. We had very many & warm disputes about his notions of the Egyptian antiquitys, that he heigthend 'em too much, that they were borrowd from the hebrew. In short we never could agree in our notions about thē, about the hieroglyphics, the mysterys, or of antiquitys in general. Tho' this difference had not the least influence upon my friendship toward him, for I admir'd him as a fine genius, yet I found evidently he coold toward me on that acc$^{t}$ He wrote a treatise against Mr. Popes essay on man, to prove it to be atheism, spinosaism, deism, hobbism, fatalism, materialism, & what not. In that my sentiments fully coincided. On a sudden he alter'd his style, & wrote a comment to prove the sublimity of that work. This did his business effectually. It brought him acquainted

[17] Daniel Waterland, born in Lincolnshire in 1683, became Archdeacon of Middlesex and Canon of Windsor. He wrote a "Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity," against Dr. Clarke; a "Treatise on the Eucharist;" and a "History of the Athanasian Creed." Died in London, 1740.—*Beeton*, p. 1076.

with Pope. Pope brought him acquainted with L^d^ Chesterfield, Bathurst, Burlington, Mr. Sollicitor Murray, &c., & this last got him to be preacher to Lincolns inn. Mr. Pope introduc'd him too to Mr. Allen of Bath, with whom he is become so great that Allen has married his niece to him, & effectually made his fortune.

He certainly has great parts & equal industry, & a pride equal to both. But the greatest men, Camden, & Selden, Boyl, Newton, Usher, &c., were as remarkable for candor & modesty as for their incomparable genius's. Warburton got his legation notion from lord Shaftsburys[18] characteristics; his mysterys from S^r^ Jo. Marsham,[19] many more notions from Spencer, & such kind of writers. We may thence gather his internal principles.

Our intimacy began at Newark, when he lived there as an Attorney. We travaild together upon the roman foss way as far as ad Pontem. After that he entered into holy orders, & had a little Living given him near Nottingham. When I left London & resided at Grantham, we recommenced our acquaintance with great eagerness. 1728, S^r^ Rob. Sutton presented him to Brent broughton,[20] a good Living, but no society in it. There we passd many agreeable days together; & the like at Stamford, where he return'd my visits. Many journys we took together, there being no body in the country but our selves to associate with of taste sufficient. But after he got hold of Mr. Allen & rais'd himself by that means to a very great fortune, & both of us again met to live at London, when I, with my usual eagerness, congratulated myself on the fortunate event wh̄ brought us together again, was much dissappointed. I hoped our former

[18] Anthony Cooper, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury, a philosophical writer, born in 1671. His education was conducted in part by John Locke. Distinguished himself by his eloquence in the House of Lords. He wrote "Letter on Enthusiasm;" "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody;" "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times;" &c. Warburton praised him as a writer. Died at Naples in 1713.—*Beeton*, p. 938.

[19] Sir John Marsham, born 1602, died 1685. After studying the Law he became one of the six clerks in chancery. During the civil wars he was a royalist. M.P. for Rochester in 1660. Knighted by Charles II. Wrote "Diatribe Chronologica."—*Beeton*, p. 691.

[20] A pencil sketch of Brant-Broughton Rectory, by Stukeley, is in one of his Volumes of Drawings in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

intimacy w^d^ now be cemented for life, & to talk over our former rural adventures w^d^· be considerable amusem^t^· to us. But alas, I soon found a change of fortune had chang'd his manners. A hundred lẽrs I have reĉd from him with infinite address & love & friendship, but all now chang'd to bare civility. His natural conceit of his own supiority is so great y^t^· in his indigent estate, when I first knew him, he w^d^· bear no equal; but *now* fortune has advanc'd it to impial pitch, & he looks down upon the whole world. He has by a most unweried application made himself considerably a proficient in latin, greek, & french. He has a good talent at criticism. He has very strong parts; but, as other great genius's, has all sense but common sense, & knows nothing of mankind; fickle in his friendships; haughty in his carriage; excessively greedy of flattery; I have heard him say he w^d^· give his eyes to be a Milton; & his love for fame & reputation prevails above all his passions, 'tis the incentive of his unwearied endeavors. He cannot bear to be without a book. He has the greatest fluency of language & good sense; strong voice, quick invention; loves disputation above all things; chuses to have the worst side. He quite mistook his talent when he entred into holy orders, for had he followed the bar he must needs have advanced himself exceedingly without the help of fortune, to wh̃ he now only owes his rise: to that lucky incident of writing on Popes essay on man, for Pope, who knew mankind excellently, found him a person fit for his purpose, to fight his battles ag^t^· malevolent critics, & all the world beside, to secure him of his equally sought-for posthumous fame, by blending it with Warburtons. He took his notion of the jews not knowing of a future state from Le Clerk;[21] & is very apt to have scruples about our religion.

Warburton was clark to Kirk of Marnham; set up as an Attorney at Newark; put in to be Town clark there, halv'd it with Mr. Rich^h^· Twells, son of him who was Warburton's schoolm^r^·, but he enter'd into Orders, had —— Living given

[21] Jean Le Clerc, born at Geneva, 1657, died at Amsterdam in 1736. Embraced Arminian doctrines. With all his learning and industry, he was a man of excessive vanity.—*Beeton*, p. 638.

him ; then Brent broughton ; after that the D. of Newcastle gave him Steping by Horncastle.

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He has sometimes been troubl'd with a Scouring, but is now cleaner than even Mr. W—b—n's[a] Shakespear.[22]

[a] This person may be heard of at Mr. Edwards's, of Lincoln's Inn, who is his standing Council, and has giv'n him the best advice in the world without a Fee, the usual civility of Barristers to Attorneys. Lest this Gentleman's name shou'd not be known to posterity, it may be proper to leave a memorial of him. He wrote the Divine legation of Moses, where the chain of reasoning is so fine that it cannot be seen but by the best microscopes ; then the links appear wonderfully long and fill'd up with uncommon Philagreek work. His Alliance between Church and State is at the best but a very distant one. When he is at a loss for reasoning he falls a lashing, which he learn'd when he was an *Usher* of a School ; then he turn'd *Attorney* ; afterwards a *pettifogger in Divinity* ; till he feather'd his nest upon a Rock near Bath. He cuddl'd Mr. Pope and snarl'd himself into his friendship ; under whose wings he abus'd all mankind, but Dr. Middleton and Mr. Toll, which seems as great a miracle as Julian's. See more of this Genius in a Letter to the most Impudent man living, printed for ——.

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Chinese. The similitude between the Chinese & Egyptians of old is very great. Hesychius says canna, cannathra, are Egyptian vessels, whence I suppose our Chinese canisters.

Joseph had his name changd by pharaoh, & was carryd about the streets & proclaimd a favorite. This is a chinese custom. Their writing is like the hieroglyphics. At the gates of their temples. The same boast of their Antiquity & ancient chronology. They wear linen garments, rowing about in painted boats.

A lĕr signifys a thing in both, for they have in China as many characters as things ; thus the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

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I left London to reside at Grantham, June, 1726. In two years time I lost an incredible number of my most intimat

[22] This sentence, with its appended note, is a cutting from a printed wor on pharmacy.

friends there. S^r. Isaac Newton; L^d. Winchelsea; Mr. Humphrey Wanley;[23] my L^d. Oxfords librarian; that common-place book of learning of the later times; Charles Christian the famous cutter of intaglia's, &c.; Mr. John Talman,[24] famous for his curious & immense collections of architecture, drawings of the most famous masters & his own, got together from Italy & other places; Mr. Serjeant, one of our Antiquarian Society; Dr. Diodate,[25] a young physician & my neighbor; the famous drawer & painter, Mons^r. Cheron; the famous cutter in ivory, Mons^r. Marchand, who cut my profile[26]; besides such as dropt out of our catalogue of the College of Physicians, particularly Dr. Welwood[27] who had a great favor for me; & many of my gentlemen acquaintance, as Capt. Hales; Dr. Blair; Mr. Birch of the custom house; Steph. Barnes; 3 baronets, near neighbors, S^r. John

[23] Humphrey Wanley, son of Rev. Nathl. Wanley, Vicar of Trin. Church, Coventry, who was born at Leicester in 1633, and died in 1680. Humphrey was born at Coventry, 21 March 1671-2, and was bred first a limner and afterwards some other trade. He employed all his leisure time at a very early period in reading old books and old MSS. Dr. Lloyd, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, sent him to Edmund Hall, Oxford. By Dr. Charlett (Master of University Coll.), he was appointed an under keeper of the Bodleian Library. Upon leaving Oxford he removed to London, and became Secretary to Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Soon after 1705 he was employed in arranging the valuable collection of Robert, Earl of Oxford, with the appointment of Librarian to his Lordship. He gave such satisfaction that he was allowed a handsome pension by Lord Harley, the Earl's eldest son and successor, and was retained by him as Librarian. He died on 6 July, 1726.

Hearne seems to have had a pique at Wanley, and represents him as an unsteady capricious man; and of this there are some evidences in his own journal. In the Bodleian Library is an original picture of him; another, half-length, sitting, is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*, Vol. xxxi., p. 95.

[24] A Yorkshire gentleman, and "an elegant delineator of Architecture and monuments" (*Archæologia*, Vol. I. Introd., p. xxxv.) A considerable number of his drawings are in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, of which body he was Director. Died 1726.

[25] John Diodati, born in Middlesex. Entered Baliol College, Oxford. M.D. 1722. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1724. F.R.S. Died 1727.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 86.

[26] This beautiful work of art is in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

[27] Thomas Wellwood. born near Edinburgh, 1652; was Scotch Physician to William III. He wrote "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution." Died 1716.—*Beeton*, p. 1082.

Elwell, of Langley, Kent; S^r. Saml. Lennard of Wickham; & S^r. Nich. Carey of Bedington; & this day, Mar. 27, 1728, I had an acc^t. from Mr. Gale of the death of my most intimate friend Mr. James Hill, of Hereford, a man of great learning, who left London for a country life, & sent me his picture in profile. D^r. Gibbons, with whom I was intimate, I found dead in the newspaper; & in Apr. I read an acc^t. of Dr. Woodwards death, with whom I was very conversant. In May, or somewhat sooner, dy'd Mr. Masters, the rolling press printer, a good Algebraist; Mr. Trench, the history painter, who had been twice at Rome; Mr. Philip Bertie, bro^r. to the late D. of Ancaster. Boitard, a good drawer, disciple of La Fage, dy'd just after I left London; L^d. Brook likewise. Dr. Chamberlen leads up the van, who dy'd in the beginning of June. I saw him in Grantham, since I came thither, in his rambles with the Dutchess of Bucks. Dr. Sherard,[28] who was consul at Smyrna, a very ingenious & learned friend of mine, a great botanist & antiquarian, dyd July. Sometime before, dy'd my fr^d. Mr. Ja. Anderson,[29] a scotsman, a learned & ingenious Antiquary. Dr. Friend dy'd July 26, 1728, of a fever, Dr. Hale[30] in Sept^r., the 8th that dy'd out of the college this year, & 5 were very eminent. Dr. Bateman[31] dy'd in Sept. too, who

[28] William Sherard, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, an eminent botanist. Whilst English Consul at Smyrna he formed a herbarium, which he bequeathed, in 1728, to Oxford, together with his library and £3000 for endowing a professorship of botany.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 127.

[29] James Anderson, author of the Masonic Book of Constitutions, born 1662; died 1728. He vindicated the independence of the Crown and kingdom of Scotland against the attacks of Attwood, in 1704-5. He was a Grand Warden in 1723.—*Beeton*, p. 67. For a Letter from him to Mr. Gale see *postea*.

[30] Richard Hale, son of Richard Hale. His mother was Elizabeth Church. He was born in 1670. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford. M.D. 1701. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1716. Harveian Orator, 1724. Died in 1728, aged 58. He gave £500 to the College for buying books. His portrait, by Richardson, was painted by order of Dr. Tyson, and placed in the library.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 48.

[31] John Bateman, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and became Fellow. M.D. 1682. Fellow of College of Physicians 1685, and President 1716. He was a man much esteemed by his contemporaries, and was generally supposed to be the Celsus of Garth's "Dispensary."—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 435.

was President of the College when I was admitted. Will. Hulet, the engraver, dy'd soon after I left London, a particular acquaintance of mine. My coz. Adlard Welby, who had a good estate in Gedney, dy'd about August this year. My landlord, Innocent, who kept the Miter tavern, ffleet street, where our Antiquarian Society met every Wensday night.[32] My landlord, Lambert, of the Fountain tavern, Strand, where I was M^r. of a new lodg of Masons. In christmas, 1728, when I was at London, I heard of the death of my friend Schoenvot, a dutchman, an admirable engraver & drawer; & of many others not worth commemorating.

Jack Rowley, that made the Orrery. In the beginning of 1729 dy'd Dr. Scheutzer,[33] S^r. H. Sloans amanuensis, an ingenious young man.

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A fine bust of Alexander at L^d. Stairs, another of Pompey at S^r. Rob. Suttons.

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Acquaintance of mine, 1729. L^d. John Russel, who visited me a year ago at Grantham. Mr. Stephen Hales, fellow of C. C. College when I was there. We usd to goe a simpling together. We made the first sphere that mov'd by clock work, whence Rowley took the idea of the Orrery. At London I persuaded him to read his static experiments about vegetatiõ, which

[32] In 1707 the antiquaries of the day met at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand, on every Friday evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock. They removed next year to the Young Devil Tavern, in Fleet Street, and held their meetings there until February, 1707-8. Afterwards they met at the Fountain Tavern, in Fleet Street, "over against Chancery Lane." At the end of ten years these gentlemen resolved to form themselves into a Society, and to meet every Wednesday evening. In 1726-7 they met at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet Street, where also the Members of the Royal Society met; next in apartments in Gray's Inn, and afterwards in the Temple. They removed from their Tavern to Chancery Lane in 1753. After having occupied apartments in Somerset House, they are now located in Burlington House, Piccadilly.

[33] John Gaspar Scheuchzer, M.D., a native of Switzerland, son of John James Scheuchzer, M.D., professor of mathematics at Zurich, born 1702. He was created M.D. of Cambridge during the visit of George I., in 1728. He was a good antiquary, and an accomplished medallist, and natural historian. He was the protégé and librarian of Sir Hans Sloane. F.R.S. 1724. Died in 1729, at the house of Sir Hans Sloane, in Chelsea. His portrait, by J. H. Heidegger, was engraved by T. Lant.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 91.

he printed afterwards. He dy'd in the beginning of this year, much regretted by all his acquaintance & all the learned world. Dr. John Radcliff,[34] fellow of the Coll. of Physicians, dy'd Aug., 1729, aged 40, a particular acquaintance of mine. Dr. Degg dy'd Nov., 1729, grandson to the famous S^r. Simon Degg. Mr. H. Pacey of Boston dy'd Dec., 1729. The ingenious Seign^r Haym I was well acquainted with; he understood antient medals & musick. In the beginning of March, 1729-30, dy'd at his living at Spofforth, Yorkshr^r. Dr. Rob. Dannye, one of my Tutors, when fellow of C. C. C., Cambridg. He was a person of admirable learning, wit, & good conversatian, a great Mathematician, divine, & universal scholar. He orderd by Will all his many valuable manuscripts to be burnt. We spent several evenings together September last, at London, when I was making interest for All Saints living; he in waiting as Kings chaplain; & he call'd on me at going down to Yorkshire. We din'd too together at the Bp. of Elys, formerly Master of our College.

Sept. 1732. My old acquaintance, Mr. Moll,[35] the geographer, dy'd. John Vandergucht soon after. Mr. Stephens of Edmonton, Nov., 1732. Tilleman, the Painter, dec. 1734. Mr. Westley,[36] Rector of Epworth, dy'd May, 1735. My particular fr^d. Dr. Geo. Wharton,[37] 1739. Dr. Hollings, May 1739, who

[34] John Radcliffe, born in Middlesex; educated at St. John's College, Oxford. M.D. 1721. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1724. Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in whose records he is described as "a gentleman of excellent parts and sound learning, whose only crime was his singular modesty. which hindered him from being an ornament to his profession." Died 1729, —*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 86.

[35] Herman Moll was a German engraver on copper.

[36] Educated as a dissenter, but conformed to the Church of England, and wrote some tracts against his old connexions. He obtained the Rectory of South Ormsby, Linc., and afterwards Epworth, in the same county. His principal works were "The Life of Christ," a poem; "History of the New Testament in verse;" and some verses upon the victory of Blenheim, for which he was made Chaplain to a Regiment under the Duke of Marlborough. He was the father of Samuel and John Wesley.—*Beeton*, p. 1083.

[37] George Wharton, son of Dr. Thomas Wharton, of Old Park, Durham, was born on Christmas Day, 1688. Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge. M.D. 1719. Fellow of College of Physicians 1720. Died from mortification of the bowels in 1739. He presented to the College of Physicians a portrait of his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Wharton, by Van Dyck, which hangs in the Censor's room.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 74.

liv'd in glory about 10 years.[38] Dr. Beaufort,[39] 3 Oct., 1750.

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Lincolnshire proverbs & sayings.

As wise as a wisp.

Good lack! Guthlac.

Ods hartlings, harclings, p herculẽ.

Fa la la, the burden of lascivious songs, φαλλογογια, Twangdillo, Trangdildo.

Sough of wat^r· fr. sceau.

Tup, a ram, τυπτω.

Misleto, Myxa, lat. Μυξα, mucus, mucilago, slime, freq'ly, occurring in Hippocr. So hieron. Gabucin de lumbricis c. 24. says viscũ damascenũ in syria ex myxis viscosis paratur angl. fimus.

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In 1672 Uncle Adlard Stukeley kept L^d· Exeters Courts at Kirton, Wiberton, &c. Kirtõ soke wh̄ belong'd to the Earls of Mercia, really the incunabulum of the Mercian Kingdom.

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We ought to mãke Gods glory the ultimate end of all our Actions. A Resolution to doe nothing vitious is but a noble negative sacrifice. Profuse talking emptys, not fills, the brain.

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Sed dum tota domus rheda componitur una. *Juv. S.* III. A good motto for a new London doctors chariot.

[38] John Hollings, M.D., born in Shropshire. Educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. M.D. in 1710. Fellow of College of Physicians 1726. F.R.S. Harveian Orator in 1734. Physician-General to the army. Physician in Ordinary to the King. Died in 1739, leaving the character of an able classical scholar, and a most accomplished man.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, p. 94.

[39] John Beanford, born in Cornwall. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. M.D. at Cambridge, 1728. Died at an advanced age in 1750.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 110.

*A Common-place Book of Dr. Stukeley, dated* "1721, *Ormond Street*, 1748," *was exhibited by the late W. Tite, Esq., M.P., at a Congress of the Wilts. Archæological and Natural History Society, held at Hungerford, in the year* 1867. *It contained, among other matter of Antiquarian interest :—*

"A drawing of the ground-plot of the ruins of Whitehall as in June 14th, 1718, built by Cardinal Wolsey.

"Scite of old Verolam, and of St. Albans as in Christmas, 1717.

"Colchester, Easter, 1718.

"Stones at Burrowbridge, Yorkshire, and near Kirk Oswald in Cumberland, and Druidical remains.

"Memoranda respecting London ; Roman Camps, Temples, &c. ; Roman Inscriptions ; monumental effigies.

"The Comet in 1743.

"My house at Barnhill, Stamford, 1743.

"Drawing of Romuli et Remi Templum, Jacobus St. Amand, delin.

"Plan of Albanbury.

"Effigies of Sir Thomas Erpingham, with autograph letter from Edmund Prideaux, dated Norwich, January 25th, 1720.

"Celtic Antiquities.

"Monument of Abbot J. Islyp.

"Autograph letter from R. Thoresby to John Anstis, dated 3rd March, 172½.

"Monument in Medley (Methley) Church, Yorkshire.

"Coloured drawings of Monuments in Norwich Cathedral.

"Two coloured drawings of a window in St. George's Church, Stamford, by R. Thoresby.

"Drawing of Monument Sir W. Philip.

"Equestrian portrait of King Henry in a window at Grafton.

"Letter from W. Beckett on small pox, &c., &c.

*Many of the objects mentioned in the MS. have since been destroyed, and these pages contain the only record of them now remaining.*

*The following, relating to Wiltshire, are noticed.*

"Long stone at Broome, near Swindon, is a great high stone, and a little way off many lesser ones in a row.

"At Compton Basset, not far from Marlborough, westward, houses made of stones as big as those at Stonehenge, standing endwise.

"Milbarrow,[1] between Monkton and Aubury, about a yard high, and set about with stones.

"A mile west from Marlborough, towards Hakpen, is another barrow like it, with four large stones within the broad end of a pyramidal form.

"On a hill, south from West Kennet, another very like the former.

"In Chippenham parish, a mile off Bitiston (Biddestone) is Hubbas low,[2] a barrow like the former, but no stones; 'tis 60 paces long, composed of small stones.

"Near Aubury and Kennet stand 3 large stones upright, very like[3] the Devil's Arrows at Burrowbridge, called the Devil's Boyts.

"In the parish of Kennet lyeth this monument [of three stones]. The stones are 11 or 12 feet long. In 1643 were found

[1] Millbarrow, rifled and levelled many years ago.—*Archæologia*, Vol. xii.

[2] This barrow is near a ground called Lanhill. It is one of the elongated mound, about 160 feet in length, ranging east and west, broadest near the east end, having a present elevation of 6 or 7 feet. It was explored by the late Mr. Thurnam, and found to contain a cist (?) which had been previously disturbed and rifled. A few scattered fragments of human bones, and parts of the lower jaw of a person about 20, and another of perhaps 50, years of age, probably females. In another part of the barrow were fragments of two human skeletons.—See *Wilts. Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. iii., 67; also *Archæologia*, Vol. xlii., part 1, p. 203.

[3] In margin, "very unlike."

the sceleton of a man with a sword and dagger under them.[4]

"Bedwin, a great barrow[5] cast up of chalk; Bed, a grave, win, white. This shows all barrows to be burying places.

"Wansdike, the Bound betwixt the W. Saxons and Mercians. The graff is to the north, the rampart to the south. It runs thus with elbows.[6]

"Between Rockley and Marlborough, on the Downs, lyeth a great stone upon 3 lower, in the way to Stonehenge, and a going thither from the Grey Weathers, for from hence all seem to be fetcht, for the holes yet appear whence such were drawn. Another lyes in the water at Fichelden (Figheldean). The grain reddish generally.

"Forty-five barrows in sight of Stonehenge. A°. 1666, one of the 7 barrows being digged up they found coals, goat's horns, and stag's horns.[7]

"Near to the penning is Normanton ditch; here in ploughing was found, A°. 1635, very good pewter, sold for £5.

"Fripsbury, in London road, not far from Clarendon Park, a Danish Camp; the inner ditch, without a rampire, 11 or 12 yards over. The diam. of outmost circle 330 paces.

"Quarly hill south hath fourfold fortifications, in the middle, a hollow, perhaps a well. Its as bigg as Yarmbury.

"The Walls, Vespasian's Camp, as believ'd. The people of Amesbury say the area of it is 40 acres, single trench, one graff towards Stonehenge.

"In the parish of Codford in the Fields is a great round camp.

"In Okely wood, Tisbury parish, near Swallowcliff common, a very strong fortification.[8]

"Babury Castle, on Hackpen hill, double works very great, squarish.

[4] Stukeley gives a sketch of these stones. They are evidently the same as those mentioned by Aubrey, and figured in Mr. Long's paper on Abury in *Wilts. Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. iv., p. 344.

[5] No barrow exists here.

[6] In margin, "*i.e.*, it humours the hills."

[7] In margin, "remains of sacrifice at the Briton's burial."

[8] In the margin, "British Town."

"Chiselbury, a Danish Camp, on the brow of a hill [on] the road from Salisbury to Shaftsbury.

"On Templedown, two miles from Marlborough, a Roman Camp, opposite to Barbury Castle.

"Wanborough, or rather Badbury Camp, near this, much Roman Coyn lately found.

"Bunbury, a Camp opposite to Wanborough.

"On Sidbury hill, near Everly, a great Brittish Camp. Two trenches run northward to Everly, perhaps to fetch water.

"Old Sarum. The rampart extraordinary high, higher than at Winchester; within the ring full of pits where houses stood. Part of the old keep remains still. They dig for flints and hard mortar here. Huge pieces of several ton are fallen down. From Stratford-sub-castle, Portlane leads to the castle. Near Portlane, in the plow'd fields, the burrogh lands on which they chuse Burgesses.

"On Salisbury Plain, near Stonehenge. In the sheep penning there several barrows called the King's Graves, the stones which once stood there are lately carryed away.

"At Hakpin hill, in a barrow, urnes and a man's thigh bone found.

"At Draycote Cern, 1680, an urn with ashes.

"In the Lieger book of Wilton, mention of Herepath, *i.e.*, Military Road.

"About Salisbury and Andover the Roman road is gravell'd, whereas no gravel is found towards Stratton in Hampshire.

"S^r. J. Long, 1689, near Wanborough, between 1600 and 2000 coins found in one earthen vessel.

"The Dike rampart at Vernditch is made of gravel.

"At Farley Castle, 1683, a pavement dug up, opus tesselatum, now at Oxford in Ashmol. Mus.

"In Weekfield, in the parish of Hedington, for a mile together, Foundations, Walls, Coins, Coales.

"At Chippenham, at Derry Hill, Coyns found 1680. At Wanborough, at Winterbourn Monkton, at Old Sarum, at Shereston. In Sherston fields coyns plowed up; one silver, on the head a chaplet of laurell, Constantine; on the reverse an

angel with a palm branch; in the left hand stretcht out a snake in a ring, under the genius T. S. E.

"West of Abury is another entrenchment sett with stones, one whereof makes the end of a barn. My L^d. Pembroke says the stones are of 200 Tun weight each at Abury.[9] It would cost 60,000 to raise such a mound as Silbury.

. . . . Fuit ingens monte sub alto
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum.— *Virg.* [Æn., lib. xi., 849].

[4] Ninety tons would be more nearly correct..

## Part II.—Miscellaneous Correspondence.

I. John Stukeley, "to Mr. William Stukely, att Bennette Colledge in Cambridge, present. By way of Royston." —H. F. St. J.[1]

Son William, 1 Apr., 1704.

I received yours by P. Peters with great satisfaccon, and hope you will dayly more & more observe & avoyd the loosenesse & inconsideratenesse of the present age, & begin to exert your reason soe farr as to consider the end & order of the Creacon. I had allways thoughts that by industry you would soe add to your naturall parts as to render your selfe above the common race of mankind, which was the onely end of sendinge you clothes, for I want you at home very much.

Your sister Jane dyed the Wednesday morninge after you went. Wee are all pretty well else, onely I have got cold in my head, which has caused a great defluccon in my eyes, which has made me very uneasy, but I hope it now begins to abate.

Tho. Smith at the Chequer is gone off near 300*l.* in debt, & all his goods sold. I think I hear of another tenant.

John sent your box by the butter waggons last week. Jo. Rix is not yet certaine when he goes out, but will not be long first.

You forgott in your last to give us an account of the state of your health, which for the future I would have you to informe us of allways. You alsoe forgott to give your Duty love, or service, to relacons & friends, where due, & I think it proper by the first opportunity you should send your Ant Ampleford a short letter of your proceedings in the Colledge, & returne her thanks for her favours & regard towards you, which are considerable. Brother Stukely[2] is not yet comed from London, being indisposed by a cold. Daff has a very good service at your Cousin Down-

[1] The initials at the heading of these Letters are those of the present owners of the original documents or of contemporary transcripts.

[2] Adlard Stukeley.

ings, & stays very well. I saw her there. Her Mrs. is not well yet. Brother Dodson had a letter lately from his Brother[3] who sayed you was well in health. Pray give my service to Mr. ffawsett,[4] him, Mr. Brand, & his son,[5] &c., & tell Mr. ffawsett I would gladly receive a line from him. All at home give their love, & I am

Your loving ffather,

Jo. Stukely.

II. William Stukeley "to Mr. Ambrose Pimlow,[6] att Holbeach, in Lincolnsh^r."—H. F. St. J.

Dear Schoolfellow, 17 Ap., 1705.

I extremely thank you for your kindnesse in writing to me, & shall be ever glad to keep correspondence with you. As for that kindnesse you tell me of, I wish it had been worth your acceptance, & proportionable to that assistance which you have ever given me in our young days at school, & the respects which I owe unto you. And I shall doe the best of my endeavour to return your kindnesse with whatever lys in my power when I come into the country. Many a time doe I reflect upon the goodnesse of Providence, who took me (when I had almost laid aside even the wishes of it), from that troublesome, & laborious, though gainfull state,[7] & adopted me for a son of our Alma Mater; brought me into this renowned theater of learning & wisdom, & (which I reckon a particular happinesse), planted me in this Colledge above all other, when I had noe interest in any one; at least in this. Without flattery I tell you, could I have been before admitted into the arcana of time, & seen futuritys, for all the riches of the Indies I would not have changed my college. That regular (though something strict), government of our colledge, soe sutable to my genius, the small number of lads to what other colledges have, but above all the continual lectures, which we have in Classicks, Ethicks, Mathematicks & Philosophy, &c. (pardon my boldnesse), makes me esteem (after a diligent

[3] Richard Dodson, butler of King's Coll.

[4] Thomas Fawcett, William Stukeley's College Tutor.

[5] John Brand, Janitor and Chapel Clerk, Stukeley's "chum" in college.

[6] Son of the Rev. Ambrose Pimlow, vicar of Holbeach.

[7] In the Profession of the Law. See "Commentarys," pp. 16, 17.

enquiry), our colledge to be the best of all. (Mr. Denny,[8] our other tutor, is sending for mathematical & philosophical instruments, such as air pumps, telescopes, microscopes, &c., for which we must all joyn about 5s. apeice, for our use). Would fortune have allowed that you should have staid a much longer time with me, I should have thought it a much greater happinesse. But since it cannot be, we will endeavour, when I come into the country (which will not, I fear, be so soon as I expected, because of losing lectures), to exalt our conversation into as high a pitch of delight as studying, walking together, discourse, & the like can, when rais'd to the utmost degree, create.

Your genius & mine, by whatever I could see, had a certain sympathy in all matters, as retirement, study, &c., so that I hope we shall in some wise imitate an Academick life in the country. But hold—so pleasing is this subject to me that my pen could willingly fill a much greater space than the narrow limitts of an epistle. But, however, before we part, I must not hear you complain that your seed sown here was cropped & withered. You know skilfull gardners, in a small time, transplant their tender herbs from the hotbeds into another, indeed at first colder, soyl, but it is there where they sprout their lofty branches, & bring forth their expected fruit. Indeed you are removed out of Alma Mater's cradle, where you imbib'd your nutricious juice of learnings, &c. But in processe of time, omnibus una via est, we must all leave our dear parents arms, & milk, & seek for a stronger nourishment, where upon that foundation we must build our future preferment & happinesse. Remember my love & service to Dr. Fish & the rest. As for what happened yesterday, when her Majesty visited us,[9] be pleased to consult my Father, to whom I wrote at large about it, having not room here. I sent the enclosed to Mr. Whychingam.

I remain, as ever, your servant to command,

WM. STUKELY.

We at present with Mr. Denny goe to lectures in philosophy. We read all Newtons and Boyles works, those most famous

[8] Subsequently Rector of Spofforth, Yorks. "Commentarys," p. 20.

[9] On which occasion Sir Isaac Newton and others were knighted. "Commentarys," pp. 23, 24.

miracles of mankind. O philosophy (says Tully), thou empresse of life, one day spent in thy studys is to be preferrd before an idle eternity. My chum gives his service to you both, & says he will give me the money when I come down for you.

III. JOHN STUKELEY TO HIS SON WILLIAM, AT COLLEGE.—H. F. St. J.

Son William, 14th Dec., 1705.

Yours of the third of this instant I receved, by which I am informed you and your chum agree very well, at which I am pleased. Pray take Mr. Dodson's advice as to your wigg. As to the want of a watch, I am sure that cannot be considerable, for in regard you know the houres you are to goe to prayers, the butteryes, & meale times, tis impossible for to be ignorant of the time of the day, in such a town especially. And besides you will be at great charge in other matters, & I never had but one in all my life, & what with the charge of keeping it in repaires, &c., made me weary of it. Soe that it is not onely sinkinge soe much money, but drawinge a continuall charge upon your selfe.

I am glader to hear your cloaths grow too little, then too bigg for you. Mr. Brecknock[10] had your letter. He sayes Mr. Greene goes on at Spaldinge, & that his sister has thrown off Esq^r. Carr & Esq^r. Ball, but goes on with the Norton Parson. Pray lett hear from you now & then. My service to Mr. ffawsett, Dodson, Brand, &c. Wee are all well here, & have noe newes to let you know, onely Mr. Burks daughter is goeing to be marryed these holy dayes at Hull. He is gone to London to buy cloaths for the weding.

You may tell Mr. Dodson his relacons here are well. Here is noe change of government[11] here. Mr. Rands is comeing to this towne; & I am,

Your ever loveinge ffather,

JO. STUKELY

[10] An Apothecary at Holbeach.

[11] Perhaps in allusion to the Dissolution of Parliament, which occurred in the spring of this year.

IV. JOHN STUKELEY TO HIS SON WILLIAM, AT COLLEGE.—H. F. St. J.

14th January, 1705-6.

Dear Son,

I receved your last with your tutor's bill, & am glad you are in good health. Since I wrote to you last I met with your tayler, who sayes your clothes are soe layd in, that you may get them let out as much as you please, and the sooner you doe it the better, before they are thred bare, to prevent beinge soe easly perceived. What Mr. Childs Collegiate is I know not, but for him at Queenes I was in company with the 2 Pimlowes & Pettit, & they all give him an ordnary character.

You say you have beene to see your Coz. Thompson,[1] but give us noe account in what condicon you found her as to cloths, &c. (tho your mother desired it), or how longe you stayd there, or what entertainment you had.

I heare of noe opportunity to send you a token yet; however at the worst we shall come soone after Candlemas, & in the interim, if you want, you must get some small matter of Mr. ffawsett, and as to treates, pray be cautious, for I would not be ffished [?]

Mr. Lee is dead, has given to our poore 10*l.*, to Whaploud 5*l.*, & ffleete 5*l.*, to Sarah Stukely, his goddaughter, 30*l.* Wee are all well, & shall be glad to hear from you before I come for London. My service to Mr. ffawsett, & all friends, concludes,

From your affectionate ffather,

JO. STUKELY.

V. WILLIAM STUKELEY "TO REV. AMBROSE PIMLOW, ATT ELME."—H. F. St. J.

Decem. 4, 1707.

Dear Sir,

I gladly received yours. I thank God I am in better health then I expected, but studys agree very indifferently with me, for Cambridge can't secure me yet from troubles & ill news. I am the more sorry at your misfortune because more sensible of them myself, & wish you a happy riddance. These things were strangers to our innocent school boy time, before the world,

[1] See "Commentarys," p. 22.

which we so earnestly coveted to enter upon, discovered its true value to us, which now mingles its bitter with its sweet in an equal proportion to us, if not greater. I received the money, & gave the man a receipt. Dr. Fish is gone to Gedney.

As to news I can furnish you with none, whither it be for want of any at all, or for my inadvertency, being so much taken up with other concernes. I hope to be at Holbeach at Christmas, where, to enjoy your company, will be no small comfort to him who is Your devoted friend & servant,

Wm. Stukeley.

I cannott gett such a paper book, ready bound, as you want, all over the town, but I'le bring one down with me for you.

VI. Wm. Stukeley "to Mr. Ambrose Pimlow, att Mr. Finchams, In Outwell, Isle of Ely."—H. F. St. J.

Staple Inn, Nov. 5, 1709.

My Friend,

I received yours, & therein find you've endeavoured to make interest for the school where we sucked our rudiments of literature. I wish I had known so much before, and the intimacy & friendship between us a teneris unguiculis; besides, the just respect I have for you & family, would doubtlesse engage me to promote to the utmost of my ability, any thing that may tend to your satisfaction or benefitt. But, my friend, I received a letter from Mr. Tipping, a while agoe, desireing what I could doe for him to forward as much as I could his succession to the school of Holbeach. I answered it imediately, not knowing (I protest) the least of your opposeing him, wherein I promised what service I could doe him in the thing, glad that a person I respected should enjoy the school I was doubly engaged to wish well to.

Since the receipt of your letter I'me confounded, & all I can at present answer to it is, that if I be chose a ffeoffee, as I have no great reason to doubt, I'le doe to the very utmost stretch to discharge myself as a person of veracity, & a friend, when matters come to such an upshot.

I would not have you to interpret my meaning to your disadvantage. I sincerely affirm I think you the most proper person to have the thing, considering matters in a due ballance. But when I have talked with Mr. Ball, & weighed the case, I shall endeavour to quitt myself like

Your friend & devoted servant,

WM. STUKELEY.

I was with Major Parke, & Mr. Delamore, &c., today, which was the first time I had any particular account of their notion about the school, besides Mr. Tipping's letter, & I am sorry he should act so ungenteely, & that I should engage my word to a M-d-c-st-r. [Query Mud-caster].

VII. WM. STUKELEY "TO MR. AMBROSE PIMLOW, ATT ROUGHAM, BY THETFORD BAGG, NORFOLK, TO BE LEFT ATT LARNINGTON."—H. F. ST. J.

Staples Inn, Feb. 4, 1709-10.

My Friend,

I received yours, & imediately sallyed forth to doe you what service lay in my power. These 2 days I've spent in attending & waiting upon the Trustees with patience, & stepps sutable to such undertakeings. I went from one to another, from one end of Town to another, from one lawyer to another, as they directed me, and that to so little purpose I think that I'me in a maze which way further to proceed. In the first place, one says they must meet & goe to Counsel about it. And I think it very near an impossibility to congregate so many great men, at least for me who have so much businesse, just upon my going out of Town, which I shall doe in 8 days time. In the next, they none of 'em can tell me what stamp I must putt to the parchment. Some tell me I must search how much your living is in the Queen's books, & accordingly gett a stamp from 2s. to 4s., but where to search I know not. Then, some say I must write all the Trustees names in it, & others only Mr. Cokes. Next, supposing all these

difficultys surmounted, I know not where to find the Bishopp, & if I knew perhaps he'll dislike the Instrument for something or other, & so the stamps will be lost. With abundance of the like, not to mention my being utterly a stranger to such sort of affairs.

I doe not mean by this that I would have you come & doe it yourself. But design on Munday to prosecute the affair again with as much vigour as possible, & in the mean time desire your further directions. If before they come I need 'em not I shall be glad; for you may depend I shall omitt nothing in my power to serve you. The Trustees are Mr. Bertye, Sir Edward Coke, Sir John Newton, & Mr. John Coke. If their names must be in, the forme you sent must be altered. And they seem so remisse in the businesse that they only send me from one to another. And after I had found out their houses, 'tis a great chance to catch 'em at home, or at least a great while before one's admitted to a sight of 'em.

There's a great noise here of peace.[2] As for Dr. Sache-ll,[3]

[2] The War of Succession, begun in 1702, was still continuing.

[3] Henry Sacheverell, son of Joshua S., Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, was born about 1672, and was educated in a school there, at the charge of his godfather, Mr. Ed. Hearst, an apothecary, who adopted him, and whose widow put him to Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he became demy in 1687, aged 15. Addison, in 1694, dedicated to him his "Account of the Greatest English Poets," and called him "his dearest friend and colleague." He took his M.A. degree in 1696; B.D. 1707; D.D. 1708; became Incumbent of Cannock, Staff.; and Preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705. In 1709 he preached a political sermon at Derby, and another before the Lord Mayor at St. Paul's; and in one of them was supposed to allude to Lord Godolphin under the name of Volpone. Being impeached by the House of Commons, he was tried, and condemned to three years suspension, and his sermons ordered to be burnt. This prosecution overthrew the ministry; and laid the foundation of his fortune. Riots and disorders occurred in London by the mob who attended at the trial. During his suspension he made a kind of triumphal progress through various parts of the kingdom, and was at this time collated to a Living in Shropshire; and in the same month that his suspension ended Queen Anne presented him to the Rectory of St. Andrews, Holborn. Strype, writing to Ralph Thoresby in 1709, alludes to "the strange heats and the unchristian party-making" of his day, and adds, "I happened to speak to some friends in behalf of Archbishop Grindal, with some warmth, against that unworthy, base character that was given to him in that sermon preached at St. Paul's," and that "the venerable name of one of our first reformers ought to have more respect, and to be vindicated. I truly think it a duty to clear the reputation of so good a man, long since deceased and gone to his rest, and hath slept in

the Com[s]. are more displeased at his answer than sermon. And are resolved to make him feel the utmost of their power. Though they all wishe they'd never meddled with him. We have shoals of pamphlets & pictures upon this occasion. For my part I'me so weary of this noisy, stinking Town, that I think long to be in the country, & have taken the coach a week agoe for Cambridge.

I am, your sincere friend to serve you,

WM. STUKELEY.

I shall doe whatever I can to give you a good account of the businesse by next.

VIII. ROGER GALE TO HIS BROTHER, "MR SAML. GALE, AT MR. BOWLES'S, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, IN LONDON, FREE, R. GALE."[4]—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, July 29, 1712.

Dear Brother,

I thank you for your carefull enquiry after the old Gentlewomans existence, but fear she will toughen again in the countrey air. Wee have heerd nothing these two posts from Sir James or my Lady, and he being very ill then, fear that she allso has gott hold of this new species of a feavour you mention. I should therefore be much obliged to you if you would go to theyr lodgings on the receit of this, & certifye me of both of theyr healths by the first return. It was a guinnea I left you for Dr. Morton's book, but since there is 10s. more due to Dr. Woodward for 2 Vol. of Leeland, pay him that out of it, & I will make up the first summe by a sudden opportunity. When Mr. Atkins receives the Acts pray let me know, for I then intend to order some other

honour thus long." Strype's "True Character of Bishop Grindal" was published in 1710. Sacheverell died in 1724, and bequeathed £500 to Bishop Atterbury, then in exile, who was supposed to have penned the defence he made before the House of Lords. The Duchess of Marlborough described him as "an ignorant, impudent incendiary, a man who was the scorn even of those who made use of him as a tool." Bishop Burnet says, "he was a bold, insolent man, with a very small measure of religion, virtue, learning, or good sense; but he resolved to force himself into popularity and preferment, by the most petulant railings at dissenters and low churchmen, in several sermons and libels written without either chasteness of style, or liveliness of expression."

Roger Gale was at this time M.P. for Northallerton.

books to come along with them. I should allso be glad to know how Mr. Thoresby proceeds,[5] & when Dr. Moreton's[6] book will be out. Mr. Raper sett out yesterday for London. You mentioned to me that a friend of yours spoke to you about St. Winifred's life from the bishop of St. Asaph.[7] I have that life wrote very fairly upon velam, I suppose the author of it was Robertus Salopianus,[8] tho' I dont find it is dedicated to Guarinus of Worcester, as Leland says that was, but if the bishop has a mind to see it I shall send it him by the first opportunity, or, because it is contained with other writeings in a pretty large volume, if his Lordship desires any particular passage to be consulted or transcribed, I shall do it upon the first intimation from him. I have been hard at work in transcribing the Letters from foreigners to my Father, & have done about half. I did not think it would have been so troublesome a buisyness, nor so long as I find, the scurvy hands of severall that I have to decypher make it tedious, besides the numbers of the epistles, which I believe will hardly be contained in the three quires of your paper, however I intend to go through with them, now I have begun, but without thoughts of printing, which may not be convenient for severall reasons; & shall content myself with using my endeavors to preserve them this way. My service to Dr. Allix, & all friends where requisite.

I am your loving brother,

R. Gale.

[5] Probably with his "Ducatus Leodiensis."

[6] Query Richard Morton, an eminent physician, born in Suffolk, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and one of the chaplains of New College. Having adopted the principles of the nonconformists, he abandoned theology for medicine after the Restoration of Charles II. M.D. 1670. Died 1698. He wrote "Phthisiologia, seu exercitationes de Phthisi;" and "Exercitationes de morbis universalibus acutis."

[7] William Fleetwood, canon of Windsor, was bishop of St. Asaph from 1708 to 1714, when he was translated to Ely. He was born in the Tower of London in 1656; educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. Rector of St. Austin's, London, and Lecturer at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. He was the best preacher of his time, and his sermons were considered models of pulpit eloquence.—*Cyclop. Bibliog. Darling*, London, 1854, Col. 1149. A complete collection of his sermons, tracts, and other pieces, was published in folio London, 1737. Among them is "The Life and Miracles of St. Winifred, together with her Litanies," which was published separately, in 1712. Died 1723.

[8] The "Life of St. Winifred" was written by Robertus Salopesburiensis, (Shrewsbury), and dedicated to Guarin or Warin, prior of Worcester.—*Hardy's British History*. I., part 1, pp. 180-1.

IX. THOMAS BAKER,[9] "TO MR. WILLIAM STUKELEY, AT BOSTON IN LINCOLNSHIRE, BY WAY OF CAXTON."—H. F. St. J.

Cambridge, Jun. 19, 1714.

Sir,

I am to thank you for your kinde offer by your friend. I have no design upon a Natural History of Cambridgeshire, but if you have anything concerning the antiquity of this University, or any particular College, or concerning the history of them, or any particular men that were eminent in the same, especially in St. John's College, I shall take it as a favor if you will please to impart it; or if you have any Papers to that purpose, that you will trust me with, they shall be thankfully returned, after I have perused them.

You have a worthy clergyman, Mr. Kelsall,[10] in your Town, to whome I think myself very much engaged, I sent him a small token of my thankfulness by Dr. Massey, which I hope he received some time ago, but I must yet think myself much in his debt. If you will please to present my humble service to him, which is so much owing, you will add to the favours you have already shown to

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THO. BAKER.

[9] Born at Lanchester, Durham, 1656; died 1740, aged 83. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1688 he was deprived of the Rectory of Long Newton, Durham, for refusing to take the oaths to the new Government. He retired to Cambridge, where he had a scholarship, of which he was subsequently deprived. He wrote "Reflections on Learning," and left large MSS. collections, some of which are among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. In 1709 he commenced writing a History of the University of Cambridge. In a letter to Thoresby, March 7, 1709-10, he writes, "that I intend a general History is more than I dare yet say; but if you will be pleased to send any short account of Dr. Nalson, Mr. Milner, &c., I shall take it as a favour." *Thoresby's Correspondence*, Vol. ii., p. 230. The Earl of Oxford, writing to T. Hearne in 1731 says, "I have had the pleasure, when I went to Cambridge, of waiting upon Mr. Baker of S. John's, that reverend and most worthy man. I saw him about a fortnight since . . . . I had the pleasure to see him look very well. He is an example to the whole University, but I fear few will follow him. At his age (then 75) he is up by four o'clock in the morning, goes constantly to chapel at five, and this he does without any regard to the season."—*Aubrey's Letters*, Vol. ii., p. 87.

[10] See "Commentarys," p. 12.

X. Ralph Thoresby to "Peter Le Neve,[11] Esq., Norroy King-at-Arms, at His house, at the College of Arms, near St. Paul's Church, in London."—H. F. St. J.

Leedes, 2d June, 1719.

Sir,

Having writ to you by yesterdays post, I have nothing further to add, saving that afterwards I had notice of a private & safe hand (for I dare not venture it by the carrier) to transmit to you the medall of Constantine the Great therein mentioned, the original whereof was in gold; after you have communicated it to your brethren, the Society of Antiquarys, please to desire Mr. Gale to send it with the original seal, by my Cosin Cookson, to

Sir, your most humble servant,

R. Thoresby.[12]

Please to enquire of Mr. Holme[13] if he knows who was the author of Jani Anglorum facies nova (which has a side glance at his old friend Mr. Petyt). Mr. Seldens[14] tract was Jani Anglorum facies altera, & was (at least the edition I have in English) in folio, this in 8° 1680.

[11] Peter Le Neve was more than forty years amassing a great collection of antiquities, which came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, Suffolk, who married his widow. After Martin's death, in 1771, the collection was dispersed.

[12] Ralph Thoresby, born at Leeds, 1658; died 1725; son of John Thoresby of Bulmer, near York, afterwards of Leeds. He was educated in the Grammar School, Leeds. He married Anna, daughter of Richard Sykes, of Ledsham, Yorkshire; and was a nonconformist until 1699, when he abandoned his connection with the dissenters. He became Fellow of the Royal Society in 1699. His principal works are "Ducatus Leodiensis;" "Museum Thoresbyanum," a Catalogue of his Museum; and "Vicaria Leodiensis," a History of the Church of Leeds. At his death his valuable collections were sold by public auction.

[13] George Holmes was for many years clerk to Mr. Petit, Keeper of the Tower Records. After Mr. Petit's death, he was appointed, by Lord Halifax, to methodize the Records, at a yearly salary of £1200, which was continued to his death in 1748, aged 86.—*Archæologia*, Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxxvi.

[14] John Selden, one of the most learned men of the 17th century. Born at Salvington, Sussex, in 1584; educated at Hart Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar. M.P. 1623. Sat in the Westminster Assembly as a lay member. Keeper of the Records in the Tower, 1643. All his works were collected by David Wilkins, and published in 6 volumes, folio. London, 1726. Among them is "Jani Anglorum facies altera memoria nempe à primula Henrici ii. &c.—*Cyclop. Bibliog. Darling*, Col. 2691.

XI. JAMES BURROUGH, "TO DR. STUKELEY, IN ORMOND STREET, LONDON."—H. F. St. J.

Caius Coll., July [?] 20, 1721.

Sir,

If ever I had been at London since I had the honour to see you in Caius College, I should not have denied myself the pleasure of waiting on you. I am now going into the country for 3 weeks, at my return I will send you a drawing of Cross. Mr. Baker had the picture you mention, but has given it to Lord Harley, who, I suppose, has it at Wimple, 6 miles from Cambridge. L^d. Harley will probably let it come to Cambridge (if asked), where I can have it copied for 3 guineas. Mr. Baker has a long will of Mr. Hobson's, which I can have transcribed for you if you please. The rest of your letter I hope to answer myself, in person, at or before Michaelmass.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JAMES BURROUGH.[15]

XII. SAML. GALE TO DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

London, 7^br 7^th, 1721.

Deare Sir,

This comes to return you my hearty thanks for your very entertaining letter, which I received half an hour before I went to the Mitre, where was Mr. Vertue,[16] to whom & the rest I read over your narrative. Mr. Vertu was extreamly well satisfied with your account of Richard II., & gives his service & thanks to

[15] Master of the College from 1759 to 1766.

[16] George Vertue, born in St.-Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 1684, became an eminent engraver and antiquary. He engraved for Michael Vandergutch, but quitted him in 1709. He acquired the notice of Sir Godfrey Kneller. Lord Somers employed him to engrave a plate of Archbishop Tillotson, which was the groundwork of his reputation. He was afterwards patronized by the Earl of Oxford; and when the Earl of Winchelsea was President of the Society of Antiquaries, on its revival in 1717, Vertue was appointed engraver to that body. Among the portraits he engraved are those of Matthew Prior, Sir Hugh Middleton, Sir Ralph Windwood, &c. He died in 1736, and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey. He wrote "Anecdotes of Painting in England," published by Horace Walpole, who said of him, "No man living, so bigoted to a vocation, was ever so incapable of falsehood. He did not deal even in hypothesis,—scarce in conjecture."

you, the whole company drank health & prosperity to the travellers, & I intend to present your primitive tabernacle to the Society, they wanting one much. Last Saturday I was at Eaton to see my nephew, who is very well & brisk, & gives his duty to my brother, which I desire you to communicate to him. On Sunday I went to Windsor, to Mr. Topham's, Mr. Holmes being there, & see his fine library & drawings, but the greatest curiositie was in the Castle, which very few are permitted to see. Tis an apartment under the King's lodgings, in which there is a magnificent picture of King Harry 8th sitting on a Throne, supported by large columns, the back of the picture imitating Arras hangings, on his right hand stands K. Ed. VIth, on his left Q. Catherine, at a little distance his 2 daughters Q. Mary & Q. Elizabeth, besides this there are two other large pieces representing the landing & entrance of Harry 8th at & into Bologne, in which the King & Wolsey appear conspicuous, attended with a numerous train; there are some hundreds of figures in these peices, beside the English fleet & the Kings ship with sails of cloth of gold, all done by Hans Holben, in the same room there is another picture of 3 qrs., of Prince Arthur, the King's brother, this is a treasure which Mr. Vertue owns he never see. Pray give my respects to my brother. I cant say but that I am a little astonished to heare that we shall not have your good companys for so long a space. Captn. Davis gives his service to my brother. P.S.—I called this evening at your lodgings. Mrs. Machin gives her service to you. All things continue as you left them. Only a man from Holbeach has been to pay you some money. He saies he shall be in town again shortly, & will leave it either with Mrs. Machin or me. The Town continues healthy, but we are under some aprehensions from smuglers. The pestilence[15] encreasing miserably in France, & tis said the young King is removing to Lisle. I wish I had more agreable news to send you. I had almost forgott to tell you that I paid your silk-worm mony, & have ten shares for it. I am, dear Doctor,

Yours most affectionately,

Saml. Gale.

[15] The plague carried off 60,000 persons at Marseilles and in the neighbourhood. It was said to have been brought in a ship from the Levant, in 1720.

(On the last page, in another handwriting, is the following) :— "An original picture of Henry of Bullingbroke, afterwards H. IIII., at Hampton Court, L^d^· Coningsbys, which he built. Another of Q. Eliz. ; S^r^· Tho. Connigsby G. Grandfather & his Lady, by Dobson,[16] with many other old pictures."

XIII. FANCYS CONCERNING THE ABORIGINAL FORM OF HUMAN HABITATIONS IN GENERALL, & BRITISH IN PARTICULAR, GROUNDED UPON THE WORD BURROUGHS, BY THE REVR^d^· MR. CONYERS PLACE OF DORCHESTER.—H. C.

Burrough, & its contraction Burgh, (of which also I take burrow, barrow, & bury, to be so many corruptions) is an allowed note of the antiquity of the place so called, as well by Camden himself, as well as those who are the Authors of the annotations upon him: nor can there be a more effectual confirmation of that note than those old & mother towns that have the privilege of sending members to Parliament are particularly distinguished by that name, & are called Burroughs, or allowed to be so; & the whole title of many of them to their present enjoyment of that right in the state of decay they are now reduced to, seems to rest in their claim to that title, & in the respect & veneration which the evidences of antiquity inserted in that name bespeaks for them.

I cannot perceive that the name Burrough or Burgh was instituted to denote any kind of eminence, in the place so called, beyond others, so as to mean a Fort or Castle or place any way fortifyed with ramparts, or otherwise distinguisht by any peculiar advantages, as is often suggested by Camden ; or that the name putts the place called by it under any distinction whatever, unlesse accidentally, besides that of common habitation, the bare antiquity of which it onely implys, because it is often confounded with such appellatives to ascertain & distinguish it, as *Burgh Castle*, *Burgh Fort*, &c., & that it signifyed no more than house,

[16] William Dobson, born 1610 ; died 1646. A painter after the manner of Vandyck, by whom he was presented to Charles I. His paintings were historical and portraits.—*Beeton*, p. 335.

houses, or a town, a settlement where one or more familys dwelt Burrough was the habitation & *Bour* was the inhabitant, henc neighbour, *i.e.* a nigh bour or one that lived in a Burrough nc farr off.

But the name Burrough, though at first it directly meant onel one common habitation, yett carrys in it monumental evidences c the original form of such habitation, & indirectly letts us into that for our application of the name Burrough to the habitation c such animals whose natures are incapable of making improve ments in their manner of dwelling that is still retained amon us, discovers the native & simple signification of the nam Burrough, when our ancestors gave their own dwellings tha name ; for we appropriate it onely to the underground lodging of animals, as to the holes of foxes, badgers, & rabbits. Fro whence I inferr that when it was first applyed to human habita tion, whether in an allusive sence from them, or theirs from it or whether both were simple or equally original, that it signifye the very same, or what nearly resembled the habitations of tho creatures, & consequently that the inhabitants of this land, whe the name was given, dwelt chiefly under ground & lived not houses raised from the ground, but in holes dug in it, whic sence of the word seems still to obtain as to the dead, though it h lost its native idea as to the living, for hence we may call puttin a corpse into a hole under ground to bury or burrough it; barrow or burrough being a place dug for that purpose, thoug the custome of monumental tumulation has abused the word expresse the contrary to what it was instituted to expresse, & signifye a hill instead of a hole.

Our originall Burroughs in their primitive simplicity we but as so many human warrens, consisting of a sett of unde ground caverns ; the lodging part & body at least of ea dwelling run in, & was underground; & this is but suitable the savage way of life of the old Brittains in other respects, su as their going naked, which alone cutts off all the ends allmo of raising houses. For to what end should men raise hous who had neither cloaths, nor furniture, nor wanted any gua against the inclemency of the air, nor had any intent of retir ment to answer, but security from wild beasts or noise, whi

hey slept? Their painted or rather smoak-bound hides lookt as f they lived in rooms where smoak had no vent by windows or himneys, to which wee may add, as an inducement to natural implicity, that underground lodgings were both cooler in summer (if our clime is ever too hot) & warmer in winter, for which atter reason, 'tis pretty near kept to in Iceland, Lapland, &c. Purchas says of the Icelanders all their houses are underground. Lib. iii. Cap. 22d.

Nor were the inhabitants of this island singular in this matter, so no derogation to them, because it seems to have been natures primitive mode of dwelling, common with them to most nations. The various notions of the Τρωγλοδύται of old that took their names from the custome of living in holes, or burroughs, strictly such, is an instance of it, hence it is that the old Giants are represented to us as underground-livers all of them, as Polyphemus's cave, Cacus's den, &c. The rustick divinitys of the heathen, such as Pan, Fawns, the Satyrs, &c., are proposed to us as residing in underground seats, & your Sibyls, Trophonius, & the rest of them, made choice of caverns to vent their oracles rom, as more awfull & venerable, by their resemblance of primitive & simpler times, when heaven & earth corresponded together nore familiarly: & I am apt to think that the notion of your γηγενεις & Terræ filii, men springing out of the earth, did arise ience; & that a great many suddenly bolting out at once from heir burroughs, like the tinners in Cornwall from their mines, night first give occasion to those fables & fancys of crops of rmed troops starting up from dragons & serpents teeth to the reat surprise of Cadmus & Jason. Ovid reckons mens building ouses, & living above ground as an improvement, or rather legeneracy gradually introduced after the golden age, & in rocesse of time.

> Tum primum subiere domos, domus antra fuerunt,
> Et densi frutices, et vinctæ cortice virgæ. [*Met.* lib. i., 121].

llowing to be sure the tracks of History & traditionary chronlogy, at least, from the Creation in this matter. After the eluge, the terror it had struck, & the fear of its return made en keep chiefly to the mountains as the safest, besides that the lains & flatt countreys must be all so mixed, & thereby puddled,

that a century would scarce harden & settle them again suff
ciently for safe & convenient habitation. For till the waters ha
wrought themselves drains, after such a thorough blend, the
must be drawn off very leisurely; & when the fertility of th
plains invited them down, the distrust of the floods return fir
putt them upon building upwards from the levell; of which ne
project Babell seems to have been the first instance, followed b
others built after the same new mode by Nimrod in the plain
Shinâr. Nor dos it appear that any such thing had been pra
tised by the antediluvians: and Moses's way of mentioning th
piece of architecture dos intimate the project to have be
intirely new, & that the tower or town of Babel was the fir
building that men had raised above ground for habitation. F
Cains building of a City may be accounted for by forming
society onely, or surrounding the place, where he dwelt, wi
trenches, ramparts, or fortifications, such as his fears putt hi
upon, & dos not determin it to any mode of building. Diggin
downward for habitation, both before & long after the Floo
appears to have been the common & generall practice, & natur
first & genuin method which men departed from, either throu
distrust or ignorance of God's providence, least there should
a second Deluge; or as the fear of wild beasts, or of each oth
grown wild or savage, prevailed over natures present & mo
simple recourse for habitation; or as the locall inconveniences f
the foundering in of the naturall mould might putt them here
there upon artificiall walls & roofs: or as suffocating damps
sulphureous steems & exhalations made them continue buildi
upwards as an expedient: or as the nearnesse of the sprin
would not permitt them to sink houses, but forced them to abo
ground habitations. This not being a thing of choice, but
necessity, a violence offered to naturall dictate & dispositi
men went no farther or faster into them than just in the simpl
manner to avoid inconvenience that putt them upon it, so as
live above-ground with as much resemblance still as possible
living underground: either raising an artificiall bank, & th
scooping out the earth from the side, for even mudd walls w
not presently invented, till some superior & happy genius
covered the tempering of the artificiall paste, & the use of

now so vulgar & universal, which was once the secrett & rarity of the age: however, now the prejudices from the reverse of custome, & the modern refinements of artificial dwellings has turned the ideas & very thoughts of subterraneous living within walls, & under roofs of earth of Natures disposing into contempt & ridicule, & we laugh at the simplicity & extream awkwardnesse of the thing, yett we continue to pay reguard to the name, & while we spurn the substance load the shadow with dignity & pre-eminence, & make it the title of preference to all that culture & elegance of modern architecture that has succeeded it. All the first settled habitations were caves, nor is it likely there were houses unlesse stationary [17] before, or for some generations after the flood. Had architecture been presently from the Creation invented, or been natural, yet it is not likely there were any materials in the first ages to build withall, for they would require considerable time for their generation, there being few stones & still fewer quarrys to be supposed perfectly formed, the rocks requiring ages to bring them to firmnesse beyond paste; nor were the mines of metalls hastily ripened to a hardnesse for tools: nor are we sure that woods or timber-trees were created mature or enow to be employed in building, till they had, by Gods command, propagated their severall kinds. Brick, therefore, or baked earth was of necessity probably, not choice, the first material of architecture & the onely one, which nevertheless must have been unserviceable, had not the natural exœstuation[18] of bitumen upon the spott, luckily supplyed the want of cement to the first undertakers. For from the Creation to the building of the Tower of Babel, they had none at all of an artificial sort, 'tis plain from the text, so never had built.

The best therefore that we can suppose of our top Brittish mansions & towns, when the names of Burroughs was imposed upon them in the barbarous state the inhabitants were then in, is, that they came up to the hutts of the Hottentots or Indian savages, or other uncultivated tribes of men. And if their houses stood above-ground, yet they were such congesta culmina cespite, or extempore hovels as our beggars now but make

[17] A blank in R. Gale's transcript.
[18] Oozing.

against banks by the road side, one degree removed from subterranean, if at all; they lived under earth, if not under ground, & indeed what are our houses still but supplemental caves above ground ?

Nor dos the antique mode of living underground seem to have gone off at once, but by degrees, & by little & little, since it is hardly yett quite worn out. It is but lately that the fashion of ascending to houses has much prevailed: most old houses may be observed to be descended into by steps, & floors laid a good deal below the level, with expence to have them so: which is to be ascribed either to nature, or to a remain of the old Brittish genius & custome of underground living, still sticking in us.

The old pavements of your opus tessellatum are generally formed so low in the ground, that I can't see how they can be so well supposed to be either so far overgrown, or sunk beneath the surface, but rather to have been designedly at first laid underground, though by Roman hands in complyance with the natives mode of underground habitations.

Nor is it an unlikely conjecture that the vast & various cavitys underground, such as those of the Peak & Wooky or Okey Hole,[19] near Wells, & a great many others lesse famous may not be all the work of nature, but in great measure the effects of underground architecture by mens cultivating the dispositions of nature: & as they look like the palaces of some old giants, so they might be the Windsors & Hampton Courts of their times, when underground dwellings were in fashion, & once admired no lesse for magnificence, than now for prospects of wildnesse & horror. I know no hypothesis that can account so well for all those odd hollows, sinkings in of the ground, & pitts that are every where to be mett withal, & in some places too many & too regular to have happened there by chance,[20] & yet one cannot imagin that they should have been made there for any purposes above-ground, but as they are the manifest founderings in of subterranean caves by length of time, why might not they be the work of men for habitation, when Burrough life was

[19] The caverns in the Peak and Wookey hole are, without doubt, natural and never could be habitable.—R. G.

[20] As just by Nottingham.—R. G.

in fashion? Abundance of these kinds of larger basons I remember when I was a boy in Rippon Common in Yorkshire, & a great many in a neighboring heath, & hard by, &c., here.[1]

After underground living was generally quitted as to natural & civil life, yet we find how devotion & superstition still loved to keep it on by underground celles & chapels & oratorys. Nor is it to the disadvantage of Burrough life that so many of those, of whom the world was not worthy, are said to have dwelt in dens & caves of the earth, some of choice, & others for refuge. Grotius notes on Lots dwelling in a cave (Gen. xix. 30) that Strabo relates there were abundance of caves in that country, which being one of those that were first inhabited, strengthens the thought that they came not there by chance, but were made by the first men for habitation, though by change of custom afterwards disused: & the abundance of them in all countreys that admit of it, confirms the same truth as to their severall aborigines.

That there are fewer Burrows in our lower & flatt countrys, & part of the nation, though otherwise more populous, & better stockt with modern towns than the hilly parts, may also proceed from their being lesse commodious for the Burrough life then in vogue; which may be one reason why Cornwall has in it more Burroughs in proportion than any other county, & where the aboriginall inclination to Burrough life very remarkably allso exemplifyed itself among the inhabitants, as many of which allmost are said to live in burroughs in the old sence of the word, as in those above-ground.

The Romans indeed represent the Britains, when they found them, as living in huts of reeds or wood, & their towns as so many woods, but the Britains who knew themselves best, cannot be supposed without reason & propriety to have given a name to their habitations that speaks them to have been of another nature, against which no foreign testimony can so farr prevail as to make us think otherwise, but that in some period of time or other, either then, before, or since, the inhabitants notions of dwelling were agreeable to what that name exprest, & that con-

[1] Dorchester.—R. G.

siderable dispositions were made actually among themselves accordingly.

The name Burrough appears to have travelled hither from Germany, & the North whence we were first peopled, & where a great many of their oldest & most considerable towns carry Burgh & Burrough in their name; & the thing itself, in the colder climates, as I have hinted, is pretty near kept up to. The infamous custom of incestuous community of wives which Cæsar takes notice of among the Britains, & says they had ten or twelve of them wives together in common, especially brothers with one another, & parents with their children, very well agrees with Burrough living; for familys cohabiting in one common room together, without partition, & that suited such works of darknesse, must of course fall by that means into such unnatural practice; & that sort of odd tenure,[2] which they call Burrough English, must as naturally as necessarily arise again from mens having community of wives; for where men could not know which were their own, which others, children, it of course drew them into the agreement of letting all fare alike.

The mention of this tenure, Burrough English, has likewise raised a thought in my head concerning the etymology of the name England itself, that falls in with what I have said of Burroughs, from an old word still in use in the North which is Angle, & signifyes a hole that runs underground, or the branch of a mine. From this old word that worm takes its name whose use for baits has given the name Angling when we fish with it. It is not unlikely but the name of England & Angle land might allso come from living in subterraneous caverns, Burrough differing from an Angle, as a part from the whole, house from a town, or one room from a house. If we suppose some of these Burroughs, like the cave of Machpelah[3] double that is, running in severall ways from one common mouth, so that Englishmen was as much as to say Burrough-men, or cavern-livers, the very same as Τρωγλοδύται, which example makes it more likely, & which I think is a much better conjectur

[2] He must mean gavel kind, for by burrough English, the inheritance go to the youngest child only.—R. G.

[3] Genes. xxiii., but there is nothing said of its being double there.—R.

than from Angulus or their living in a corner, or from Angling, or from Angelus, the story of the Popes admiring the English boys, which paltry etymologys yett are thought worthy of a place in our Antiquitys. That the name England[4] or Englishman, as it is thus of cognate signification may come from the word Angle, which is the same thing allmost as Burrough, is still more likely from hence, that the Angles, or Angle-livers have their originall fixt in that same quarter, whence, as has been observed Burrough came, & so the two words give mutually light to one another, & strength to what I have observed; the native force of the one supports the denominative title of the other; & with an equall propriety, had arbitrary custome happened to have made the counterchange of application, the kingdome might have been called Burroughland, & our towns for Burroughs, Angles.

XIV. FROM MAURICE JOHNSON, JUN., TO DR. STUKELEY. [PRINTED IN BIBLIO. TOPOG. BRIT. NO. II. PART II., CONTAINING RELIQ. GALEANÆ. J. NICHOLS, LOND., 1781].

Spalding, Oct. 14, 1719.

Dear Doctor,

It is long since I enjoyed your good company, & you are so much in my thoughts, that I presume you will excuse an old friend's enquiring this way of your state of health, & progress in the practice of your profession; for, believe me, Sir, you have friends no where more earnestly wishing you felicity & success than in your own country, to which you must give me leave to say, you are an ornament; & amongst your countrymen let me beg you will be assured no one can be rejoiced more in your prosperity than I do. But your gains are our loss, that your assistance when we want health, and your good company for its preservation, are too remote; this epidemic distemper has rambled & raged so throughout our parts of England from Borough

By this argument the Britains could never be called burrough livers, as he before supposes, since the name of England was unknown till long after the arrival of the Saxons. The whole discourse is a mere whim.—R. G.

Bridge to your metropolis. 'Tis true indeed, from all we can hear, that the malady has not been attended with such fatal consequences in our fenny tracts as in what we vulgarly call the high countries. Perhaps, Doctor, your Epidaurean Serpent, sprung from the slimy mud of such a level, protects us as a good genius; however, the like of this illness has not ever been known here, & as it is from an infected air, the curious enquirers of your humble cell at Spalding would hold themselves much obliged by an historical account from you of any such universal contagious fever in England before this time, which we doubt not but the history of physic & distempers may have furnished you with, for other physicians tell us not of one instance of a general yet not fatal fever in so large a tract of country. With God's blessing, & the care & learning of your good friend & mine, Dr. Nutton,[5] whose judgment I believe very sound, & who particularly desires me to remember him to you, I see my only son sprightly & active again, who was the most severely handled of all our numerous family, out of which, being 21 in number, all, save my spouse & brother, who are very much yours. He was, Sir, seized with it as other people, but the fever grew so fierce by degrees, & lasted so long, as to throw him into the most violent convulsions I ever did see, which when the Doctor had carried off, the poor rogue seemed lifeless, & without the least motion, having, as his fond relations perhaps alone thought, not so much as the power to breathe left. It has twice handled me severely, one fit of a fever for two days & a night without remission, & a second for thirty four hours; but, I thank God, I am well again; & it did interfere with my business, which I find will increase upon a young man if he perseveres, & I trust we may both live to do more than bear the charges of liberal educations. I should be glad to hear you had taken to you a female to your mind, for the continuance of your family, & question not but your successors will have reason to esteem you as much as any of your progenitors, though some of them (as I have remarked according to your commands) good & great men, of considerable interest & abilities in their country. I shall ever be most ready to serve you in anything, & the instance I give you

[5] See pages 13, 35, and 42.

in this particular, by the extracts from divers authors, only serves to evince by my diligence, my perpetually bearing you in mind when any thing occurs, that is, what you desire to preserve. These, as I believe them properly & peculiarly to relate to you, will I hope be acceptable to yourself; & I wish I could any way contribute to the entertainment of my good friends at the Mitre, whose healths we drink every Wednesday night[6] duly. It is not the affectation of being otherwise fully employed, which prevents my endeavouring it; but the little abilities I have for communicating any thing not observed by, & well known to, most of you, & the few opportunities I have of seeing here anything but what is in print, & within every man's purchase, deter my attempting it, lest I should only prove my ignorance, by making a common object, & what so well-read men meet with every day, a matter of wonder; but as a friend who will look with the favourablest eyes on my performance, I dare venture to tell you thoughts which I dare not speak out in company even the most candid.

All our friends here are pretty well; your godfather[7] & Joshua, who is yet unmarried, present their services to you. I don't need to tell you I wish I had been at home when you was in the country, that I might have had the satisfaction of endeavouring to amuse you agreeably a while, which I almost despair of doing by anything I can communicate from hence concerning the learned world. However, what I am told I will tell you, & though it be no more than what you knew before, yet I shall only then do as they who greet us with its being a very sickly time, cold weather, &c.

The University of Cambridge is upon erecting a theatre, & have for that purpose lately turned several tenants out of houses which they some time since purchased, to build it upon the ground where they stand, & resolve, as I am told, to chuse the same vice-chancellor again, & he to accept it, & to cite Dr. Bentley as Master of Trinity, to shew reasons why he will not consent that an instrument they call the Programma should not be fixed upon the public schools, & other such places.

[6] The Society of Antiquaries then met on Wednesday evenings.

[7] William Ambler, Esq., of Spalding.—See *Commentarys*, p. 6 n.

Our friend Sparke,[8] of Peterborough, has lately put into good order, and a new method, the Earl of Cardigan's[9] library at Dean in Northamptonshire, in a noble large room which that lord has assigned for that purpose, & fitted up accordingly.

Mr. Young,[10] now LL.D., who wrote the poem on the Last Day, and Busiris, is taken into the Earl of Exeter's family as tutor to his lordship's eldest son, Lord Burleigh, & is going to travel with him.

Your townswoman, & my pretty neighbour, Sally Hibbins, has written a very diverting comedy since she has been in Shropshire.

I must not forget to let you know how our little society goes

[8] Joseph Sparke, Registrar of Peterborough Cathedral, published in folio, 1738, a good edition of some of our monkish historians, viz., "Chronicon Johannis Abbatis de Burgho," and Hugh White's "History of Peterborough," both from the Cotton Library; Robert Swapham's History of this Church, from a MS. in its library; another by Walter Whittlesey, a rhyming French Chronicle from the Cotton. Library, and Stephanides's Life of Thomas á Becket, from a MS. in this library, collated with one in his own. He intended a second vol., to contain Whittlesey's "Life of Hereward, Abbot of Peterborough," and had actually engraved the arms of the knights whose fiefs were instituted by Abbot Thorold; but died 1740. His dedication of the first vol. to Dr. Mead is dated from the library of John Bridges, Esq., who furnished him with transcripts of the Cottonian MS., and died the year after him. The Society of Antiquaries engraved in 1720 a seal of Peterborough Minster in Mr. Sparke's possession.

[9] George Brudenell, who died 1732, and whose son George was Duke of Montague.

[10] Edward Young, the author of the well-known "Night Thoughts," born in 1684, at Upham, Hants, of which parish his father was rector. Educated at Winchester School, and afterwards, in 1703, at Oxford. In 1708, a Law Fellowship in All Souls' College was conferred on him by Archbishop Tenison. In 1714 he obtained his degree of B.C.L.; and that of D.C.L. in 1719. Through life he was one of the most persevering and audacious toadies. In 1713 he published "The Last Day," and "The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love;" and in 1714 "A Poem on the Death of Queen Anne;" in 1719 he ventured on a Tragedy, under the title of "Busiris," which was brought out at Drury Lane, and had a fair success; in 1721 "The Revenge;" and in 1753 "The Brothers." In 1727 he took holy orders, and was appointed one of the Royal Chaplains; and in 1730 he became rector of Welwyn, Herts. In 1731 he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield, and widow of Colonel Lee. It is believed that his solemn meditations, occasioned by her death, suggested the "Night Thoughts." He died in 1765.—*Chambers's Encyclop. of Universal Knowledge*, vol. x., 323.

on, which is very well. We meet constantly, but are likely to lose one of our members, Mr. Atkinson, who through a complication of distempers is brought so low that I fear we shall lose him very soon.

Your own parish, Holbeach, affords one remarkable article in the parochial charge, where the last year the churchwardens paid £4 6s. 0d. for the destruction of the urchins or hedgehogs, at but one single penny a piece, and the present officers have paid above £30 on the same account already ; the vast stocks of cattle in this noble parish, & some coney burroughs, have drawn those creatures from all parts hither, as one would think.[11]

You know that ingenious old gentleman, your townsman, Mr. Rands, is dead there, the remaining part of whose collection of prints devolves upon me by purchase, & I wish he had not so far indulged the ignorant as to have let them cull out some of them.

I desire you will send me word, good Mr. Secretary,[12] how the impression of the Registrum Honoris de Richmond goes on,[13] and to set down Edward Horseman, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., for a subscriber for one copy, and let Mr. Treasurer[14] know I am much his humble servant, and will answer the subscription for that gentleman to him when next I have the pleasure to see you all. I have not yet been able to gain anything worthy the press relating to that book, which I yet hope to do, & will endeavour; the whole & large Soke of Kirton, in our fens, being parcel of that Honour, & now the possession of the Earl of Exeter, lord thereof, & my father Steward of the Courts of that Soke. I have not yet procured what I wrote for, a MS. of that Earl's, relating, as I hope to find, to that district or jurisdiction; but more of this hereafter. I beg of you, when next you see Mr. Norroy,[15] our learned President, to present my most humble

[11] For a vindication of the hedgehog, see *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xlix., p. 395.

[12] Dr. Stukeley was Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London, from its revival in 1717-18, till he retired into the country in 1725.

[13] See *Brit. Topog.*, ii., 444, n. The book was not published until 1722.

[14] Mr. Samuel Gale.

[15] Peter le Neve, one of the most eminent preservers of Antiquities, elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1718, died 1730.

service to him, & desire him to tell you the meaning of these words not unfrequent in Domesday, title Lincolnshire, *Tailla*, & *Berew*,[16] which last is by Ingulphus rendered *Manerium*, but desire him to tell you what sort of manor he takes it to be, &, if I shall not be too troublesome to him, I would beg of him to tell me whose coat of arms is, Az. on a chief Arg. 3 (I don't know what they are except Buckles) Az.[17] And this bearing enquire about also, Jacob's staff Or, between a Chevron Or, charged with 5 Mullets Az. & for the Crest to this Coat, an horse's head erased Gu. bridled Az. or rather a blue ribband tied round his neck.[18]

My humble service also to Mr. Hare & to Mr. Holmes, & tell him I beg of him to let me have copies of the inquisition, & also of the claim at the coronation of King Richard the Second, made out for me against I come to town, where I long to be for the sake of conversing with you, Sir, & the good company at the Mitre. I hope Mr. Hill goes on with his Hereford;[19] but he either has not finished the poem he read part of to us, or forgot his promise of sending me a copy of it. Pray how does Mr. Baxter's Grammar go on? If you have anywhere met with any thing relating to my ancestors in your turning over your old books or papers, I beg you in return to send it me with an

[16] By Berewica is meant a subordinate manor, or a remote hamlet, so far from the mother church as to need a chapel. Sometimes it was a dislocated part of a manor. See *Jones's Domesday for Wilts*, xxi.

[17] Thorowgood. Az. on a chief arg., 3 lozenge buckles points dexter of the first. *Papworth*'s *Ord. of Brit. Armorials*, p. 569.

[18] Evington, of Hastead and Spalding, Linc. Az. on a chevron between 3 mariner's cross-staves, Or, 5 mullets of the first. *Papworth's Ord. of Brit. Armorials*, p. 533.

[19] Mr. James Hill, of the Middle Temple, published "Proposals for a History of the City of Hereford," 1717, in two parts, and one volume, the plan of which may be seen in "Rawlinson's English Topographer," p. 71. It was to have been followed by another vol. treating of the county. His death, 1727, probably rendered the design abortive. He shewed the Antiquarian Society of London in 1718, a vast collection of drawings, views, inscriptions, places, and observations in MS., the fruits of his travels in the west of England that summer, well worthy of his judgment and skill in antiquity, for his diligence and accuracy, in which he had deserved thanks. *(Minutes by Dr. Stukeley)*. His collections, which were made by him before 1715, were in the hands of Roger Gale, 1729. See a particular account of them, *Brit. Topog.*, Vol. i., p. 418.

answer to my queries, &c., in your own good time; & am, wishing you very much joy of all your honours & long health, dear Sir,

Your sincere ready friend, & humble servant,

MAURICE JOHNSON, JUN.

P.S.—I had almost forgotten another coat of arms which I beg you to ask of Mr. Le Neve or Mr. Hare, as of the others, whose name it belongs to. Gu. 3 sinister wings Or, between a fesse Arg. in the middle of which is a Lion Or, in a round spot Gu.; two wings above the fesse & one below it.[20] I believe I should say a fesse charged with such a thing, but he will pardon my want of proper terms, & teach me better from your answer.[21]

## XV. T. HEARNE'S[22] OPINION OF DR. STUKELEY.

Oct. 9, 1722. "He is making searches about the Roman ways. He is a very fancifull man, and the things he hath publish'd are built upon fancy. He is looked upon as a man of no great authority, and his reputation dwindles every day, as I have learned from very good hands. He hath published a draught of Old Verulam, with strange fancifull things. He hath published a draught of Waltham Cross, all fancy, yet the Cross is standing, and Mr. Bridges hath published a true draught of it."—*Bliss's Reliq. Hearnianæ.* Oxford, 1857, p. 487.

## XVI. T. HEARNE'S OPINION OF DR. STUKELEY.

Sept. 10, 1724. "Yesterday called upon me Wm. Stukeley, Doct. of Physick, whom I had never seen before. He told me

[20] Coat of Porter, Cornwall.

[21] Other coats drawn in this letter, and explained by Le Neve, were those of Richard Fitz John, Adam Fitz John, and Johnson of Boston.

[22] Three extracts from *Hearne's Diary* are introduced here to show how unwilling he was to give credit to Stukeley for learning and skill as a physician, an antiquary, and a draughtsman; and to Roger Gale for scholarship and liberality towards those who rendered him assistance in his literary labours. Hearne's political sentiments, as an ardent Jacobite, led him to write and speak with disrespect of some of his learned contemporaries; and perhaps his humble extraction made him jealous of them. The pictures of Waltham Cross, and St. Albans Abbey, which he severely criticises, are given in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, and are far from being "all meer fancy." The doctor's drawings, as well as knowledge of perspective, are generally very fair.

he is about printing a little folio book about curiosities, to be intitled 'Itinerarium Curiosum, Centuria prima, &c.' He told me he designed other centuries. This Dr. S. is a mighty conceited man, and 'tis observed by all that I have talked with that what he does hath no manner of likeness to the original. He goes all by fancy. Hence his cut of Waltham Cross is not one bit like it; nor indeed is the print of old Verulam any thing but meer fancy. In short as he addicts himself to fancy altogether what he does must have no regard among judicious and truly ingenious men. He told me he had been at Thame thinking it was a Roman City. Good God! this is nothing but idle dreaming. How is it possible to think at this rate? Had he said Heddington, anyone of reason would have rather believed him, there being a bit of a Roman way passed there. . . . He pretended to have discovered a Roman Amphitheatre at Silchester, a draught of the walls thereof he shewed me. This is again fancy. I have been at Silchester, there is nothing like it. Though he be a Physician, yet I am informed he knows very little or nothing of the matter.—*Reliq. Hern.*, p. 542.

## XVII. T. Hearne's opinion of Roger Gale.

Sept. 12, 1725. "Mr. Anstis (Garter King of Arms) with Mr. Mattaire, & Mr. West called upon me at Edmund Hall, and we spent the evening with Mr. Whiteside in Cat Street. Mr Mattaire told us (and he said he did not care how public it was made) that Roger Gale (who indeed is but a poor stingy man served him a very dirty trick.[23] . . . . . 'Tis very well known that he (Gale) is a very great Whig, a man of a very stingy temper, notwithstanding he be very rich, and is in a wealthy post. I before thought he could have written Latin himself. I find now he can not."—*Reliq. Hern.*, p. 571.

[23] A passage follows which relates to the publication of the "Honour of Richmond," from a MS. in the Cotton. Library, which Mr. Hare had undertaken. On the death of Hare, Gale undertook it, and Mattaire translated the preface into Latin, for which Gale gave him 3 guineas, which he thought was worth 10 guineas, and never gave him a copy of the book.

XVIII. SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

From Edenbrough, April 7th, 1726.

Dear Sir,

Last week I received your letter[24] of the 24th of March, and return you my acknowledgements for so valuable a favor. Being in a little hurry at that time I onely took notice of two things in relation to the publishing my letters by Mr. Gordon. I hope you have received mine, & that I need not trouble you any more about those particulars, except that my former letters (as this likewise is), were in so poor a dresse that they deserved nobody's consideration. The first which was addressed to you came from an opinion Mr. Gordon had possessed me with, that your goodnesse and benevolence towards all your friends would make you overlook all their faults & weaknesses, when their intention happened to be either to please or divert you. From this opinion, which I am still fond to entertain, I shall beg leave to say a few things in relation to some particulars in your letter.

As to your opinion that the Romans never made use of brasse armes, I humbly conceive it is too generall. I shall readily agree with you that about the time of the Antonines, & especially after the reign of Septimus Severus, the legionary soldiers made use of no arms but what were [of] iron, because, as you very well observe, they knew too well how preferable iron was to brasse, to neglect it in their warlike instruments. I know that other learned men, particularly Turnebus & Fabretti,[25] have asserted the same thing, & that the Greek poets have often used the word χαλκὸς for Σίδηρος, but I cannot agree to their reasons. This known passage of Hesiod,

Τοῖς δ' ἦν χάλκεα μὲν τεύχεα χάλκεοι δέ τε οἶκοι
——— μέλας δ'οὐκ ἔσχε σίδηρος. [*Op. et D.*, i., 150].

proves sufficiently that brasse arms were used before iron, & that the two mettals were never confounded. Pausanias, in his Laconics, asserts the same things, & gives severall instances to prove that the arms of the ancient heroes were of brasse. I could

[24] Printed in Mr. Gordon's *Itin. Septent.*, p. 181, &c.—R. G.

[25] D. Colum. Trajani, p. 108.—R. G.

fill up a sheet with quotations from the Greek poets to this purpose, but at this time onely mention a very remarkable passage from Homer, where, after he has stretched his invention to the utmost in arming Achilles, he says,

> Ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον
> χάλκεον. ——— [*Iliad* xix., 372].

Here the formidable brasse sword hanging from the shoulders was the hero's chiefest ornament. It is no lesse evident from the ancients that their galeæ, thoraces, lanceæ, secures, enses, peltæ clypei, tubæ, cornua, & naves rostratæ, were strengthened with brasse. This verse in Virgil,

> Æratæque micant peltæ, micat Æreus ensis [*Æn.* vii. 743]

proves clearly the ancient use of brasse swords, but what go's beyond all, is the vast numbers of such sort of arms found in Italy itself, & preserved in the cabinets of the virtuos there, but admitting that the legionary soldiers in the Roman armys did not make use of brasse arms, yet this will not prove the Roman auxiliarys followed the same custome; on the contrary, it would seem even in the days of Tacitus that iron was little known among the Germans, for in his book *De Moribus Germanorum* he says, "ne ferrum quidem superest, sicut ex genere telorum colligitur,"[26] & Fabretti himself acknowledges that the Lusitani made use of brasse upon their spear points according to the account Strabo has given us of that people. But as to the points of spears there is no need of quotations from ancient authors, for the Germans have in all ages used such of brasse, & even many of them to this day. In short I believe you & I may agree in this, that brasse arms were seldome used by the Romans after Trajan's time, but that before it both this people & their auxiliarys made frequent use of such. I shall onely add that if your opinion were universally to take place, it would prove too much, viz., that there are no Roman arms, at least swords & points of spears, extant in the world, for if they had been all of iron, they had been many ages ago consumed

[26] Yet, within two lines after, Tacitus tells us that the Germans "Hastis vel ipsorum vocabulo Frameas gerunt angusto et brevi Ferro sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo vel cominus vel eminus pugnent."—R. G.

with rust. The Romans no doubt preferred iron arms to brasse, for their edge & hardnesse, yet they understood likewise to temper brasse to the same consistence, & particularly valued the eternity of it, if I may so speak, of this metall, hence it is that Horace says poetically:

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius." [*Ode* xxx. l.]

As to the linum asbestinum, I know very well what Pliny has said of it (*Lib.* xvii., cap. 1), & that Ælianus, Cardanus,[27] Scaliger,[28] A. Kircher,[29] Aldrovandus,[30] & severall others have said the same, but I humbly conceive they have taken up this notion from one another, without further enquiry. That there is such a linum, and even napkins made of it, is certain, and that it will resist a moderate heat; but there is very little evidence that it ever could endure the flames of a rogus, for the same father Kircher observes (*Lib.* viii., sect. 3rd), that the martyr St. George being tyed or wraped into it, the fire consumed it, but preserved the body of the saint, & this he ascribes to a miracle; strange

[27] Jerome Cardan, a celebrated physician, mathematician, and philosopher, born at Pavia, 1501. First embraced the monastic order, and afterwards studied medicine at Padua. In 1552 John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, Primate of Scotland, invited him for medical assistance, in which he succeeded. In his book "De Genituris" he calculated the archbishop's nativity, from which he pretends both to have predicted his disease, and to have effected his cure. He was looked upon as the first of astrologers, and has been accused of impiety and atheism. Archbishop Parker has defended him with great ability, in his work "De Deo," against these charges. Scaliger was one of his bitterest enemies. Many of his writings were collected and published by Charles Spohn, 10 vols. folio, 1663.—*New Gen. Biog. Dict.*, Vol. vi., p. 28.

[28] Joseph Justus Scaliger, born in 1540, lived much of his life at Leyden, and devoted himself to the elucidation of the writings of antiquity. No scholar has more abounded in contemptuous and abusive language towards his contemporaries. Died 1609.—*New Gen. Biog. Dict.*, xi., p. 476.

[29] Athanasius Kircher, a philosopher and mathematician of considerable learning, but often fanciful. Born at Fulda, in Germany, in 1601. Entered the Society of Jesuits, 1618; taught mathematics in the college at Rome; died 1680.

[30] Son of Tesco Aldrovandi, of a noble family of Bologna; born 1522. He gave great attention to ancient monuments; and studied natural history. Died 1605. He established a botanic garden at Bologna, 1571, and was its curator till 1600; formed a voluminous library in all branches of natural history, which, together with his museum, he bequeathed to the senate of Bologna.—*New Gen. Biog. Dict.*, Vol. i., p. 257.

force of credulity! For this effectually destroys his notion about the incombustible nature of this linum. If I remember right, Aldrovandus (*Lib.* viii.) de Mettall, speaking of the asbestus, tells the same story. So that if we are perswaded of the credulity of Pliny in a hundred instances, & of the superstition of these two last mentioned, we will have but a weak foundation to establish the use of this linum in the ancient funeralls. I cannot in the meantime doubt of its property to resist humidity, and that sometimes it might be used for wraping up the ashes of the dead, & do believe Pliny, & others before him, took their grounds from this to ascribe a greater share of durability to it than it naturally had.

You are pleased to ask me a question, "Why might not the northern nations bring this custome of burning the dead from the east, as well as receive it afterwards from the Greeks?"[31] Possibly they might do so, but it is more probable that they learnt it from the Germans, their neighbors, or perhaps from the Gauls, and both these nations from the Greeks, in the manner I have narrated in my former letters. I thank you kindly for the inscription you have communicated to me. I agree with you perfectly in the reading,[32] but for the letter ϟ would take it rather for an inscription of a soldier in a cohors Dalmatarum than Hispanorum. The Dalmatians, and other people bordering on Greece, spoke a dialect of the Greek, and used the alphabet of that language, whence came a mixture of Greek and Latine letters. I have had occasion to observe much the same thing in other inscriptions, & have been of opinion that from severalls made by the auxiliary troops the intire alphabets might be found out. This opinion of mine took its rise from an inscription in this countrey of a Cohors Batavorum, where there are letters that have no resemblance to those used by the Greeks or Romans. They appear to me to be Gothick or Runick, which, as I hinted in one of my former letters,[33] were of very great antiquity, & the same probably which the ancient Germans used, in the time of the Romans.

[31] Gordon's *Itin. Septent.*, p. 118.—R. G.

[32] Gordon's *Itin. Septent.*, p. 183.—R. G.

[33] Gordon's *Itin. Septent.*, pp. 178 and 180.—R. G.

That part of your inscription, LEGIO DECIMA FRETENSIS,[34] is by you very well understood, but, by the by, it puts me in mind of the Legio ferrata, so called because all the soldiers were armed with weapons of iron in it,[35] &, as I take it, to distinguish them from other Legions where the soldiers were armed mostly with brasse. This is a sort of evidence that even in those days, as I said before, some souldiers made use of arms of brasse.[36]

I now shall stop at giving you any farther trouble, after having added a few things about the etymology of our capitall, Edenbrough. Your derivation of its name from the ancient British word Aden, or Eden, is indeed agreeable to Camden's opinion; but our Highland antiquarians call this city Dun Eden, & say that Edean signifys defence; Dun Eden then is the hill of defence.[37] All we can do in such etymologys is but guesse work, but it is probable that this place did not take its name from Ala, a wing of horse, for many other places in Britaine are as much intitled to this name, or rather more, because the high & rocky situation made it an improper place for horse. Nor do I think it is more than other places entitled to the name of the winged camp, from the Greek πτερώματα, as Camden likewise fancys, because no such singularitys appear. My former conjecture[38] proceeded onely from the inscription on the altar found at Cramond,[39] 4 miles from this place, but I am very far from laying more weight upon it than it will bear, no notions of mine shall be dogmatick in opposition to yours.[40]

As to your former inscription from Hexham, it is evident the artificer has been very unsuccessful, & that his chizzel has stammered into more syllables than were necessary in the word CORIONOTOTARVM.[41] I humbly think it ought to have

[34] This Legion is numbered among those enumerated upon a fragment of an ancient column at Rome.—Vid. *Hoffman, sub voce Legio.*

[35] Gratis dictum.—R. G.

[36] This would prove too much, viz., that all the other Legions, except the ferrata, used arms of brasse.—R. G.

[37] Edean, a receptacle, v. Luyd's Irish-English Dictionary.—R. G.

[38] Gordon's *Itin. Septent.*, p. 180.—R. G.

[39] Gordon's *Itin. Septent.*, p. 116.—R. G.

[40] *Itin. Septent.*—R. G.

[41] *Itin. Septent.*, p. 183.—R. G.

been CORIATARVM, and that the people of Corchester were called Coriatæ, as the Spartans of old were called Spartiatæ, or Σπαρτιῆται, much used by Herodotus. Before I break off I must beg a favor of you, which is, if I be not too troublesome, to let me know the nature & constitution of your Antiquarian Society, of which I have the honor to be a member. I would be glad likewise to know who are members, & the ordinary qualifications required in them. Forgive me if I ask too much, your affairs considered. You have officers who can do this, & perhaps what I am asking is allready in print.

I am allways, dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

JOHN CLERK.

XIX. SIR JOHN CLERK TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

Edenbrough, 15th April, 1726.

Dear Sir,

I received this moment the honor of yours of the 9th instant, & at the same time one from Mr. Gordon, wherein he tells me that he had laid aside all thoughts of inserting our letters in his Appendix, & that he was onely to take the substance of them in his own way. This piece of news pleases me extreamly, & I hope you will keep him to his word. Two posts ago I did myself the honor to write to you, & among other things took some notice of the Amiantus without seeing occasion to change my former opinion. The last paragraph of the Bishop of Hadria's letter to Father Monfaucon did not escape me even at my writing my second letter to you, yet I asserted the good bishop had not made a due experiment that the cloth he saw was incombustible. I have seen many experiments made of the Linum Asbestinum, & know very well that it will resist a slow heat, but this will not prove that it will resist a strong one, & be incombustible as the bishop fancied. I can assure you, from very good grounds, that it cannot stand a strong fire, & far lesse the force of one like a Roman rogus. You will be pleased to consider that even that letter labours under a very great defect which is, that the whole cineres of a human body were not found

in the cloth, as they must have been if it had really been used in the manner the bishop apprehends. In the next place, from the carving of the sarcophagus, he asserts its antiquity to be about the time of Constantine, & yet you know that in the days of Plinius such cloth was extreamly rare, nor do we find that any cineres of the Roman Emperors have been preserved in such, on the contrary, there are great presumptions that it was not used on these occasions, but these observations are not worth your trouble. I am, yours, &c.,

JOHN CLERK.

XX. ROGER GALE TO SIR JOHN CLERK.—H. C.

April 26th, 1726.

Dear Sir,

That I might give you as little trouble as possible, I deferred my thanks for yours of the 7th instant till I should receive your answer to my last, & then I took a few days more till I might see Mr. Gordons book[1] out of the presse, which I gott last night. I wonder that he should tell you that he had laid aside all thoughts of publishing our letters in his appendix, & that he would onely take the substance of them in his own way. He has not indeed inserted them intire, but the abstract is exactly in the words they were written, the form of a letter observed, & onely some passages not relating to the subject curtailed. I little thought that mine would ever appear in print when I wrote them, but after he had assured me that you had given him leave to grace his book with yours, I could not well refuse him mine, such as they are, since that would have been to have rendered yours in some measure imperfect, & severall passages in them obscure.

——— Fungor vice cotis acutum
Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exors ipsa secandi.
[*Hor. Epist. ad Piso*, l. 304.].

As the letters he has publisht carry no names, it is not every body that will know their authors.

The passage in your first letter about Eumenes is pretty well

[1] *Itin. Septent.*—R. G.

rectifyed by mentioning in generall terms the interrement of the Greeks killed at Thermopylæ, & their commanders name; but he has still unfortunately left in it the circumstance of burning their bodys with the doors and windows of the neighboring houses, though I informed him of the slip, & he had promist me it should be altered. I believe the printers have been to blame in it as he alledges; they are certainly the most negligent, intractable sort of men that one can deal with. It stands, however, in such a light, at present, that everybody will not observe it. You will allow that I can form but a very short judgement from the transitory view of one evening upon the book; but so far I may go as to tell you it has the appearance of a beautifull work, performed with a great deal of industry, though not without its mistakes, which indeed are scarcely to be avoided in a treatise of that nature, & some may think those I take to be so are not mistakes.

If you please to review mine of March the 24th, you will see that I do not affirm the Romans never made use of brasse arms, but that the Roman authors never mention the use of them among them, and that they knew how much iron was preferable for all purposes before they sett foot in this island, insomuch that it is strange to me how anybody can imagine that the brasen weapons found so frequently here did belong to them.[2] It cannot be doubted that in the earlyest times of their kingdome & commonwealth, the use and manufactory of iron could not be so well known & understood by them as afterwards, & brasse being more tractable was the metall most in vogue with them, as it was among the ancient Greeks, which yours, & a hundred other quotations that may be made, do fully demonstrate; but I must beg leave to say that all of them together do not prove that it was generally in use with the Roman souldiery so late as their first invasion of Britaine. For if we allow that Virgil spoke literally true, and without poeticall license, when he says, "Æratæque micant peltæ, micat æreus ensis" [*Æn.* vii. 743],

[2] Mottraye, in T. II. of his travels, Tab. xxxiv., 3, gives us a figure of a brasse sword exactly like those found in Britain, and generally affirmed to be Roman. In page 239 he says it was found in the old tombs at Brawalstreed, where the battle was fought, A.D. 395 (p. 237), by which it appears they were Danish or Gothick, the Romans having never been in Stroedeland.—R. G.

it can amount to no more than that the inhabitants of Italy used brazen arms when Æneas landed there, and nobody disputes their use at that time. The Roman auxiliarys most certainly used brasen weapons if levyed in a countrey where brasse was in use, & hence indeed we may account for such being found sometimes in our tumuli. What Tacitus means when he says of the Germans, "Nec ferrum quidem superest, sicut ex genere telorum colligitur," wants a little explanation, since he tells us allmost in the next line that "Frameas gerunt angusto et brevi Ferro, sed acri et ad usum habili," &c.; & from Cæsar[3] we are informed that the Britains had the use of iron, though it was not very plentifully found in this island, and it is not improbable they had then the art of forging it, because, as he says, it was produced here, but brasse imported. That the defensive armor of the Romans, their cassides, scuta, loricæ, &c., were of brasse cannot be denyed; the reason of which may be, that it is much more fusible than iron, & consequently fitter for all sorts of cast work, as helmets, shields, breastplates, & the rostra of ships; it is even a question whether they knew how to run iron or not. Iron was much properer for all malleable work, as swords & spear heads, & therefore I believe the Legio Ferrata had its name rather from being covered with iron armor than armed with iron weapons; and will it not conclude too much if we suppose this Legion was the onely Legion that intirely used iron weapons. Brasse was not indeed so lyable to rust & corruption, but the present service & convenience of offensive arms was certainly more regarded than their future duration, for the Roman pilum was so contrived that it should never be used a second time.

What I have said upon this subject I think will reconcile our amicable dispute, & I hope we shall never have any that is not perfectly so. Before I wholy leave it, permitt me to go back once more to your first letter. I am inclined to think the instrument like the head of a spear, found in the first barrow you mention,[4] was a sacrificing knife, as well for the reasons you give as that "Secespitam, inquit Festus, alii securim, alii dolabram æneam, alii cultellum putant,"[5] the latter of which I take

[3] Com. de Bello Gall., Lib. v. c. x.—R. G.
[4] Gordon's *Itin. Sept.*, p. 171.—R. G.
[5] Rossini Antiq. Rom., lib. iii., c. 32.—R. G.

yours to be, for the cultellus may have been æneus as well as the dolabra; brasse was allways looked upon as a sacred metall, and that it was particularly used in sacrifices appears from Monfaucon, T. 11, c. 6. The other instrument I cannot doubt was a stylus, from your description of it, & its case; & no *Extispicium*, be[cause] we are expressly told that the exta ferreo cultro rimabantur.[6] We are intirely agreed upon the Linum Asbestinum, onely I would take notice as a farther confirmation of your & my own sentiments, that Pliny dos not in the least intimate that the Romans were burnt in it, his expression, "Regum inde funebres tunicæ," &c., fixing the use of it to the burning of the kings of the countrey where it was found.

Your conjecture, Sir, about the shape of the letter L, ʟ, in the last inscription I sent you is wonderfully ingenious, and I should most readily acknowledge that it might have been taken from the Dalmatian alphabet, & of near affinity to the Greek, but that it is found allso in the other inscription I sent you of Calpurnius Agricola, where there is no mention of the Dalmatæ, and what is more, I have, since I wrote to you, accidentally mett with another copy of the Elenbrough inscription, where the transcriber has plainly shown the letters in question to have been HISP. As I am sure he had never heard of my conjecture, nor I seen his copy, I cannot but think his writing them so is wholy owing to his greater sagacity & accuracy in reading the inscription, than that of the first copyist.

I thought the castle of Edenbrough rather owed its name of Castrum Alatum to a figurative expression of its lofty situation than to any wing of horse quartered there, for which purpose I am well apprised how unfitt it is; and that the πτερώματα of Camden are all imaginary. Therefore I acknowledge your conjectures for placing this Castrum Alatum at Cramond to be very strong, though not decisive, for Cramond being at so small a distance from Edenborough, why might not some commander of the *Tungri* quartered at Edenborough have a countrey retirement at Cramond, & erect this altar[7] to the goddesses of the town &

[6] Bulenger de Sortibus, lib. i., c. 6. Du Choul de religio Rom., p. 262.—R. G.

[7] V. this alltar in Gordon's *Itin. Sept.*, p. 116, plate 14 fig. 2.—R. G.

countrey, & so Castrum Alatum, or *Alaterva*, still continue at Edenborough, the inscription including both, & distinguishing them. I wish the three last lines had escaped a little more perfect than they are represented by Mr. Gordon, but I take this to be more the fault of devouring time, than his. As for the Antiquarian Society, I cannot but look upon it as still in its infancy, & scarcely formed into such a body as it should be, though of 5 or 6 years standing. It was first begun by a few gentlemen, well wishers to antiquitys, that used to meet once a week, & drink a pint of wine at a tavern, for conversation, from which we have not yet been able to rescue ourselves, through difficultys we have allways had to encounter in providing ourselves with a private room to hold our assemblys in, though long endeavouring it, & now in hopes of obtaining commodious chambers in Grey's Inn for that purpose.[8] I think it will be of more advantage to us than is in generall view, for by this means we shall not onely be honored with the accession of some persons of the first quality, who object, with a great deal of reason, to our present place of meeting; but I am sure it will cutt off a great many uselesse members, that give us their company more for the convenience of spending 2 or 3 hours over a glasse of wine than for any love or value they have for the study of antiquitys. Our number is too large, being limited to no fewer than 100, & I believe there are 90 actually entred as members in our books, though we have had 2 or 3 reviews & expurgations. We have some few rules as to admissions, & other regulations. Every body proposed to be a member is to be nominated one Wednesday night, & character given of him by his proposer, that the Society may have time to enquire into it, before they ballot for his admission the Wednesday night next following, but I don't recollect that any one proposed was ever rejected. As soon as any new member is elected the proposer pays down his admission fee, which is half a guinea, to be applyed to the expences of the society. No election or new regulations can be made except nine members are present. Besides the half guinnea payd upon admission, one shilling[9] is deposited every month by each mem-

[8] Chambers were procured in Gray's Inn the October following, but to little and inconvenient.—R. G.

[9] Two shillings since meeting at Gray's Inn.—R. G.

ber, & this money has been hitherto expended in buying a few books, but more in drawing & engraving, whereby a great many old seals, ruins, & other monuments of antiquity have been preserved from oblivion, & the danger of being intirely lost in a little time. As for the expenses of wine, every body pays for what he calls for himself. We have a treasurer to collect & keep our money, & make all payments as ordered. A secretary,[10] that takes minutes of what passes or is read before us, & enters at length all that we judge proper in a register book. A director that oversees the drawings, engravings, &c., & keeps all our copper plates, and papers, & prints, & manages the ballot when requisite. A president, who proposes everything to be done to the Society, who governs us, and keeps us in as good order as he can; he nominates vice-presidents for the year, that one of them may be allways there to supply his place if absent. We meet at 7, & very few stay after 10 in the evening, on Wednesday nights. New officers are chose for the ensuing year, & our accounts examined the 3rd Wednesday in January. We seldome fail of having something curious laid before us, or some pieces in learning read to the company. Our discourse is limited to topicks proper to our constitution, all politicks, news, & other subjects not relating to antiquitys & learning, being excluded, which is absolutely necessary, as well for the answering the ends of our institution, as to obviate all disputes & quarrels that would arise in a society of gentlemen of all professions & opinions; but hitherto we have kept so good a harmony, that should a stranger come accidentally among us, he would not suspect any difference in our sentiments as to publick affairs. In matters of curiosity, debates are the life; in our private affairs they cannot allways be avoided, but never run high, being soon determined by the ballot. I had allmost forgott to acquaint you that whenever we publish any prints, &c., every member has a dividend of them as agreed on, the rest we sell as well as we can, & the money is paid to the treasurer, towards carrying on new works.

I am, dear Sir, your most humble Servant,

R. Gale.

[10] Now 3 secretarys.—R. G.

XXI. Letter from Sir John Clerk to Roger Gale.—H. C.

Pennycuick, June 2nd, 1726.

Dear Sir,

I had acknowledged your favors of the 26th of April, but delayed giving myself that pleasure till I should see Mr. Gordon's book. I have now seen it, & because the last part concerns me most, I cannot help regretting to you that Mr. Gordon has not at all answered my expectations, & the promise he made me. I was in hopes he only would have made use of the contents of my letters as his own, but in place of this I find them not onely inserted at length, but in a most incorrect way. I foresaw that this would happen, amongst other inconveniences, so pressed him over & over again not to meddle with them. I cannot now help what is done, but have caused print the errata after the Appendix in as many copys as are to be sold here. I likewise ordered the printer to send them to Mr. Gordon, that they might likewise be inserted in other copys. No new thing has been added except where I speak of the Linum Asbestinum, I say it could not resist the force of a vehement fire. The Bishop of Hadria's letter obliged me to this caution, though not very necessary, for by the very way that the honest bishop tells his story, it appears that the cloath he saw had never been in a rogus, otherways all the cineres had been collected, & not a part of them. If he had made the triall, as he says, of its incombustible quality, it was onely in an Italian fire, & not on a heap of wood exposed to the wind, & sufficient to melt iron itself. I shall only add, by the by, that all he proves is that this cloath could resist humidity, & after a decent manner in a tomb, or an urn, preserve the cineres of the dead. To return to Mr. Gordon, though he had done me a great kindnesse, not to put me so much in his Records, yet I am obliged to forgive him, for I dare say he had my credit no lesse in view than his own. As to the errata, I must impute them to my own bad hand & way of writing, with which I doubt you are scarcely acquainted as yett. As to the rest of Mr. Gordon's book, it is really a work above my expectation, & might have pleased everybody had he been

lesse precipitant in publishing it. I was not wanting in giving him Horace's advice.

> Nonumque prematur in annum
> Membranis intus positis, delere licebit
> Quod non edideris, nescit vox missa reverti. [*Epist. ad Piso.* l. 388].

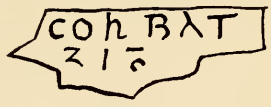
But possibly he has done better if he has acquired by it new & able friends to get him put in a way of living. I cannot omit making some apology for him in relation to what he says of the speech of Galgacus, p. 136. I once endeavored to persuade him that it was onely a fiction of Tacitus [Agricola c. 30, 31], conform to a liberty usuall among historians, & that there was no reasoning from anything contained in it to the advantage either of Galgacus or his Caledonians. But Mr. Gordon's high respect to his countrey hath carryed him too far, & made him commit a sort of laudable fault. There are other instances of this infirmity in p. 137, but his busynesse as an antiquarian rather than an historian will attone for all. The best that could have been said for the Caledonians was that though they had been conquered, yet the Romans could not retain their conquests. I am, I confesse, of the opinion of some learned men that it is a reproach to a nation to have resisted the humanity which the Romans laboured to introduce. As to the rest of Mr. Gordon's book,

> —— Ubi plura nitent —— non ego paucis,
> Offendar maculis. [*Epist. ad Piso.* l. 351].

I return you many thanks for the account you sent me of your Society, I wish it were still under a greater incouragement. A little of the royall bounty & favour would be of singular use to it, but it will be hard persuading a true courtier that there is anything in the study of antiquitys above other trifling studys; & yet it may be demonstrated that nothing will tend more to promote true British spirits in the love of their countrey, liberty, & glory. One must be of a very abject frame of soul who cannot receive any impressions of this kind from the sentiments or valiant actions of the Greeks & Romans. We see what use the learned Bishop of Cambray[11] made of his knowledge of the ancients to forme the mind of a prince: what are the heros of

[11] "Adventures of Telemachus," by Fenelon, who was Archbishop of Cambray in 1694.

antiquity but so many models by which we may square our lives and actions? I am pleased to find by yours that you do not alltogether disapprove of my notion as to the ancient Alphabets. I cannot indeed insist on the letter λ in your inscriptions as being of a Greek originall, but nothing is more certain than that the Roman auxiliarys did sometimes use their own letters. I gott lately a piece of a stone with these letters, Coh. BλT., which no doubt is Cohors Batavorum. There are other letters upon it, but not to be read. The stone has been at first a square, & about 2 inches thick. The piece I have is about 8 inches long, and of this shape[12] the h & λ are remarkable, being plainly gothick. To return to your letter L λ, you have very good reason to think it used about the time of Marcus Aurelius, however, I may safely pronounce it never was a true *Roman* letter, for no inscription at Rome ever contained it. All the ancient MSS. abroad (I mean those before the 5th & 6th century) have the letter L uniformly written, as you will observe from Mabillon de re Diplomaticâ,[13] wherefore we must, as I say, recur to letters used among the auxiliary troops. These have been collected by severall writers, & the same Mabillon has given us the old gothick alphabet where the letter L is plainly the same with yours in the inscription you sent me, & it is not improbable that they took it from the same letter amongst the Greeks inverted. Since I am upon this subject, I must acquaint you that there is here a clergyman well skilled in the Irish or Highland language, who is writing a book to shew that the Latin is for the most part derived from this language; however ridiculous this may seem at first sight, yet the clergyman seems not to want some reasons for his opinion. He proves in the first place that the Irish language is the old Celtic; that this was the language of the Gauls; that this people subsisted in Italy long before the Romans, who were composed at first of severall nations, & among the rest of Gauls, who introduced many of




[12] This stone, which was in Clerk's possession, is now missing.—*Hubner*, p. 197, No. 1101.

[13] De re Diplom., p. 347. Published in folio, at Paris, in 1681, and with supplement in 1704.—See *Hoffman*.

their words into the Latine. I am afraid this work will be of no edification, but the poor man is just now sweating upon it, & dayly making new discoverys for the honor of the ancient Caledonians. I had a letter from Dr. Stukeley some weeks ago, written in his way, with a good deal of humor. He seems to be ravisht with the prospect he has of a rurall life. I beg leave to trouble you with the enclosed to him. I have left it open for your perusall, but in case this may displease the Doctor, you may be so kind as to seal it up before it be sent. I am uncertain where to write to him.

I am allways, with the greatest respect,
Dear Sir, your most humble Servant,
JOHN CLERK.

XXII. ROGER GALE "FROM THE CELL OF CROWLAND AT COTTENHAM,[14] TO DR. WILLIAM STUKELEY, AT GRANTHAM, IN LINCOLNSHIRE. BY CAXTON BAG."—H. F. ST. J.

Dec. 7, 1726.

Dear Doctor,

I cannot but look upon myself as under the highest obligations to you, since you have, to please me, for once broke the rule you had layd down of never writing to London but upon busynesse. I am so sencible of the delight & advantage I received from your conversation that I cannot but regrett your absence & the more since you are determined to correspond so little with your old friends. But as I well know the activity of your mind, which cannot give itself up to a uselesse torpor & veturnum, I promise myself to be favoured, now & then, with a line. At least I hope it will not suffer you to bury all those observations you have made upon Stonehenge, Abury, & other British Antiquitys, in the tracing & illustrating of which you have spent so much time & pains, & which, if you ever publish them, I believe will do you more honor, & immortalise your name with greater marks of distinction, than any thing of yours that the world has yett seen ; & it is no small matter of joy to me that I have now a sort of promise under your hand for it.

[14] The manor of Cottenham belonged to Roger Gale, having been left to him by Mrs. Alice Rogers, but he sold it some years before his death.

Your reasons for your retirement[15] are so good that I not only am obliged to acquiesce in them, but really to envy your happynesse, who has been able to put them so soon into execution; a happynesse I myself have allways wisht for, but was forced to leave it just at that time of life when you have had it in your power to enter upon it, a happynesse that I had lately a very near prospect of once more enjoying, but blasted by an unforseen accident, though not so bad but what I may hope a few years may retrieve, & I may still be blessed with a quiett retreat from the world before I entirely quitt the stage of life. I cannott but say & confesse to you that

> Quamvis decessu veteris confusus amici,
> Laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
> Destinet, [*Juvenal Sat.* iii, 1, 2]

since you find it so agreeable, & it is the thing I myself the most wish for. As I must sometimes take a journey Northward I think myself much beholden to providence that has placed my friend so directly in my way, & you may assure yourself that I shall never go through Grantham without enquiring for Dr. Stukeley.

I believe my Lord Derby[16] is as much a Philosopher as yourself, none of his friends being now honoured, as I can hear, with a line from him; I am sure I have not for above this 6 months; but I must do him the justice to assure you he never was a great writer, seldome giving anybody the trouble of a letter, but when he had some busynesse to do, or enquiry to make.

You will think me allso a very slow correspondent till I acquaint you that yours, though dated the 21st of November, did not come to me till the 28th; that the next morning I was forced to go out of town to see a relation that I expected to have found dead here, but is now pretty well recovered; & that I lye weatherbound here by a deep snow, without any prospect of a speedy release, though much wanted at London, where I shall allways be glad to hear of that contentment of mind you enjoy, the utter extirpation of your Hypo, & all that felicity which is most heartily wisht you by, Dear Doctor.,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

[15] Dr. Stukeley left London 5 June, 1726, to reside at Grantham.

[16] James, tenth Earl.

XXIII. William Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at the Custom House, London."—H. F. St. J.

Grantham, 6 Feb., 1726-7.

Dear Mr. Samuel,

Sometime it comes into my mind to reflect upon the quarrellings that have past between you & I about the Country life; & the earnestness & pure nature, with which you have expressd yourself upon these occasions, seem present to me again. I, that at that time laughed at your paintings of the innocent pleasures there only to be met withal, of the green fields, the shady woods, the brooks, the fresh steams arising from corn & grass, the odorous exhalations of flowers & flowering shrubs, & a thousand more charming topics of that sort, am now become on a sudden the most ready advocate on your party, & truly, I believe, never man tasted them with greater delicacy. When I consider this within myself I find 'tis no less than a divine admonition that drew me insensibly to my truest felicity, that over ruled in my favour the sett of notions I had then formed in my head, & proposed as the scheme of life; that removed the gilded prospect of imaginary enjoyment, & gave me in its stead solid content. As far as I can recall my reasonings at that time, they were founded upon the conceit that there can be no conversation worthy of a man of sence but at London. There alone we have the liberty to expatiate & shine in the several qualifications genius or study & application make us masters of. There only we can meet with souls tuned up to our own pitch, & indulge the pleasure of taking & giving instruction, of improving & enlarging our ideas, & revelling in mental rapture; & 'tis not to be denyd but that in a great measure such is the case; & no one was more sensible of it than myself, or rioted more in the luxury of conversation & contemplation. Nevertheless it becomes a man that would make his judgment exact in all things not to form it upon partial enquiry, & pronounce sentence when he has considered matters by halves, or declare the event of experiments he has not tryd throughly. I think now, on the contrary, that when circumstances are duely weighed, when advantages & disadvantages are sett one against t'other, the difference is not so

enormous as one might at first be induced to think. For in the first place it will never be granted that all the men of sence & conversible part of the world are at London. I believe most will own they know full well to the contrary, & that one such person here is equivalent to ten there. In short I can't compare that matter to anything more apropos than feasting at an extravagant entertainment, & dining with a keen appetite on a moderate repast. Such is humane nature that luxury surfeits & temperance acuates our taste & digestion. And let any body ask themselves fairly the question whether, after the ordinary couversation of the Town, they return home one time in ten wiser than they went in any thing that is real wisdom, & I believe the answer will be very short. However, let this matter stand in as fair a light as any ones imagination or inclination will chuse to place it, it must needs be owned that if the country be defective in some points of entertainment & curiosity, they have others that come not far short of it to a well turned mind, I will not say many vastly superior, because it would look like a resolved prejudice. In all actions of my life I always judged according to appearances, & with as much impartiality as possible. 'Tis necessary to try all things before we can make a truly judicious choice, & after I have tryd twice the town & country distinctly I must needs declare my sentiments in favor of the latter.

So much in general terms upon that question, now whilst you are canvasing matters of politique, & disposing of Empires, & the like, if any care of your old friend remains I will let you know what I am about. I am fallen into a very pretty mixture of business & amusement, wherein happyness of life consists. Last summer I spent in fitting up part of my house, & levelling my ground for gardening, in which I am at this time very intent. I am planting greens, flowers, alcoves, herbs, fruit trees, & what not? I am laying out the stations of dyals, urns, & statues, inoculating misletoe, & trying vegetable experiments. Within doors I am fitting up my study, which has a most charming prospect over my garden & adjacent valley, pretty much like that at Amesbury, & just within hearing of a great cascade of the river, which is very noble & solemn ; that by day raises the mind to a pitch fit for study, by night lulls one asleep with a

most grateful noise. In my hall I am fixing 4 bustos, after the antique, on termini between doric pillasters. In the town we have setled a monthly assembly for dancing among the fair sex, & a weekly meeting for conversation among the gentlemen. We have likewise erected a small but well disciplined Lodge of Masons. The recommendations of some of my good friends at London, Mr. le Neve, Mr. Folkes, the D. of Ancaster, L^d. Pembroke, &c., have had that good effect as to procure me a pretty acquaintance among the neighboring gentry & quality, which is numerous, & some business; I have likewise had some good fortune in the town in exercise of my medicinal studys which now I have resumed. So that every part of this most delightful country is become my province, & my horse, who is a roman Squire, under the appelative & title of Squire Dick, as Mr. Stevens can witness, instead of tumuli, & camps, & stations, can find the way to many a good mansion where he & his master are well carressed.

I have worked so hard in my garden as to sweat out all the London fog, am become vastly athletic, & can eat almost a whole fillet of veal without orange, & which yet at this place are plentiful at pence a piece; my antient country complexion is returned to my cheeks, the blood flows brisk through every anastomosis, my lips recover their pristin red, & my own locks, moderately curled, resemble the Egyptian picture of Orus Apollo, or the emblem of rejuveniscence. It would ravish you to think with what pleasure I take a book in my hand & walk about my garden, my own territorys, mea regna, as Virgil calls it, surrounded with the whole complication of natures charms. I now begin to fancy I could write somewhat to purpose, when freed from the hideous crys & nauseous noises of the Town, where, as Horace [*Epist.* ii. 2. 73.] says

> Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor;
> Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum;
> Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris;
> Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus;
> I nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros.
> Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, &c.

I begin now & then to peep over my old papers & drawings, & among antiquity matters Abury seems to touch my fancy the most at present, & probably, if business dos not too much en-

croach upon my time, I shall publish it in a year or two; wherein I shall show somewhat probably that will put the world into a new way of thinking in a matter of some importance. However I shall endeavour to do justice to what I take to be the finest monument in the world, & one of the most antient, which our Country may well boast of, as Egypt of her pyramids & obelisks. I should be glad, dear Sir, to have an epistle from you at your leisure. I am not afraid of conversing with you, or of being shaken in my resolutions, because I know you already so far prepossessed in favor of rural delights. If the war[17] has not engrossed all our attentions, & there be still a small regard to learning, pray let me know in what condition 'tis in; & if you want a little true country air take a trip hither & goe a hunting. In a fortnights time we are to have another great meeting of a dozen Lds. for that purpose who stay in Town 10 days. If you have a mind to purchase, here's a pretty house & garden next to mine to be sold for £200, which you may make a half way house into Yorkshire, & qualify you for voting in our County. Pray give my most humble service to your brother, & sister, & Master Roger, & after I have given you my inscription[18] I cut in a stone after the Roman manner, & sett up in a vast wall I built to support a terras walk, I desire leave to conclude myself,

Your old friend, & most obedient servant,

WM. STUKELEY.

XXIV. SAMUEL GALE TO "DR. WM. STUKELEY AT HIS HOUSE IN GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE. DONE AT KAPNOPOLIS MARCH 30, 1727."—H. F. ST. J.

Dear Doctor,

The favour of yours from Grantham has very agreably convinced me that the rural felicities, which in so elegant a manner you enjoy, have not yet erazed out of your mind all the ideas of your old friend; in return gratefull (though I am often

[17] This war was between the King of Spain and the Emperor, and France, England, and Prussia. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris, 31 May, 1727, and finally concluded at Seville in November of same year.

[18] FLVMINA AMEM SYLVASQVE INGLORIVS CHYNDONAX. 1726.

stunned with the hoarse dinn of a tumultous town, & hurryd about in the eddy of affairs), I assure you I shall ever apply to my much esteemed Steukeley what Virgil [*Ecl.* i, 60] said of his Augustus

> Antè leves ergo pascentur in œthere Cervi,
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Aut Ararim Parthus libet, aut Germania Tigrim,
> Quàm nostro illius labatur pectore vultus.

I am extreamly glad that I have proselited one more to my party, as you now fairly own your selfe to be, henceforth all disputes must cease about that divine topick which never ought to be mentioned but by tongues harmonius & inspired, for none else can tolerably or patheticaly describe that rapturous state

> Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, [*Virg. G.*, ii, 538.]

and now the truce being thus hapily confirmed between us, I congratulate you upon your glorious choice, I admire the beautifull disposition of your laurentinum, your hall, your terras, & your fine cascade. These all raise in me sublime sentiments & I am lost in the vast etendue. But as the heavenly powers have not yet granted me such a recess, each matin sighe resounds with

> O beate rus quando te aspiciam.

And now what asylum shall a distressed inhabitant of Londinium flye to? I must owne I have no other resource but the peacefull manes of the antients, with whom I am never tired, never discomposed, preferring thus the few instructive dead to the more numerous & senseless living. How few of our hours can we here pass rationaly away? Amongst those spent thus, I reverently place our antiquarian periods, some of which will not be unacceptable to you. They have begun the new year with new apartments in Grays Inn. Two Secretaries are appointed to assist Dr. Massey, gentlemen equal to your office, litterati & travellers, & not unskillfull at the pencil. Our great tournament I presume you have seen. We are now busie in preserving the lofty ruins of Furness Abbey belonging to the Duke of Montague. Last Wednesday the Revr^d. Mr. Lamott read us a critical dissertation upon the keys & doors of the antients. He designs to communicate several other essays in that way; the same evening Mr. Peck presented his Academia tertia; you

health & prosperity are frequently enquired after by the members, among whom I presume you still continue : your name as yet shineing in our Annals.

And here I must give a loose to my greife whilst I not only deplore your long absence, but the fatal loss of so many of our Society, who by theire works rescind the world from death, & are themselves made immortal. O Winchelsea, O Talman, names more fragrant than roses, or Arabian sweets ; the first the father of antiquities, the last the indefatigable conservator of all that can be called curious both of the past & present age ; one who trod not in the road of common travellers only ; or was satisfied with the cursory remarks of a Grand Tour, but fired with a noble desire penetrated the most hidden recesses of France, Germany, & Italy ; no subterranean caverns were too deep for his searching eye. Vesuvius itselfe, though belching out sulphureous smoak, could not deterr him from looking into its deep abyss. The sacred Temples, how has his pencil touched your heavenly beauties, what lights has he thrown in upon your domes ? Your antique roofs o're crusted with mosaick, your tesselated floors, your rich embellished altars, your painted windows, your walls adorned with holy story, your reverend shrines, your costly vestments, & your whole treasures, are by him all gloriously transmitted to posterity, whilst Brittan admires & emulates Greece & Rome. Beside these two illustrious many more could I recounte whom the envious yeare hath too lavishly snatched from us. Annus ille infaustus et omnibus bonis exosus usque hodie permanet. *Bedæ. Hist. Eccl.*, lib. 3, cap. 1.

But least I should trespass upon your time, or like a swelling torrent find no bounds to my passion, I must abruptly quitt this topick, & under this shock, this crush of nature, endeavour to be calm & undisturbed.

This Summer, if Heaven permitts, I may pay you a visitt, view your rural retreat, & partake of your amusements, I cant say much to the country house you desire me to buy, it being too remote for my affairs. A sketch of it, & what land belongs to it, with its usual rent, if approved on, may however induce me to be a purchaser. In the interim I pray the divine power to

have & continue the great & good Chyndonax under its protection, & take the liberty to assure him that

I am his affect. freind, & very humble servant,

Saml. Gale.

P.S. The close of the last wicked year the stone killers have been exceeding busie in pulling down the great house, belonging to the Lord prior of St. Johns of Hierusalem, extra Civit, Lond., having broke down all the carved work thereof with axes & hammers & carryed away the painted glass of the great parlour, for which the sordid brutes demand an extravagant sum, & the scite is already covered with brick hovels. Sir Præsutagus Johnson & all the virtuosi greet you, more especially our family.

Mr. Jacomb beggs to be remembered to you.

XXV. Chyndonax (Dr. Stukeley) "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at the Custom House, London."—H. F. St. J.

Grantham, 3 Apr., 1727.

Dear Sir,

I have sent you here the ichnography,[1] & correspondent upright, of the house adjoining to mine. (A my stable, B the partition wall between us, B C the bredth of the garden of this house, 130 foot, the same as mine, & 230 foot long, equal with mine too, having a charming prospect toward the river & valley below it. D E the front of the house, 90 foot). 'Tis a good old well-built, stone building, slated roof, good timber, stone mullioned windows, as is the method here, not very irregular, but may be corrected, as I have done mine, by stopping up dexterously some of the lower lights. 'Tis now to be sold for £200. The orchard & garden is well planted with fruit trees of all sorts. If you have a fancy to buy it, I will negociate for you. You may pull it down, & build a neat box out of the stuff, for a half way house into Yorkshire, or you may reserve a sufficient lodging, & let the remainder, for the interest of the money. 'Tis now let for £10 p annū. It will enable you however to whoat at our elections. Or if you chuse to retreat hither in summer for a while, & make the garden spruce, you may constitute me your Bostangi Bashaw, or superintendent of your gardens, Sultanas, & the like. 'Tis

[1] The sketch to which reference is made, is given in the letter, but omitted here.

certain this country, above all that I know, is exceedingly delightful for hunting, riding, air, prospect, &c., nor doe I except even my darling Wiltshire; every day & every journey I take, I am more & more ravished with it, & with [the] Antiquitys [with which] it abounds. The great Ermin street runs just above us; a roman city, Paunton,[2] 2 mile off; & many more very near; the Foss is but about 5 mile; Belton House, a delicate seat & park, 2 mile; Sison[3] park, the like distance; Belvoir castle, 4 mile; Honington camp, a charming castrum cohortis, 3 mile; & all the roads round us are at this instant so thick with violets that you can scarce bear the fragrancy. The particular situation of Grantham is most admirable, a very large concavity, hills quite around at the reasonable distance of a mile, & a fine meandrous river running through it at the bottom of my garden. The prospect from any of these hills is extensive beyond measure, whence Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, the Ocean, Lincoln minster, Boston Steeple, are taken in at one kenn, & this not above half a mile off my house. For salubrity 'tis rather too good for my trade, though I have had a very pretty stroke in business since I came down, & which probably will encrease, & cannot reach a degree beyond my wish, which is to make a healthful life still more agreeable, & useful, to ones self & mankind. I don't think I have lost any time by living in London, by laying up such a stock of knowledge as will add much to the felicity of my future life; & now I study nothing more than to render it innocent, long, & easy. The mind which is a thing of great capacity, must have somewhat good & solid to feed upon, but then it must have time too to digest it, or 'tis burthensome. And living always in London is like being at a continual feast, gorging ones self without remission, & overloading the intellects with a confused & distempered medley. I have spent a great deal of time in collecting an infinity of drawings, & materials of antiquitys, & philosophy, which for the most part no body has ever seen, & now I shall have no interruption from examining them throughly, & being perfectly master of them, not retarded by accession of new matter; which but miser-like adds only to our store without use & need, which discourages & hinders one from

[2] Little Ponton.

[3] Syston.

doing anything to purpose: witness our deceased friend Mr. Bridges,[4] & others. For we are affrighted by the very thoughts of a huge shapeless mass of papers, & which are still growing upon us, if we don't apply timely.

You remember old Arriaga, whom I have sub-divided into 8 volumes as portfolios, & in him I have distributed my collections of drawings in proper classes. To turn these over is a common amusement to me, & instead of our friend Talman's copes, gloves, bodkins, slippers, & the like religious trumpery, or our Ormond Street collection of £3000 or more expence of imaginary sketches & fantastic inventions of great masters as called, I view an infinity of real remnants of the grandest, most instructive, & curious, monuments of the antients, under the titles of busts, statues, bassos, Œgyptian, Celtic, architecture, inscriptions, Cæsar, &c. ; but I spend at present, or rather live twice over, a good deal of time in my garden. You can't but imagine that traversing a little spot of ones own is vastly more delightful than even the mall, or the heath of hampstead, or the ring, & the like, where we have nothing proper but the common air, & scarcely that without the sophistication, & corruption, necessary to the neighborhood of you Capnopolitans. This morning I set with my own hands two or three yards of ocymum, majorana, melissa, & some more herbs of that sort, sweeter than the names themselves, under the windows of my dining room parlor, over which is my bedchamber & study. These have a south-east aspect, & with the rising beams of the sun exhale their odoriferous steams with great profusion. My whole garden near the house is planted with all the sweet things of nature. At this time my circus or amphitheatre of 100 foot diameter, full of fruit trees, is as white as a sheet with flowers & that color lying as it were upon the deep green of the opposite declivity beyond the river, makes an appearance to [m]e, in my hall, surprizingly beautiful, especially toward morning or evening, when the sun shines aslaunt the hill sides, & *shadowy sets off the face of things*[5] as Milton expresses it.

[4] See page 166 *n*.

[5] —— Now reigns
Full orb'd the moon, and with more pleasing light
Shadowy sets off the face of things.—*Paradise Lost*, Book v. 41-3.

You see now & then the worthy Mr. Baron Clerke, that gentleman is the glory of his country for integrity, learning, & all other great qualitys. Pray tell him, with my best respects, how much I was concerned that I happened to be from home when he passed through Grantham, but at his return I hope for better luck. My whole college of lares leap for joy at the apprehension of seeing him, & then I shall think myself as happy as Horace in his Sabin villa, when he had got with him, over a black pot of moderate Sabin wine, his beloved Tyrrhena regum progenies [Carm. lib. iii, 29, 1]. My most hearty services wait on your brother & sister; & with my holy benediction to you, I remain Your most affectionate

CHYNDONAX.

I forgot to tell you your house has a date upon it, under the chimney marked F, 1573. Ne tantillum paginæ vacaret &c. I have subjoined Il circo di Chyndonacte.

XXVI. SAMUEL GALE "TO DR. WM. STUKELEY, AT HIS HOUSE IN GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

London, August 17th, 1727.

Worthy Sir,

I take this oppertunity of returning my thanks for your last kind letter, which I should have answered sooner, only was in no great haste of purchasing at Grantham, that happy villa being so remote as to be wholly inconsistent with my present circumstances. I am glad that all things there are so much to your taste. Master Hearne, of Oxford, has lately published another starvling monk, calld Adam de Damerham, in the front of the preface of which he gives us a letter from Dr. Bayli[6] of Havant, upon the Chichester inscription, which you & my brother took so much pains to transcribe exactly. The author makes many positive remarks concerning several mistakes not only of words but letters, particularly for LEGATI AVG N' BRITANNIA. He reads it Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, an appellation never heard of amongst the Romans, nor even amongst us till the reigne of

[6] George Bailey, M.D., born at Hasant, Asia, 1693, settled at Chichester, and died there, 1st December, 1771. Studied at Leyden, under Boerhave, and graduated at Rheims.—*Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, ii., 69-70.

King James 1st, a fact of yesterday. I could wish you would sett your brother physician right, & convince him of his gross mistakes. As to Mr. Hearne, his preface is so unpolite, so unbecoming a scholar, or an antiquary, that I think the takeing notice of it would make it too considerable. Scraps of college statutes, old wives tales, & monkery, are its cheife composition. Even Damerham is but a contracter of William of Malmesbury, so that his books, having so little of real worth in them, are becoming exceeding deare. I hope we shall shortly see something from Grantham that will meritt our just attention. All freinds desire to send theire respects to you, & that you will accept my best, is the desire of, Sir,

Your most affectionately,

Saml. Gale.

XXVII. W. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at the Custom House, London."—H. F. St. J.

Grantham, Oct. 25, 1727.

Dear Sir,

I received your last by your friend Mr. Turner, to whom pray give my service. I can say nothing to Tom Herne's stuff, because I have never seen it, nor probably ever shall, for I have done buying books. I have now fitted up my library (& 'tis just full), so that I may properly say I begin to live. There are two windows in it, one to the east, the other to the south. The prospect from it is very noble & delightful. Part of it is composed of a flexure of our river, with a very large tumulus close by a famous & pleasant spring, called, since superstition prevailed, St. Anns well. The antients loved to be buryed near springs, thinking there was a divinity in that bounteous gift of nature. The famous Silbury, probably the largest tumulus in the world, is close by the spring of the river Kennet. I have adorned my study with heads, bas reliefs, bustos, urns, & drawings of Roman antiquitys, as my bedchamber adjoining with Ægyptian, which become prophylactic, & drive off all evil. I doubt not but you well remember long since what a contemptible opinion I always had of the famous Oxford antiquary, about whom Dr. Mead,

Mr. Bridges, cum multis aliis, made such a rout. Sir Isaac Newton's health, says Dr. Mead, next follows Tom Herne's, at which I have laughed many a time.

Ile transcribe you a passage out of a book, lately published by a neighbor & friend of mine, which he has just sent me for a present. 'Tis called a critical & philosophical enquiry into the causes of prodigys & miracles, as related by historians. "Any," says he, "uninformed, senseless, heap of rubbish under the name "of a history of a town, society, college, or province, have long "since taken from us the very idea of a genuine composition. "Every monkish tale & lye & miracle & ballad are rescued from "their dust & worms, to proclaim the poverty of our forefathers, "whose nakedness, it seems, their pious posterity take great "pleasure to pry into ; for of all those writings given us by the "learned Oxford antiquary, there is not one that is not a dis-"grace to letters, most of them are so to common sense, & some "even to human nature. Yet few set out, how tricked, how "adorned, how extolled!" Much more of this nature upon the same person my friend goes on with.

If it be worth while to answer what T. Herne's friend says against us, your brother is best able to doe it. I, for my part, am now beyond the reach of such affairs. My retreat secures me from malice & envy & all other kinds of paper-gall. I look upon myself as dead to London, & what passes in the learned world. My study is my elysium, where I converse with the immortal ghosts of Virgil, &c., with the old sages & prophets of Egypt, that first disseminated wisdom through the world, & nevertheless, though I be defunct to your side of the world, I revive to a fresh life here ; for I fancy myself younger than ever I was, that is, I have a better state of health. Then guess what felicity one may enjoy with wisdom, & experience, & knowledge of the world, at the age of 21. This is obtaining that great privilege of strength of passion, & strength of reason, united, which nature ordinarily denys us. I am in a manner now got into full business, & can get 2 or £300 p annum, which is quantum sufficit, and that without too much hurry & fatigue ; for the country cannot possibly find too much work for two physicians. And this is what perfectly suits my humor, for I never will make myself a slave

altogether to getting of money, no more than I would to fruitless studys, & if we get our money much harder here than at London, I hope it will wear better than your overgrown physicians estates, which soon dwindle away like a morning vapor. I am very sure if I had lived longer at London I had by this time been crammed into one of your hellish vaults under a church. Now I have a fair chance of being late laid under a green turf, where undisturbed for ages one may at length be in a literal sence incorporated into mother earth, & say with the poet, "e tumulo nostro fortunataque favilla nascentur violæ."

Vive et vale, dulcissime amice,

STUKELEY.

XXVIII. ROGER GALE TO W. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

London, Feb. 6th, 1727-8.

Dear Doctor,

A line from you was the greatest pleasure & surprise to me in the world, after so long a silence; I thought I had been quite forgott & struck out of the album of your friends, but to show you how I value that name, I shall send the orders of instruction you desire for the young man in Lancashire by the first opportunity; though the great number I have of them upon my hands, has constrained me to make my excuses upon that score to above twenty of my acquaintance since Christmasse. I never had so much correspondence with Lord Widdrington[7] as to write to him, but if it will be of any service to you, I shall most readily take upon me to send you a line to introduce you to him; though as my lord is but an infirm sort of a gentleman, & a perfect valetudinarian, I doubt not but one of his first enquirys will be after the best physician in the countrey, & consequently that you will be soon desired to give your advice at little Paunton.[8] Mr. Peck's *voluminous work*[9] is not much admired here; it is no hard

[7] William, fourth Lord Widdrington (the first Lord was of Blankney, Linc.), being engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was arraigned, and found guilty of treason, 1716, but received a pardon in 1717. Died at Bath, 1743.

[8] Little Ponton.

[9] "Academia tertia Anglicana;" or the antiquarian annals of Stamford in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northants, fol. 1727.

matter, beside the labour, to compose such a great work, by writing everybodys life that has any relation to it. I think the observation you make upon his Via Vicinalis to be extreamly just, & gives me hopes that your close pursuit of your medicinal profession will not so intirely engrosse your whole time but that now & then, in the misfortune of a healthy season, you may throw away an hour upon your former amusements; what else must become of Stonehenge & Abury, & the rest of your western researches? Must they still lye buryed under their own ruins, without the least spark of hopes to be retrieved from mistakes & ignorance? Your friends know you have made such advances & progresse towards the restoring them to their genuin founders & uses, that they will be apt to impute your suppressing the pains you have taken upon that part of learning rather to a wearynesse in finishing it, than to your labors & avocations in another more profitable science. I wish some of them don't say of you

> Paullum sepultæ distat inertiæ
> Celata virtus ———. [*Hor. Carm.* iv, 9, 29.]

I think your conjecture of the names of Ancaster & Hunnington being derived from Onna very probable, though we have no authority to confirm it, but I don't find that the word Onna implys a *boggy vally*. Baxter derives the name of Hunnum or Onna, near the Picts wall, from the British Onnen, fraxinus. As I remember, the countrey about Ancaster is all heath, & seems never to have been proper for ashes or other trees.

We are much entertained here at present with Sir Isaac Newton's chronology. It is not a generall scheme, but onely a rectifying of the Greek, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, & Babylonian systemes. His historicall calculations by the ages of men (the ancient method, though erroneous by making their lives much too long), coincide most wonderfully, & are confirmed, as I may say, by astronomicall demonstration. Two forward Frenchmen had attackt this work before it was publisht, but Dr. Haley has allready vindicated his friend in the astronomicall part, which establishes all the rest. Monsr. Fontenelles eloge of Sir Isaac Newton, spoken before the French Academy, is come over. There is no flattery, no fullsome flights in it; I will not say the Frenchman did not give his fancy the scope he has done upon

other occasions, because he was to praise an Englishman ; I had rather ascribe it to his thinking a plain history of his life & studys was the highest encomium he could give that great man, though he has not done him all the justice he ought, having much diminished his invention of the reflecting telescope, & not said one word of his systeme of the comets, one of the finest discoverys he ever made. If he has had true information, Woolstrop, near Grantham, was the place of Sir Isaac's nativity, & not Colsterworth, as you have told the world.

After all this, it is high time I should congratulate you upon your entring into the matrimonial state, which I told you would certainly be one event of your retirement, though your aversion to it at that time made it allmost incredible; but so much the more has been the lady's merit that could make you allter those firm resolutions. You may at least promise yourself one pleasure more than most husbands are blest with, that is her company in your studys ; for nothing lesse can be expected from a lady educated by Mr. Mattaire, which accomplishment I am sure you would not have mentioned, had not her learning answered the character of her master.

——— Non murmura vestra Columbæ,
Brachia non Hederæ, non vincant oscula conchæ.

And so with all the good wishes I can think of for your felicity,

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged friend, & humble servant,

R. Gale.

My sister & brother joyn with me in all services to the bride & yourself.

Last November was a twelvemonth a letter of yours found me in Cambridgeshire. I immediately returned an answer to it, but much question your receiving it.

XXIX. Roger Gale "to Dr. Stukeley, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, March the 26th, 1728.

Dear Doctor,

We had your most entertaining discourse before the Royall Society last Thursday, occasioned by the discovery of the Roman

pavement at Denton,[10] for which you are ordered the thanks of hat body. I am sorry to tell you it is broke into factions & partys, of which you have no doubt been informed from other hands, & therefore I shall not give myself the uneasynesse to relate it to you. Camden takes notice of a golden helmett, & other antiquitys, found at Herlaxton in Harry the VIII.'s time. I like well your fixing Causennis[11] at Paunton, for though I found t placed by my father at Nottingham, in his notes upon Antonius, I allways thought that was too long a stretch, & Nottingham to lye too much out of the way. I am sorry you seem to doubt of finishing the vast deal you have composed on the Celtick affairs, but as you own yourself to be fond of them, your inclination will certainly, some time or other, gett the better of your present disposition. Next Thursday I am to sett forward upon a western expedition, as far as Exceter, if my time, which is limited to six weeks, will permitt. The pleasant season of the year will, as I flatter myself, make the journey agreeable; it would be intirely so, could I have the same company with me as when we travelled into the north together. I intend to spend a day at Wilton, where there are 30 waggon loads of marble more than when I was last there in September, 1725. This will not however hinder me, as I hope, from going into Yorkshire about the latter end of August, when I promise myself the greatest pleasure in seeing you at your delightfull villa. Sir I. Newton wish[es] he had let his chronology alone. You[r] observations appear to me very just. There are more mistakes than one [in] t. I will onely point you to his placing Hesiod, the poet, 34 years before the Æolic migration, who tells you himself that his father went in that colony to Asia. Homer he makes contemporary with Hesiod, about 34 year after the taking of Troy. If he lived so near that time, how ridiculous would it be for him to tell us of Hector & Diomedes throwing a stone as big as two men could lift, at the time he wrote his poem; complaining in other places of the great diminution in their strength & stature, when some hundreds of them must have still been in the world that

[10] See *postea*, under Sussex.

[11] Horsley conjectured Ancaster to have been Causennæ, and that Great Ponton was the Ad Pontem of Antoninus.

were present at the action; not but that I think the whole a poeticall fiction. However, Homer observed allways the τὸ πρέπον, & would never have told such a story before so many living instances of the contrary. We expect observations & answers to this chronology every day. A Frenchman or two fell upon it before it was published. Dr. Halley has taken upon himself to defend the astronomicall part of it, & has, I think, sufficiently baffled the monsieurs in what he has already publisht in 3 of the Philos. Trans. Whiston has threatened Sir Isaac long before publication allso, both in history & astronomy, but we see none of his performance yett. I have put up two prints of our Society for you, & shall leave them with my sister, to be sent to Grantham by her first acquaintance that travels northward. One of them is the medals of Queen Elizabeth, but with some more added to it; the other is a curious prospect of Furnesse Abby, in Lancashire, which is all we have done since the tournament, having been all this last winter under a great torpor, & little prospect of coming out of it. The lords you mention are all well; Lord Pembroke I spent Saturday morning with. Except I write on purpose to Lord Widdrington, I despair of any opportunity of recommending you to him, & that would look like design. I must wait till I chance to meet him in town, to avoid it, if you do not approve of my giving you a letter to him. I never did write to him in my life.

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & servant,

R. Gale.

The excise office was removed, February the 21st, from Henry Preston's, in Burton, before I received your letter, but if it had not it would not have been in my power to have stopt it; my Lord Lonsdale, & his brother, Mr. Anth. Lowther, having come to the board & complained against Preston for abusing them, & pelting them with dirt & stones as they went to the election last year for the county. I congratulate you upon the effectuall remedys you applyed to your pretty patient at Broconaca. Our old friend, James Hill, dyed about 3 months ago, & this afternoon I was surprised at the sight of a great box, & the message delivered with it, which was that Mr. Hill made it his

dying request that all his collections relating to the county of Hereford[12] might be sent to me, in pursuance of which his father had put this into my hands. I find by the short view I have had of them, that he had performed a great deal more than most people believed, but it seems to be but his rudis indigestaque moles [Ovid, Met. i, line 7], & a mere embryo of what he had promised. I don't understand yet whether I am to keep them, ore onely have the perusall of the papers.

## XXX. Samuel Gale "to Mr Snowe."—H. F. St. J.

June 16, 1728.

Sir,

It is some time since I promised you an account of an ancient book relating to the art you profess, & of which you are so great a judge, encourager, & improver, that not only our age, but all posteritie, will remaine indebted to your merritt. 'T was written in French, by Godfrey Torin,[13] and printed by himself, at Paris, anno 1529, and is now become exceeding scarce. The litterati are obliged to the very learned Mr. Mattaire, Annales Typographici, Tom. 2, Pars Posterior, p. 551, to whose elaborate work we are obliged for the following description. The title of the book is

> *CHAMPFLEURY, auquel est contenu l'Arte & Science de la due & vraye Proportion des Lettres Attiques, qu' on dit autrement Lettres Antiques, et vulgairement Lettres Romaines, proportionées selon le Corps & visage humaine.*

[12] R. Rawlinson, in his *English Topography*, 8vo, 1720, pp. 70-1, speaking of Hereford and the county, says, "all the labours taken by Mr. Brome and others in relation to this county, are swallowed up in some very large proposals published in 1717, but with what success Mr. Brome may be anticipated, let the world judge, when they see the proposals fully answered, as no doubt but they will, by Mr. James Hill, of the Middle Temple, in his *History of the City of Hereford*, which is to contain an exact and regular account of that place, from its most early age to this time, divided into two parts: the first of which treats of its Ecclesiastical, till the second of its Civil state." Rawlinson gives the Prospectus. See also *Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography*, 4to., 1778, p. 191. Nothing seems to have come of it.

[13] In 1526 appeared a singular book, entitled "Champ Fleury," 4to, by Geoffrey Tory, of Paris, who was the author and printer. The book was in its day of considerable utility. According to Fournier, he derives the letters of the Latin alphabet from the goddess IO, pretending that they are all formed of I and O. He then brings the letters into proportion with the human body and

The book is divided into three parts. In the first he exhorts his countrymen that they would study to refine & adorn their own language, & discourse about the antiquity & origin of letters. In the second he treats of the number & formation of letters, & theire true proportion according to the human body. In the third, of the right pronunciation & figure of each. To these he subjoins a treatise concerning the elements of various languages, & the alphabets of the Hebrews, Greeks, & Latins. Lastly, he adds the square letters usualy putt in the beginnings of manuscripts which those versed in that way of writeing [do] with foliage & imagery. The gothic, the bastarde, & sepulchral letters, & those used by the Persians, Arabians, Africans, Turks, & Tartars; the Chaldaick, the imperial, & diplomatick (of a barbarous & rude structure), the phantastique, utopique (invented by Sir Thomas Moor in his Utopia), the flourished (such as were sett off with flowers, & antique foliage, & beautified by the illuminators with gold or coulours, either in manuscripts or books in the infancy of printing). They implicated such as were used to express the persons name in a cypher, enfolding the initial letters, (as may be seen upon gold rings, windows, & old tapistry, &c.)

I cannot, indeed, dissemble, but that sometimes in his elaborate & minute delineations of the schemes of his letters, & accommodating to the duncusian [?] rule, & form of the human body, he is trifleing, & inclines rather more to the inventions of his own fancy than to the truth of solid matter. Yet, nevertheless, he so intermixes serious & ludicrous affairs, & intersperses everywhere so many pleasant & usefull stories, inserts & illustrates so many places from the best writers, antient & modern, adds so many observations relating to antiquity, & the many dialects of the French nation, & the various pronuntiation of letters amongst several other people (*such as the Germans, English, Scots, Flem-*

countenance; and after introducing much extraneous matter, he gives the due and true proportions of letters. For this purpose he divides a square into ten lines, perpendicular and transverse, which form one hundred squares, completely filled with circles formed by the compass; the whole of which serve to give form and figure to the letters. Tory was a person of considerable erudition and ingenuity. He translated various Greek works into French; and it is said that Francis I. honoured him with a special privilege for printing books, in consideration of the choice ornaments with which he embellished them. He died in 1550.—*Timperley's History of Printing*, Vol. I., 237.

*ings, Italians, & among the Greeks, the Cappadocians, Cretans, Cilicians, Laconians, & Beotians*), that at the same time he alleviates the tediousnes, & excites the study, & may both delight & instruct the reader. This work, first devized in the year 1523, he published in the year 1529, to which before, in the year 1526, he had obtained the kings privilege. Sir, if this antient writer can any way contribute to your assistance, I hope it will be some apology for this long epistle, to which I shall only add that I am glad of every opertunity to assure you that, with great sincerity & respect, I desire to be esteemed,

Sir, your very obedient Servant,
S. GALE.

XXXI. ROGER GALE, "TO DR. WM. STUKELEY, AT GRANTHAM, IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

London, June the 25th, 1728.

Dear Doctor,

The favor of yours, with Peels certificate, came safe last night; he may depend upon being imployed as soon as his turn comes, but I fear it will be a great while first. My journey into the west was much shortened by my sudden revocation into Cambridgeshire, so that I gott no farther than Wellington, in Somersetshire, & must reserve Exceter for another expedition. I was extreamly entertained with the antiquitys in the neighbourhood of Dorchester & other places in that delightfull countrey; but nothing ever pleased me more than the fine head of brasse found last year at Bath,[14] the beauty & graces of it are so inexpressible, that though I have seen above twenty draughts of it by good hands, yet I cannot say any one of them came so near it as to deserve to be engraved, & this I take to be the reason that we yett see no prints of it. It is very hard to determin whether it be of a man or a woman, yet there appears to me something so bold & strong in it that I am inclined to give it for the former.

I found an originall of your cosin Hobsons at Cottenham, taken out of the frame & rolled up, which has so much damaged it that it wants a skillfull hand to repair it. Mr. Wood has promised me to undertake it, & when he has sett it to rights, if

[14] See *postea* under Somerset.

you will order him, or anybody else. to copy it, it is at your service. I am much obliged to you and Sir Francis for your kind invitations, but as I fear my northern journey must be dropt for this year, I cannot promise myself the satisfaction of seeing you so soon as I desire. I have not seen brother Sam since yours came, but will endeavor to extort a line from him to you by the first opportunity. Mr. Hobson's portraiture, by the date, was taken the year before he died, A.D. 1629, ætat. suæ, 84. I wish you may long exceed his years, & am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. GALE.

XXXII. WM. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Grantham, 14 Oct., 1728.

Dear Sir, Samuel,

I thank you for your last kind & diverting letter. I spent Saturday morning last with Ivo Talbois,[15] King of the Girvii. His garden is very curious & entertaining. The greens are exceeding fine & stately, & his collection of odoriferous, & exotic, plants, flowers, shrubs, &c., is highly delightful. He loaded me home with roots & seeds of pomegranat, balm of gilead, &c., for my garden. He has a nice closet of pictures; his library, medals, & the like, I need not tell you are very valuable. I had like to have forgot his collection of children, being No. X. boys & girls, æquâ proportione. My wife miscarried 3 days after your letter to me, the 2$^{d}$ time. The embrio, about as big as a filberd, I buryd under the high altar in the chappel of my hermitage vineyard; for there I built a niche in a ragged wall oregrown with ivy, in which I placed my roman altar, a brick from Verulam, & a waterpipe lately sent me by my Lord Colrain from Marshland. Underneath is a camomile bed for greater ease of the bended knee, & there we enterred it, present my wives mother, & aunt, with ceremonys proper to the occasion. If you enquire what I am about: I am making a temple of the druids, as I call it, 'tis thus; there is a circle of tall filberd trees in the nature of a hedg, which is 70 foot diameter, round it is a walk 15 foot broad, circular too, so that the whole is 100 foot

[15] Maur. Johnson.

diameter. This walk from one high point slopes each way so gradually, till you come to the lowest which is the opposite point, & there is the entrance to the temple, to which the walk may be esteemed as the portico. When you enter the innermost circle or temple, you see in the center an antient appletree oregrown with sacred misletoe; round it is another concentric circle of 50 foot diameter made of pyramidal greens, at equal intervals, that may appear verdant, when the fruit trees have dropt their leaves. These pyramidals are in imitation of the inner circles at Stonehenge. The whole is included within a square wall on all sides, except that where is the grand avenue to the porticoe, which is a broad walk of old apple trees. The angles are filled up with fruit trees, plumbs, pears, walnuts, apple trees, & such are likewise interspersed in the filberd hedg & borders, with some sort of irregularity to prevent a stiffness in the appearance, & make it look more easy & natural. But in that point where is the entrance from the portico into the temple is a tumulus, which was denominated snowdrop hill, being in Christmas time covered ore with that pretty, & early flower, but I must take it for a cairn or celtic barrow. I have sketched you out the whole thing on the other page; it was formed out of an old ortchard.

These are some of the amusements of us country folk. Instead of the pleasures of London conversation, we are content with natures converse, where we meet with no envy, slander, or uneasyness, whatever. If yours be more poignant, ours are more serene, more certain, more lasting; but I need not preach up rural delights to you.

I was sorry to hear my coz. & your old friend, Adlard Welby, is dead. I endeavored to invite him into the country; where he might have spun out life to a longer date. I suppose he has given Mr. Vernon his estate. If Mr. Vernon wants a steward to look after it, you may recommend my coz. Adlard Stukeley, of Holbech, who lives near it.

My Lord Oxford called on me lately. Pray put Mr. Vertue in mind of a promise he made me. I smiled when I read your account of my Lord Lincoln's terras 200 feet wide 1900 feet long. I should have made it 2000, at all hazards. You forgot to speak of my Lord's obelisc. Our neighbour, Sir Michael Newton, has

lately set up a great column in his garden, & a circular temple of stone; he is going to make an obelise too. Pray remember my hearty service to your brother & sister. I am,

Your most obliged humble servant,
Wm. Stukeley.

XXXIII. Wm. Stukeley to Dr. Thomlinson.[1]—H. F. St. J.

From Elysium [circa 1729].

Dear Sir,

You'l be surprized (no doubt), by the super as well as subscription of this letter, no sooner sent because I have been all this while in a sort of trance. The soul, which has been so long linkt to a material clog, like a fettered horse, when free, limps habitually for some time, till it recovers perfectly its pristine state, & then begins to reason like its self, and rises to heights somwhat worthy its divine extraction. When I first arrived at the mansions of peace & felicity, I was not able for a considerable while to perceive my happiness, but overwhelmed in a sort of insensible state of amazement, I was sensible only of some faint ideas of the glory of the place, & surprize at my finding myself there. How long it is since, I can't well guess, for here we measure not time, nor have we need of your vicissitudinarian planet called the sun. An eternal day of serene light here reigns, & whole ages pass, with an even & steady current. Soft as are the revolutions of the subjected sphere which your old philosophers, Pithagoras, Plato, & Cicero, fancied to be with inexpressible harmony, & rightly supposed, impereeptible to the dull ears of mortalls whose organs are not capable of being affected with it as too great & loud to be comprehended by you in a mortal state. But, Doctor, when you cast off that material case you will find the contemplation of the motion, order, & regularity of those immense spheres, is some part of the pleasures & entertainments we meet with here, pleasures as great as the boundless infinity of those celestial orbs, disposed in such exquisite symmetry & to such infinite extension, as well shows the omnipotence of their almighty architect, & supply almost an eternal field of study

[1] Robert Thomlinson, M.D., born in London; educated at Trinity College Cambridge. M.D. 1740. Elected Physician to Guy's Hospital, 1764. Died 1788.—*Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 280.

& disquisition. Indeed whilst I was on earth, 'twas oft with vast satisfaction I have meditated upon the admirable & curious art shown in the Minima Naturæ, where the parts of matter, which we knew by mathematical demonstration are capable of being divided ad infinitum, are almost actually so divided, but certainly the finger of the supreme Being is maximus in maximis, & in such mighty productions he seems to have a field somewhat answerable to the vastness of his preconceived ideas adequate to his power, which in lesse things must necessarily be contracted from our understanding; & it is as much impossible for you to have an adequate idea of these larger productions of his hand, as of infinite space or eternity. Those are only to be attempted by the exalted spirits of those that have passed over the stygian lake of human infirmitys untainted, unpolluted of those corporeal defilements, which leave spots of impunity upon the ethereal soul not to be washed out in many successions of duration.

'Tis with pity I consider the difficultys you encounter with of avoyding fleshly impuritys, which yet, by the little time of experience I had amongst you, I found chiefly owing to the want of resolution to withstand them, for upon tryal it will be found more easy to be imagined without it, & to a considerate man they will appear so unworthy, & the charms of virtue so bright & glaring, that at length it will become easier for one to be chaste & temperate, just & religious, than vitious & debauched: & the observation of the Christian Institutions, the highest pitch of morality that ever was presented to the World, are most highly conducive to the perfection of the soul which gives us an anti-tast of those seraphic pleasures which we are in full fruition of. But I am forbid to say more of that copious subject, & commend you to the exercise of that reason which you have a large share of, sufficient to bear you up in the practise of those attestations of faith & good works, which will entitle you to the favour of that transcendent all-perfect essence in whose presence are eternal joys.

I think myself obliged to you for the concern you expressed when you acquainted our Brother Massey with my death, as you called it. It was no more than what I find I have done divers times before. I could tell you who I was once several ages agoe,

& whose name you have very often read, but that would seem a little too much to praise myself; but it was not without reason that I ever was so fond of the study of antiquitys, which indeed was only a natural instinct, a desire of being acquainted with those times wherein I had formerly made some sort of figure, but, immaturo fato abreptus, only to be lamented because I was obliged to return under the cover of another body whence I may in some measure account for that strange affection I always had for that notion of Pythagoras's transmigration, as well as for several of his doctrines, particularly that of feeding on animals. Strange that man can't find better & more innocent ways of preserving life than by the death of his fellow animals, or that we should so little consider that great prerogative of heaven, which is perpetually exercised in giving being to creatures, as to take pleasure in takeing it away. When we know at the same time by constant experience that that little second hand way we have of being the occasion of producing a living body is attended with the greatest of bodily satisfactions, an item sure of the dignity of that power which is delegated to us from the Sovereign author of all things. Hence then may we assure ourselves of the great reward which attends our endeavours to save a soul, for which the very Angels think not their pains ill bestowed in watching & guarding us, are not reluctant to leave these happy abodes to attend poor mortals, & by unseen ways avert evill from us, & prompt us to doe good, whereof no body that reflects seriously upon his own life but must be sensible. But, what is more, how much doe we owe to that second person of the Deity, ever blessed, who daigned to cloath himself in flesh to spiritualize our natures, & redeem us from the tremendous curse justly doomed to all the world, for the fatal transgression of our arch parent & the corruption of all his offspring. Dreadfull to think that without such his amazing philanthropy, such an infinite number of immortal souls, a whole world must have for ever been excluded the beatific vision, the ineffable joys of Heaven, which those only can have an idea of who see the face of God in glory; to whose holy protection I recommend you, hopeing these few lines may not prove an unseasonable entertainment to you during the confinement of your indisposition, from which I wish you a recovery, & am,

Your sincere friend & orator, W. S.

XXXIV. Sir John Clerk to R. Gale.—H. C.

Edenborough, 29 April, 1729.

Dear Sir,

I was sorry to hear of Doctor Woodward's death, he was a droll sort of a philosopher, but one who had been at much pains & expence to promote naturall knowledge. I wish I had known when his fossils were to be sold, some of them were very curious, though indeed he himself was the greatest curiosity of the whole collection. As for his *Clypeus Votivus*, I wish the gentleman joy who paid one hundred guineas for it. Never was there anything more absurd, in my opinion, than to fancy it was Roman, for as it is of iron, it could never have lasted the fourth part of the time, for by the sculpture, if genuine, it had been as ancient as the time of Hadrian. I never saw anything of iron which was Roman, except great hinges for doors, or the like, which had lost half of their substance by rust.

I thank you kindly for the description you sent me of the Roman pavement,[2] it well deserves to be printed off in a copper plate, & to have a room built over it. I observed with pleasure the dimensions much used by the Romans, viz., two squares, & no doubt the hight of the room was equall at least to its breadth.

I believe I told you in my last that I have gott two swords of brasse, of a curious form. They may possibly be Roman, for they were found near a pretorium that was square. They have had wooden handles, & are very sharp & heavy. I have likewise gott a very curious instrument of that kind which Monfaucon & other writers have commonly described for Roman fibulæ, but what I take to be the true Roman stylus.[3] It is studded with silver, & the broad part at the end of it, for deleting what used to be written on the pugillares, is very remarkable, being a kind of opus tessellatum, made up of red & white stones, very minute & perfectly intire.

Yours, &c.,

J. Clerk.

[2] In Littlecot Park, near Hungerford.

[3] Sir John Clerk's sketch shews it to have been a fibula, and not a stylus.

XXXV. Roger Gale "to Dr. Wm. Stukeley at Grantham, in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, May 8, 1729.

Dear Doctor,

I am sorry you labor under so many disappointments in the happynesse you proposed to yourself from your countrey retirement, but it is no more than I told you, before you left this place, that you would soon complain of, & that we should have you back again in a few years. I hope it is not yett too late to thrust yourself once more into the busy world again, & do assure you no one living would be better pleased to see you content & happy in life than myself. Lord Pembroke is pretty well again, but do's not yett come down stairs. Lady Pembroke makes an excellent nurse as well as wife; she never leaves him now in his chamber, & all this winter has given him her company at home in the evening; so that I have never found him alone, & to my great comfort have been dismist constantly at 9 a clock, when they very lovingly went to supper together. I most willingly accept of the honor you do me of standing sponsor with him if there is occasion for it in June or July next. Could your Lady putt off her time till the end of August I should be in hopes of attending the solemnity in person, but if you should not have occasion at present, you may keep me in petto for the next, or the 3d, 4th, or whenever you may be in want. Your discourse of the Saxon antiquitys found in your neighborhood have not yet been read before the Royall Society, but Dr. Rutty[4] tells me they shall be layd before them either this day, or at the next meeting. I write this in the forenoon being to sett out for Cottenham to morrow morning, full of busynesse, & unwilling to leave yours unanswered till my return, which I intend shall be in three weeks time. Mr. Goodman has gott his affairs settled

[4] William Rutty, born in London; educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. M.D. 1719. Fellow of College of Physicians 1720. Gulstonian Lecturer 1722. Secretary of Royal Society 1727. Died 10 June, 1730.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 74.

pretty much to his mind, & I believe you will see him next week. At my return I will endeavor to gett you a transcript of Doomsday book as to Grantham. Browne Willis dined with me last Sunday, I had no opportunity of discoursing him then about your saints & have not seen him since. The Clerk of Ribblechester's son I put into busynesse before the receit of your last, in Derbyshire. I thank you for your notice of the fine hunting seat to be sold near Ancaster; the good company, that forms the learned congresse there, would be a farr greater inducement to me for purchasing it, than the hunting there in perfection, my sporting days being pretty well over; but we cannot have all we wish for. The coat armor I have gott examined by one of our Heralds who sent me this account of it. Crekingham's Arms[5] v. Vincent N°. 152, p. 124, & N°. 153, p. 237, about Henry 8$^{ths}$ time.

For my part I believe it should be wrote Trekingham or Frekingham, a family denominated from a town of that name near Folkingham, in your Countrey, having never heard of a man or place called Crekingham; & in another book of Vincent's in the Herald's office are the same arms onely the Bend is sable, under the name of Trekingham of Trekingham in Com. Lincoln. I have no more to add but that I am, with my humble service to my future Commeter, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

[Within this letter is a loose slip of paper on which is written "Here lyeth the body of the rev$^{d.}$ Jos. Clarke M$^{r.}$ of arts rector of this Ch̄. & p̄bendary of Lincoln[6] who dep'ted this life on the 22$^{d}$ Sept. in the 60$^{th}$ y$^{r.}$ of his age a$^{o}$. D. 1723, he was also convocation man for this Diocess 1700."

On the same slip is the coat armour alluded to above & beneath it "N. Windo."]

[5] "Arg., two bars gu., in chief three torteaux, over all a *baton sa.*" Crekingham. *Papworth's Brit. Arm.*, p. 29. R. Gale's drawing of the coat in the margin of his Letter gives a bend gu. The coat described in *Papworth*, and attributed by *Vincent* to Trikingham, Linc., gives a *bendlet sa.*

[6] Collated to the Prebend of Castor, 19 June, 1711.

XXXVI. Wm. Stukeley "to Archbishop Wake."[7]—H. F. St. J.

Grantham, 3 June, 1729.

Most Reverend & my good Lord,

I received long since the favor of your Grace's letter. There are many of my acquaintance hereabouts who have old English coyns, in silver especially. I can procure any of them, single pieces, though I cannot ask for all. If I knew what were in your present collection, I believe I could add to it. I heard lately with much concern of your Grace's illness, & hope you are perfectly recovered, for which my unworthy prayers have not been wanting.

I have a matter of great concern to open to your Grace which at present is known only to God & myself. That is, I have long had thoughts of entering into Orders, but never ripened my resolutions till of late, nor have acquainted any mortal with it. I believe the retirement from the hurry of a City life, & the contemplative mood which a garden & the country disposes us to, have forwarded my inclinations that way. I have hopes that I can do some service to the world thereby. I have ever been studious in divinity, especially in the most abstruse & sublime parts of it; & my disquisitions into the history of our Celtic ancestors, & their religion, have led me into them, & given me the opportunity of discovering some notions about the Doctrine of the Trinity which I think are not common. If I be not mistaken, I can prove it to be so far from contrary to, or above, human reason, that 'tis deducible from reason its self. What else can we think, my Lord, of the explicit sentiments the antient Egyptians, Plato, our old Druids, & all the heathen philosophers, had of this divine truth, as I can show in a thousand instances? For 'tis not necessary to suppose, nor can it easily be proved, that they had it from inspiration. So I can demonstrate it to be, most evidently, in the 1st cap. Genesis, but

[7] William Wake, born at Blandford, Dorset, 1657; died 1737. Chaplain to William III. and Queen Mary, and preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. Bishop of Lincoln, 1705; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1716. He had a controversy with Dr. Atterbury on the rights of Convocation, and entered into correspondence with some French bishops relative to a union between the two churches. Published "Exposition of the Church Catechism," &c.—*Beeton*, p. 1067.

not as taken by common commentators, though I believe the Jews themselves knew it not, nor could they inform Plato of it, & the Septuagint translation was made above 100 years after Plato.

Since I came into the Country, I have found my mind much more active than ever; I have had a vehement impulse to appear in the world under a new character. I am persuaded I can do more service to mankind thereby than in the practice of my profession, for in this place, my Lord, though there is no other physician within less than 16 mile of me, yet I am scarce wanted once in a month, the country, generally, using Apothecarys, & I cannot be easy in sacrificing the remaining, & I hope, the best part of my life to such poor drudgery, being now but in the 41 year of my age.

I shall attend your Grace's determination in this affair, & if I take holy orders, humbly beg I may receive them from your hands. I am very easy in my circumstances. I have a house & garden of my own here, which I have rendered extremely delightful, & all I purpose is to do as much honor as I can to God Almighty, & good to the world.

I sent lately a discourse to the Royal Society of the famous battle[8] fought near us, between our Saxon ancestors & the pagan Danes, A°. 870, wherein your Grace's ancestor, the brave Morchar of Brun, was present, 'tis told by Ingulfus. Mr. Folkes can inform you how they received it. I have since added some material circumstances to it. I will send your Grace a copy of it, it may perchance divert you.

I am, most reverend & my good Lord,

Your Graces most obedient humble servant,

W. STUKELEY.

XXXVII. W. CANT. (ARCHBISHOP WAKE), "FOR MY WORTHY FRIEND DR. WILLIAM STUKELEY, DR. OF PHYSICK AT HIS HOUSE IN GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE. FREE. W. CANT."—H. F. St. J.

June 10, 1729.

Good Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for your kind enquiry

[8] The battle between the Danes and Angles, in 870, is mentioned in the fictitious Chronicle of Ingulph, in *Gale's Scriptores*, i., p. 21.

after me. I am now running apace in the 72[d] year of my age, & the two last Springs had such a shock in my health, that, without the blessing of God upon the case, & skilfull prescriptions of Dr. Mead, whom I am exceedingly indebted unto, I could hardly have withstood them. This last, though not appearing so violent in its effect, & going much sooner off, has yet left such a weakness behind that I am really but halfe alive, & may reasonably fear shall be worse when the winter comes on, unlesse the Tunbridge waters, which have since agreed very well with me, should now a third time set me up. Under these circumstances of life, I do not much trouble my selfe with those amusements I before took perhaps too much pleasure in: yet as I intend both my books & coins for one of the public libraries in Oxford,[9] where I hope they may be of more use to others than they have been to my selfe, I am willing to make my Collection of both as perfect as I can: & I have succeeded pretty well in my endeavours in both. I began late to purchase our English money yet have a perfect suite, & a tolerable large one, both for gold & silver, from King Edw. 1[st] to the present times. I want only two Kings Coins, Rich. II[d] & Edw. V[th] of whom I believe there is nothing to be had, & I question whether ever any money was struck by him. Indeed from William the Conqueror (where I begin) to Edward I[st] I have very little so that everything in that period would be very acceptable to me. I would willingly purchase anything you can procure within that space, or of King Richard II[d] afterwards.

But I trouble you too long with these matters, what relates to your selfe is of much greater moment, & more highly esteemed by me. I cannot but encourage the motives, which I verily hope God's Holy Spirit has put into your heart, of entering into the service & ministry of the Church. Never was there a time in which we wanted all the assistance we can get against the prevailing infidelity of the present wicked age; & as our adversaries are men pretending to reason superior to others, so nothing

[9] Archbishop Wake left to Christchurch College, Oxford, books, manuscripts, and coins, which are in the library. There is only a written catalogue of the books; but of the MSS. there is a printed one. The coins are in cupboards in the upper part of the library.

can more abate their pride, & stop their prevalence, than to see christianity defended by those who are in all respects as eminent in naturall knowledge, & philosophicall enquiries, as they can pretend to be. I am persuaded your education & practice as a Physician, will for this reason enable you to do God & christianity better service than one brought up to Divinity from the beginning could do; & then adding to that the reputation you have justly deserved, & gotten in the world, your personall abilities, your various & great progresse in all sorts of learning, besides that in which our studies commonly terminate: I must upon the whole conclude, that I can advise nothing better than that you should come to a settled resolution to end your life in the service of Christ's religion, & in the ministry of his Church; where your skill in, & charitable practice of, what may promote the bodily health of your acquaintance & friends, will open the way to your gaining thereby upon their souls welfare; the great work you design, &, I verily believe, will prosecute with a very particular successe & advantage. You see what my suddain, but sincere, thoughts are: I write as to a friend, without disguise, the thoughts of my heart: I beg your kind acceptance of them, & that you will be assured that I am, with the truest esteem, Worthy Sir,

Your very affectionate friend & servant,
W. Cant.

XXXVIII. Roger Gale "to Dr. William Stukeley, at Grantham in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, June the 14, 1729.

Dear Doctor,

My retirements into the Countrey are now more upon busynesse than diversion, yett so engaging is the liberty of all kinds enjoyed there, that I never leave it without regrett, & hopes of being once more fixt there before I leave this stage whereon I am acting the part of life; & a few years spent behind the scenes in tranquillity before I go hence, & be no more seen, is the utmost of my ambition. I allways thought your leaving

the world was a little too precipitate, & you now seem sencible of the error yourself; I wish the new state of life you propose may retrieve it. As there are Vestigia nulla retrorsum, when you are once entered upon it I should think it very adviseable for you to make sure of something that might answer your intention before you make profession. I have been engaged more than once in solliciting no very great matters for some of my friends, & therefore I am no stranger to the difficultys in obtaining such a living as you may have in your eye. I believe there is nothing falls vacant that has so many competitors for it; what breaches of the most solemn promises have I known, sometimes from a private interest, unforeseen when the assurances were given; sometimes occasioned by a potent adversary that must not be denyed, & twenty other accidents? Therefore, dear Doctor, let me intreat you to consider well before you embark upon this new adventure, & if possible, ensure yourself before you go upon the voyage. Your reconciling Plato & Moses, & the Druid & Christian Religion may gain you applause, & perhaps a Patron; but it is good to be sure of the latter upon firmer motives than that scheme may inspire people with at present. You will excuse my being so free with you upon this occasion, since I am in some measure disswading you from coming into this great noisy place again, I am acting against my own interest in endeavoring to deprive myself of the pleasant hours I might once more expect from your company & conversation, which I never can promise myself except some good offer revokes you hither; but my friendship to you exceeds any private views of my own. I have projected the commencement of my journey to be about the 25th of August, & shall be heartily glad to see you here, & return with you about that time. In the mean while the secret you have committed to me, & the greatest man in the kingdom, whoever he is, shall be inviolably deposited with me, that, if you think fitt to alter your mind, no one living shall have it in his power from me to charge you with irresolution, who am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

XXXIX. Wm. Stukeley "to Dr. Wake."—H. F. St. J.

Grantham, 25 June, 1729.

Most reverend & my good Lord,

I received with great veneration the favor of your Grace's Letter. I know not the nature of Tunbridg waters having never been there, but I judge that toward the latter end of the year it would be very serviceable for you to goe to the Bath, & drink the waters there. I was once for a week together there, & drank the waters with great delight, & was ravished at so bounteous a gift of nature. I would not have your Grace in the least despair of a perfect recovery of your health, nor think your age so far advanced but that you may yet live many a happy year with comfort to yourself, as well as the good of the Church & kingdom. I am sure therein I shall have the concurrent wishes & prayers of all good men. You would find, my Lord, that those waters would invigorate you to a high degree, & give a new spirit to the blood; there is nothing I know of, of so sovereign efficacy in the case.

I peremptorily resolved upon receipt of your Grace's letter to take holy orders, & shall wait upon your Grace for that purpose in the latter end of July. I have observed with regret what your Grace mentions, of the growing infidelity of the present age. I dare promise nothing from my own weakness, further than that perhaps they may be attacked from a quarter they least expect. I know myself sufficiently to assure your Grace that it will be the great aim & business of my life to doe the most I can, for the glory & honor of God Almighty, & for the interest of the Christian religion. I am, my good Lord, with the most ardent prayers & wishes for your health,

Your Grace's most bounden & most obedient servant,

Wm. Stukeley.

XL. W. Cant. "For the worthily esteemed Dr. Stukeley, at his house in Grantham, in Lincolnshire. Free W. Cant."—H. F. St. J.

Croydon, July 3, 1729.

Good Sir,

Though I know both your learning & principles too well

to think there is any need for me to offer anything to you with respect to either, & am perswaded that as your whole design, in the change you are about to make of your profession, is in order to your doing more good, than at present it seems in your power to do; yet I will venture before you go into Holy Orders, to recommend to you not only a strict & serious examination of yourselfe, & the purity of your own intentions in it, but for your better direction therein, a carefull reading over, more than once, the form & office of our Ordination, & (if you are not better provided), Dr. Comber's paraphrase & exposition of it, which you may have in 8$^{vo}$ separate from the rest of his Works. Will you pardon me if to a person so well qualified to read it, I add St. Chrysostom's Treatise de Sacerdotio, printed not long ago at Cambridge in 8$^{o}$, Greek & Latin.

I do not propose this to you as supposing you to stand in need of any such instruction, but as likely to improve your own zeal, & work in you that frame of spirit with which every one ought, & every good man would wish, to approach to so sacred an office.

Your Letter mentioning your thoughts of coming to London about the end of July, I am obliged to acquaint you that I have taken a house at Tunbridge for the 28$^{th}$ of this month, & shall go from hence thither the same day. If your desire be so pressing to take our Holy office upon you, that you do not care to tarry till the next Ordination Sunday comes in September, but desire to be received into Deacon's Orders *extra tempora*, I will not put a stop to your good inclinations: but rather encourage them, by acquainting you, that I will endeavour to ordain you in my chappell here at Croydon, Sunday the 20$^{th}$ instant. I have a young deacon who will be glad of the opportunity to receive priest's orders the same day, & therefore if you resolve on that time, I shall be glad to know it (as soon as may be) on his account, that he may enjoy the benefit of it. He has a Church ready to be instituted to as soon as he is qualified for it; I cannot tell whether you have any such prospect, or whether for the present you are not ordained merely ad titulam patrimonii; to live upon your own estate, & serve God without any other reward than that which will arise both from the present satisfaction, & future recompence, of doing good.

As to my health, which you are so kindly concerned for, the Tunbridge waters have twice had a very good effect with me. They do certainly very much invigorate the blood, & strengthen the spirits; but the Bath waters, (which I tryed by Dr. Mead's advice), will not do with me. They put me into such pain upon the account of my disposition to the stone & gravell, that I was forced to run away to Bristoll for ease, &, I thank God, found it.

As soon as I know your resolution of coming hither, or not, before I leave this place, I will dispose my selfe & our affairs as you shall desire, & beseeching God to direct both you & me, to do what is best for his glory, & our own eternal salvation, remain with the truest esteem, good Sir,

Your very affectionate & faithfull friend,
W. Cant.

P.S. I need not put you in mind that if you come hither you must bring with you a canonicall Testimoniall, signed by three witnesses who have known you per triennium proximè elapsum, of your sound principles & sober life, & conversation.

XLI. Wm. Stukeley "to the Rev. Mr. Ambrose Pimlow, at Rougham, near Castle Acre, Norfolk."—H. F. St. J.

Ormond Street, 18th August, 1729.

Friend Ambrose,

I received both yours, but the task you enjoyned me was not very agreeable, because I cannot answer your expectations therein. Indeed I know my Lord Molesworth,[10] & if he, or Mr. Bankes, who is very intimate with him, were in town, I would wait on him, but for any of the other great ones, I have no acquaintance with them. I moved the thing to Dr. Mead, who said if the gentleman was of my acquaintance, & insisted on it, he would speak to some of them, but if not he could not consent to it. In short I am, & ever shall be, averse from engaging the ministry to influence elections of fellows of colleges, they have but had too much allready to doe in those matters, & I fear the Universitys will severely rue such applications. But I was

[10] Robert Molesworth, of Edlington, who became Lord Molesworth, was envoy extraordinary to the king of Denmark in 1692. He published "An Account of Denmark," which passed through several editions.

yesterday with a gentleman of Trinity, & talking upon the matter, he said he believed we might all of us save our trouble, for there were scarce candidates enew for the vacant fellowships. So I hope your friend will stand in need of no such assistance. Had you asked a favor of this kind for yourself, I should have left no stone unturned to serve you. But as Dr. Mead expressed himself, if we were to sollicite for every friend's friend, our work would never be done. I heartily wish Mr. Squier good success, & I believe there will be no difficulty in it.

I was at Boston, & sorry to find our old master[11] in so bad a way. I am inclined to think, upon a demise, you might, with proper application, succeed there, which I should be pleased with all. As to news, it's the opinion of the politically learned that the king will compass his ends, & make an universal peace in Europe before next spring, & put in practice at last that famous scheme of Harry IV. of France, which will leave it out of the power of any one prince to disturb the public tranquillity. I know the sentiments of the gentlemen on your side the world, & would have you be wise in time.

I am, dear Ambrose, with the perfectest respect & esteem,

Your most obedient servant & friend,

Wm. Stukeley.

XLII. W. Cant. "to Dr. Stukeley, at the Red Lyon Inn, Gray's Inn Lane, London."—H. F. St. J.

Sept. 26, 1729.

Good Sir,

You are very kind in accounting to me the good use you make of your deacon's orders, & your progresse in your reflections upon the loca difficiliora of the New Testament. Mr. Wolstan,[12] among the rest of his blasphemous reflections upon

[11] Rev. Edward Kelsall, vicar of Boston.

[12] The life of Woolston, with an impartial account of his writings, was published in London in 1733. He wrote six discourses on the miracles, and two defences of them, London, 1727-30, 2 vols., 8vo. For publishing them, the author was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of £100. The second part of his defence of his discourses, published in 1730, gave such offence to the clergy that they could not bear the sight of him. Thereupon he was desired to forbear coming to the Chapter coffee house, or they who resorted thither would leave the house. He was answered by several bishops and other

our Saviour's Miracles, has endeavoured to expose that of his expelling the devills out of the demoniac of Gardara. I doubt not but that in your discourses upon this subject you have considered his bold observations, which have nothing shocking in them but the wicked blasphemies of them.

I cannot tell whether the church of All Hallows, Stamford, be in the gift of my Lord Chancellor, or of the Crown. I have little interest in the former, none at all in those who dispose of the preferments of the latter; yet will hazard the mortification of a refusal rather than not shew my readinesse to serve you. If you will therefore draw up a proper letter to either, I will take the first opportunity to deliver it either to the Duke of Newcastle, or my Lord Chancellor, as the case requires. But be assured that a heartie application from the Duke of Ancaster will do much more than all I can pretend to. I wish good succesee to all your proceedings, & remain very sincerely, good Sir,

Your faithfull & affectionate friend,

W. CANT.

P.S.—Mrs. Wake received the favour of your drops, & returns many thanks for them.

XLIII. WM. STUKELEY, "TO MRS. FRANCES STUKELEY, AT GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. St. J.

16 October, 1729.

I think now, my dearest love, I can wish you joy of being rectoress of All Hallows, Stanford. To-night my lord chancellor

eminent divines. The Ven. Dr. Cutler, of New England, in a letter to Dr. Zachary Grey, in 1731, said, "I have read Woolston with horror; but think the devil has lent him a great deal of his wickedness, but none of his wit. The bishop's answer is learned, but seems to be very heavy. Tindal, (who you say appears again), seems to me a more formidable atheist, by his first note. I wish his power may be weakened in his second. However, through the good providence of God, the wickedest of books produces such answers as are noble and lasting monuments of the truth of the Christian religion." In Leland's "View of the Deistical Writers," and in Fabricius's "Lux Evangelica," will be found a list of those authors who answered Woolston. Thomas Woolston was born at Northampton, in 1669, and died in the rules of the King's Bench in 1733. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. See *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. i., p. 481; *Lowndes' Bibliog. Man.*, Vol. v., p. 2991. *Beeton*, p. 1103.

was pleased to give me the living, though there was most violent opposition from the high church party against me.

I wrote to you last post. I hope to set out for home on Munday next. How long I shall stay at Bugden for ordination, institution, & induction, I know not. I long of all things to be at home as soon as possible, for I am ever, (though now in hast),

Your most affectionate & faithful

Wm. Stukeley.

My blessing to dear Fanny.

XLIV. Wm. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at the Custom House, London."—H. F. St. J.

Grantham, Dec. 24, 1729.

Dear Sir,

I received your kind letter, & am much obliged to you for remembering me. There's no room to doubt that Exuperius was bishop of Tholouse, & the person who gave the plate to Bouges church which stands upon the Loire. You will find in our old historys that there was a battle fought there in the time of Henry V., to which is referred the bringing that plate into England; but more of that when I see you. I have got the model of the plate, & shall print it, with an account of it, when I come to town the last week of January; & I desire too you would be so kind as to call on your neighbor, Mr. Sheeles, in Fetherston buildings, & tell him that my wife & I propose then to lodge with him. My neighbor Peck came to visit me t'other day, & accosted me in a very singular manner, which I shall repeat to you for rarity sake. "Fr. Peck salutes Dr. Stukeley, M.D., & C.M.L.S., as rector of St. Peter's church; St. Thomas & St. Mary, Benwerk; Warden of the Augustin Fryers; Capellan of Bradecroft Chappel; St. Mary's Chantry; President of Black hall, Peterborough hall, Sempringham hall, Durham, & Vaudy; one of the two sole governors & electors of William Brown's hospital; Master of the Calais; Inspector of Mr. Snowden's & Mr. Truesdale's hospitals; & vicar of All Saints church. All which churches & chappels chantry houses, religious & academical, were actually scituated within the one parish now called All Saints .....[torn away.]

What would Mr. Willys, or Tom Hern give for....[torn away]. I hope your brother is well, & that your sister is recovered; my service waits on them, & the Antiquary Society. I am glad to hear they [word missing], & that I had the pleasure of assisting in restoring them to their old station. Antiquam exquirite matrem [*Æn.* lib. iii. 96], which perhaps Mattaire, or Bentley, would read mitram. I hope to call on you very soon, to demand tribute, & remain, dear Sir,

Your most obliged servant & affectionate friend,

WM. STUKELEY.

Mr. Peck forgot F.R.S.

XLV. W. CANT. "FOR DR. STUKELEY, AT HIS HOUSE IN STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

Reverend Sir,

As to what you mention of a dignity in the church, I have none of my own but what arise from options, & I have no such expectation in view. Should a new bishop of Lichfield be made I might get one of their very small prebends, but as those are of little value, so is their distance too far from you to answer your principal purpose in such a promotion. I have had so many chaplains, & provided for so large a family, that I have had little left in my disposal for other persons or purposes. You see how openly & sincerely I deal with you, I hope you will like me never the worse for it, but be assured that I wish you exceeding well, & am very sincerely, good Sir,

Your truly loving friend,

W. CANT.

XLVI. [THE FOLLOWING LETTER BELONGS TO THE YEAR 1729, AND WAS WRITTEN BY DR. STUKELEY, PROBABLY TO SAML. GALE, BUT IT IS WITHOUT ADDRESS].—H. F. ST. J.

Dear Sir,

It was great grief to me not to see you when I was in town; leaving my wife in childbed made my stay there very unpleasant, but in February next we are to lodge with you for 2

months. I doubt not but you & many of my friends will wonder at my taking holy orders, but I dare assert no man ever did it with more pure & sincere intentions than myself. Though London conversation, & being laughed out of going to church on account of my profession, & thoughtlessness about religious matters, made me talk in a loose way, yet when I was young, when I lived at the University, & for some years in London, no one was more apparently & really religious than myself. The truth of the matter is I had never considered those most important affairs, being hurryd too much by other kind of studys. But when the sweet tranquility of country retirement, & self conversation in a garden, had given me leave to look into my own mind, I soon discovered again the latent seeds of religion, which God's holy spirit effectually revived in me: & to speak truth, my friend, if ever any person in this world was more immediately sensible of it, I must acknowledge the divine motions thereof, and that so apparently, that it surprizes me more & more every day, in throwing rubbish out of my thoughts, & giving me such a vigor of mind as to reach with great facility to new heights & lengths in the most sublime doctrines of christian faith. Though I had great familiaritys with the most eminent divines in London, as you know, & particularly with Dr. Waterland, yet we never had the least conversation upon religious arguments. But however I always, in my own mind, did reserve a time to consider of that affair seriously, & when I did it I was infinitely charmed with the beautys of the study of divinity, & cannot bend my thoughts to anything else. Next to the great internal motive I mentioned, I really believe that my studys into the antiquity of our Druids forwarded my religious intentions, for I think I can undeniably prove, & shall show soon in print, that those religious philosophers had a perfect notion of the Trinity, & inquiring into the means how they obtained it, led me to the happy recesses of true divinity. The more I consider it the more I am enamoured with it, & all the other little acquisitions of learning, which by my industry I have made, shall only be subservient to that grand purpose, & I think I have made some discoverys already that will be useful in this age of epidemical infidelity. [This letter is unfinished].

XLVII. ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD, IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. St. J.

London, February the 14th, 1729-30.

Dear Doctor,

I flattered myself with the sight of you here before this time, but find I must now content myself as to that till Easter is past, when, after the disappointments I have mett with, no one in the world will be more rejoiced at your arrivall. My answer to your last I deferred till I received Mr. Tokes present, which is come very safe, & for which I desire you to return him my thanks; & till I could see my Lord Chancellor,[1] which was not till Thursday last. I delivered your message to him, & after some discourse about you, his lordship was pleased to say he was heartily glad that he had disposed so well of the benefice he gave you. He told me that you had presented him with your Itinerarium, & desired when I wrote to you, to enquire where you have left them to be disposed of in London, a friend of his being desirous to purchase one. As for Mr. Griffin, I cannot conveniently advance him at present, being under promise for three or four more allready; as soon as I have discharged myself of those engagements I shall be ready to preferr him, if his character in our books will give me leave. Lord Pembroke is very well & gay: if you go thither in an evening, instead of old musty antiquaries, you will meet with two or three tables of fine young ladys, & poudered tupees at quadrille. Quantum mutatus ab illo? [*Æn.* ii. 274]. On the contrary, Lady P. is become a great antiquary, & has a cabinett most curiously furnished with ancient bronzes, some of them very valuable. I had a letter a little before Christmasse, wherein Mr. Hardy,[2] from Nottingham, tells me he had communicated an account of an antiquity found near that place to you, & that we should have your thoughts upon it in a little time, which I am something impatient to see. My sister gott home again this day fortnight, very well again after her misfortune, & all the rest of us are without complaint. Roger is at Sydney College, in Cambridge. I am, with my humble service to your lady, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. GALE.

[1] See Autobiography, p. 53.

[2] See Commentarys, p. 42.

## XLVIII. Sir John Clerk to R. Gale.—H. C.

Edenbrough, 12 April, 1730.

Dear Sir,

I received yours of the 17th of January, for which I thought myself extreamly obliged to you, but for want of materialls to entertain you I delayed making you a return from one week to another till I am now ashamed, but I hope you will have the goodnesse to excuse me, & believe me that I allways retain that honour & reguard for you that becomes me. The true barrenesse of subject continues with me, yett now since I could no longer delay writing to you, I shall communicate what has occurred since my last writing to you.

Some of my family have been in very great danger from the rabies canina, an old woman & child have been bitt to the effusion of a good deal of blood, but no other ill consequence has happened. I had two dogs very furious in this distemper, one about a month after the other, which gave me occasion to make some experiments upon them. The ordinary medicines were tryed, but to no purpose. I kept them up in a room till they died, which was regularly on the third day, they were very furious the two first days, & knew nobody, but bitt & knawed everything that was putt in to them by a window; they would eat no sort of meat, but drank very plentifully of water. One of them bitt a cat, which turned worse than either of them. On the third the swellings fell away from their heads & mouths, & the glands of their throats, & they turned perfectly calm, but refused to eat. The observations I made on them were these, that this kind of madnesse in men is accompanied with a horror at the sight of water, *ὑδροφοβία*, yet there is no such thing in dogs. The madnesse comes not on of a suddain, but takes time, so that sometimes it is the space of a month or a year before it works. The animals I speak of fell ill at the distance of about a month after they were bitt by one another. I perceive Doctor Boerhave thinks it may lurk in the blood 20 years. Another observation is that old people & children may be bitt in the middle of winter without any ill consequence at all, for I have known this happen before.

We have had a very severe winter, & indeed I had a sufficient prognostick of this, which I know not if you have observed in England. We have among other transient fowls in this countrey the woodcocks & the wild geese, which generally come here about the middle of October. These made us a visitt three weeks sooner, which to me was a plain indication that their native countrey was frozen up & covered with snow by the middle of September. I am fully perswaded that the want of food is the true cause why these fowls leave their own countreys, and overspread Germany, Holland, Flanders, France, & Italy, at the same time they come into Britain & Ireland. The countrey where they are bred must be of vast extent that furnishes us with such prodigious numbers. As I was a sportsman in my younger days I had occasion to observe the time of their coming into the countrys I have mentioned, & from severall observations know that they come from the east, & consequently are bredd in the woods & wilds of Muscovy & Tartary. Here it may deserve the consideration of a philosopher to find out how they make this journey over the German ocean to us, for I know likewise at their first coming in they are as fatt as ever, & seem to have undigested meat in their stomacks. How are they to flye over a sea of above 150 leagues when 'tis evident they can scarcely fly above four or five in an hour, & that in a day they may be chaced till they are weary & taken? My notion of their flight is a little new for anything I know, & yett I believe it to be true, which is that they raise themselves to a great hight, so that the weight of their bodys is diminished, & that they perform their journey westward onely by waiting the diurnall rotation of our globe. By this hypothesis I suppose they may make a journey over one quarter of the globe in six hours, & from the woods of Muscovy to us in three or four hours. That this is really the case I apprehend is demonstrable from this, that if they rise & fly westward for that time the globe will turn towards them, for either this must happen or they would be carryed eastward with the atmosphere. I leave this hint to your consideration, though it never will be applicable to any usefull purpose, but a philosopher seldome thinks anything in nature too tryfling for his enquirys.

I believe by this time you will have seen Mr. Horsley, who is

gone for London: before he went off he sent me the copy of a Greek & Latin inscription[3] found at *Langchester*, in the county of Durham, both were on one stone, but imperfect.

The Latin one, in my opinion, explains the Greek, & is

PIO . T . FL . TITIANVS . TRIB . V.S.L.M.

He desired to know my opinion about the first word, PIO, wherefore I sent him three or four conjectures, & amongst the rest that it might be read ÆSCVLAPIO. I would be glad to know how my Lord Pembroke holds out, how my Lord Hartford does, & if you still meet at the Antiquarian Society. I wish you & your family much happynesse, & am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,
JOHN CLERK.

XLIX. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 13 June, 1730.

Dear Sir,

According to my promise I send you a view of our nunnery, as it appears from my house. I hope your brother, Mr. Roger Gale, is got home from his journey. We had a very pleasant tour together. From Peterborough we viewed the very venerable ruins of Crowland Abby; then we assisted at celebrating the meeting of the cell[4] of Spalding. I must beg the favor of you to lend me your Cottovicus, till I bring it you back at Christmas time. Seal it up in a piece of paper, & carry it to Mr. Noel, at his chambers, King's Bench Walks, over Mr. Bryans, & he will bring it down to me, & so I shall take particular care to keep it clean. If you see Mr. Noel you will find him a fine gentleman, he is my parishioner, & member of parliament for our town. I desire you would present my most humble service to Mr. Gale, & your sister, & all friends, & I am, dear Sir,

Your most affectionat & obliged
humble servant,
WM. STUKELEY.

[3] *Horsley's Brit. Rom.*, pp. 293, 294.

[4] The Antiquarian Society of Spalding.

L. ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. St. J.

London, June the 13th, 1730.

Dear Doctor,

It was last Thursday evening, before I gott back to this place, where I mett with the news of Doctor Rutty's departure, in the printed papers for the day. As they would bring it to you at Stamford in the same time that I could communicate it to you, I concluded there was no necessity of writing to you by that post, but that it would be as well to deferr it till I could inform you a little what stirrs this alteration produced among the philosophers. I find that several candidates have allready, & even some weeks before the doctor's death, putt in their pretensions, & made the best interest they could, to succeed him in his secretaryship of the Royal Society. The chief are Doctor Martin,[5] Doctor Nichols,[6] Doctor Wigan,[7] & Doctor Mortimer,[8] but the competition is like to lye principally between the two last, though the first of them is not yett a member of the Society, having been onely proposed to the Society by Doctor Nesbitt,[9] &

[5] *Vide* page 98 *n*.

[6] Frank Nicholls, born in London, 1699; Exeter College, Oxford, 1714; M.D. 1729. He acquired fame as an anatomist and physiologist. Commenced practice in Cornwall, but soon returned to London. F.R.S. 1728. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1732. Gulstonian Lecturer, 1734, 1736. Harveian Orator, 1739. Elected Lumleian Lecturer, 1746. Married Dr. Mead's youngest daughter, Elizabeth. On the death of Sir Hans Sloane, he was appointed Physician to George II. Died 1778.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 123.

[7] John Wigan, born 1694, son of Rev. W. Wigan, Rector of Kensington. He went from Westminster School to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1714. M.D. 1727. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1732, when he resigned the Principalship of New Inn Hall, Oxford, and settled in London. Accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Trelawny to Jamaica in 1738, where they married two sisters, daughters of John Douce, a planter. Died 1739.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 121.

[8] Cromwell Mortimer, born in Essex, second son of I. Mortimer, of Topping Hall, in that county. Educated under Boerhave, at Leyden. M.D. 1724. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1729. Fellow of Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died 1752.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 111.

[9] Robert Nesbitt, son of a dissenting minister, was born in London; educated under Boerhave and the elder Albinus, at Leyden. M.D. 1721. F.R.S. 1725. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1729. Appointed Lumleian Lecturer, 1740, for five years. Haller says of him "bonus in universum auctor." Died 1761.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 112.

not so much as past the councill. Doctor Mead has acted an odd part in this affair ; at first he recommended Doctor Mortimer to his friends, & sent Doctor Willmott[10] to severall of the Society to sollicit for him. On a sudden he drops Doctor Mortimer, & sends Doctor Willmott about upon the same errand for Doctor Wiggan, whose interest I find is chiefly supported by the Doctors Mead, Jurin,[11] & Nesbitt, as is Doctor Mortimer's by Sir H. Sloan, Mr. M. Folkes, & the farr greatest part of the Society, so that he seems to stand much the fairest for it at present, though great sollicitations have been made from Court in behalf of his competitor, & by what I perceive the contest is like to be carryed with great heat & animosity. The president is in no hast to determin it, & I believe, if he can, that he will deferr the decision of it till St. Andrew's day. I leave it now to your consideration whether it will be adviseable for you or not to come to town upon this occasion, & appear as a new candidate for this place, since the partys seem so strongly formed allready on all sides. I do sincerely assure you it will, as I believe, be to little purpose, & no encouragement will you meet with from the gentlemen of your quondam faculty. I take this opportunity to return you my thanks for your good company, agreeable conversation, & marks of friendship, lately received from you in Lincolnshire. I stayed four days at Lord Townshend's, & then was releast, not without the greatest importunity, from the delightfullest place & kindest entertainment that I think I ever mett with in my life, & this was the reason why it was so long before I returned to

[10] Edward Wilmot, second son of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, Derbyshire. Was born 1693. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. M.D. 1725. Fellow of College of Physicians, 1726. Harveian Orator, 1735. F.R.S. 1730. Married Sarah, eldest daughter of Dr. Mead. In 1731 he was appointed Physician extraordinary to the Queen ; Physician in ordinary to the King, and Frederick, Prince of Wales. After the queen's death he became Physician in ordinary to George II. ; and in 1740 physician general to the forces. Baronet 1759. Resided for a time at Nottingham, and removed to Heringston, Dorset, where he died in 1787. Buried in Monkton Church, Dorset.—*Munk's Roll of College of Physicians*, Vol. ii., p. 106.

[11] Jurin was a mathematician of the highest order, and carried on a controversy with Dr. Pemberton in defence of Newton, signing himself " Philalethes Cantabrigiensis." Voltaire styled him "the famous Jurin." See Commonplace Book, p. 110, and notes.

town. I hear Mr. Johnson arrived the same day as I did, but I have not yett seen him. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obliged friend & humble servant,

R. GALE.

LI. ROGER GALE "TO REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

London, June the 19, 1730.

Dear Doctor,

I think you are much in the right to lay aside your thoughts of succeeding Doctor Rutty. That affair stands still just as I informed you in my last; no means unattempted to make interest for Doctor Wiggan; not onely the great men, but the women too at Court, solliciting every body they know in his behalf though he is no member, & perhaps never will be one of the Society; nor are Doctor Mortimer's friends lesse active to promote his election to this great office; nor will it be determined till St. Andrew's day, our meeting being adjourned last Thursday till the 22d of October next. Sir Hans, as you guesse very rightly, is entirely for the latter. I have allready discourst him about Chelsea, & am sorry to tell you his answer was farr from being so favorable as I could have wisht.

I am extreamly rejoiced at your reassuming your design about Abury, & as much pleased with the plan of your theologicall enlargements upon it. I could not forbear acquainting Mr. Vernon with your scheme, who gives his service to you, & is as much delighted with it as myself. He hopes to have some discourse with you upon it when the winter brings you to town, & to intimate some thoughts to you that he has had upon the same subject. I return you my hearty thanks for your prayers, good wishes, & continued friendship, which I shall allways endeavor to cultivate with the greatest sincerity, as your

most faithful & humble servant,

R. GALE.

Lady Pembroke is in waiting at Windsor; my lord all alone at London; he talks of going into Nottinghamshire as soon as

my lady is released. When I know the time you shall be acquainted with it.

Brother Sam sent Bernardini & the other book to Mr. Noel for you this morning.

Since my return I have been looking over the accounts of the Royall Society, wherein I find yours to stand as underneath.

Dr. Wm. Stukeley, admitted March the 20th, 1717-18.

Paid to March the 20th, 1725-6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amounting to..... | 20 | 16 | 0 |
| Composition..... | 04 | 04 | 0 |
| | 25 | 00 | 00 |

This is what you paid before you went out of town, & if the said account is right stated I ought not to have returned you the 32s. that I did when I saw you last, upon a supposition that you had paid above £25 0 0 to the Society before. Pray let me know how Mr. Hawksbee has stated it in the account he gave to you.

LII. ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD IN LINCOLNSHIRE. FREE, T. FRANKLAND."—H. F. ST. J.

London, June the 30th, 1730.

Dear Doctor,

Our weekly meetings in Crane court being adjourned, the competitors for Doctor Rutty's post are at present under a perfect silence, except in their underhand operations. What you observe of people's necessitys putting them under such difficultys as will make them ready to accept of any small place, is certainly true, though I hope some that appear for this, are stimulated more by the reputation than the profitt that attends it. Sir H. S. gave me such an answer about your fixing in or near this town, as was plainly a negative to what you seemed to hope from him, it will be therefore best to follow your countrey scheme, & if anything happens, upon notice from you, I will very readily wait upon my Lord Chancellor in your behalf if in town at the time.

I thought by the bond & account you showed me that you had paid £31 00 00 to the Royal Society, but find I was mistaken, & doubt not but, when we meet, you will be ready to do me as much justice as I was you.

Your design about Abury is new & surprising, & as it promises at the same time both the utile & the dulce, will certainly be well received; but as your notions will not be vulgar you must expect there will be great carping & picqueering [sic] upon everything you advance, at which I am not in much pain, since I am satisfyed they will be proposed with a clearnesse, & supported with a learning, as uncommon as themselves.

The enclosed having your name to it, & not of your hand writing, but seeming to be wrote by the same hand as the part of it signed Saville Cust, I am desired to ask you if you know anything of it, & am, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. Gale.

Pray return the inclosed.

LIII. P. Blair to "Dr. William Stukeley at his house in Ormond Street, Westminster, London."—H. F. St. J.

Boston, June 20, 1724.[12]

Dear Brother Stukely,

I was glad when our worthy friend Mr. Linton[13] told me he saw [you] in good health when at London, of which I heartily wish the long continuance.

I doubt not you have seen & perused the first decad of my Pharmaco-botonalogia lately printed & sold by W. & J. Innys.[14] You'l there find how far I have improved the discoverys on the Boston & Holland worm-woods, whereof I formerly sent the specimens to the R. S. This has made that undertaking so agreable here, that I am encouraged to make all the discoverys

[12] This Letter was found too late to insert it in its proper place.

[13] Of Fleet, *vide* Commentarys, p. 16.

[14] When the printing office of W. Bowyer, in White Fryars, was destroyed by fire in 1712, a Royal Brief was granted to indemnify him, and a subscription was promoted among booksellers and printers. Among the contributors was W. Innys for five guineas.

I can into whatever is rare & curious in all the 8 towns & 3 hamlets of South Holland, & I am very sensible this is more properly what belongs to you, whose curious researches that way exceed all that ever went before you, & therefore it would be in vain for me to attempt it without your speciall assistance & approbation, for I am credibly informed by severals you are master of such monuments of the antiquity of these parts as none else is possessor of beside yourself. My design is not at all to interfere with you, (for what doth he that cometh after the king), but that either you may communicate your observations to me, & I shall publish them in your name, or give me leave to quote you in several things may be known to you, & which you design to publish yourself. I design to dedicate the second decad to the town of Boston, & there to insert whatever I can learn is memorable in & about this place. Mr. Linton informs me you have got very authentick monuments concerning Friestone Priory, & Fishtoft Church, as depending on the Abby of Crowland. If you please to separate any such from those curious remarks you have made throughout most of the parts you have visited in England, & communicate them to me, I hope to order it so as to make it very much redound to your honour; & its the general beliefe here it would be of great glory & benefit to the country. In a word, dear brother, I have no secular end to pursue, my sincere intention is to acquit myself as in some measure a successor to you, & to consult the good & welfare of the place in which I now live, & therefore have the greatest reason to expect your hearty advice & assistance. Since I am resolved to attempt nothing of that nature without your special concurrence, I shall impatiently wait your return, because of the great forwardness I am in to publish this second decad, & presume you'l do nothing that may stop its career. I heartily salute my worthy friends & the brethren of the Royal Society, & am your most affectionate brother & Obliged humble servant,

PA. BLAIR.[15]

[15] Patrick Blair, M.D., F.R.S., wrote "Botanick Essays in two parts," Bowyer, London, 8vo. Three papers by him were printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. xxxi., viz., "Copy of an affidavit of a boy having lived a considerable time without food;" "Method of discovering the virtues of plants in their external structure;" and "On the generation of plants."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. i.. p. 177.

LIV. A Letter from Maurice Johnson, Esq., "concerning the Translation of the Marquis Maffei's compleat History of ancient Amphitheatres, translated into English from the Italian by Mr. Alexander Gordon, &c."—H. C.

Spalding, Bartholomew [Aug. 24] 1730.

Dear Sir,

Your agreeable donation to our library[16] of Mr. Gordon's translation of Marquis Maffei's History of Amphitheatres soon came to hand after yours of the 11th instant; & last Thursday I had the pleasure of communicating the very obliging contents of this, & producing that at our Society. Their hearty thanks I am, &, as commanded, do here, with my own, return you; having just had time to peruse it before, for it was delivered me on Wednesday noon; so that I could, as I did, by way of summary, acquaint our gentlemen with the contents of that learned labour; & showed them how the draughts of the medalls, columns, cornishes, architraves, & friezes, uprights & sections, with the 3 severall curious inscriptions, were subservient to illustrate that work, having before Lipsius's treatise in our school library. But though I did not there say so, yett to you my friend, as I would to any other single member of that learned Society (as you are so good to term them), I may put my quæry, whether (allthough perhaps the marquis may himself have proved there were more reall stone amphitheatres in Italy than he is willing to allow), those other there, & in the provinces, whether built of wood like the first in time, or excavated out of the ground,[17] as that celebrated by our friend Dr. Stukeley, or if of brick, if any such were, might not serve us poor Tramontanes to all the same purposes (the Naumachiæ onely excepted), as the stone ones? From what notions I had of amphitheatres before I read the doctor's account, I really thought there might have been severall, & he satisfyed me we had such things in this island, at least in England. But I doubt not of what the learned Italian nobleman advances, that Colossean Amphitheatres were rare. Let's give him up that point for the honor of the Veroneze, whose citizens

[16] Of the Antiquarian Society at Spalding.—R. G.

[17] Near Dorchester.—R. G.

great piety I am infinitely delighted with in being willing without a brief on the dogado to keep the work of some quondam lord of the universe in repair, & even in use for manly exercises, of which I find the illustrious author about 16 years agone (then tam Marti quam Mercurio), made a part.

I believe with you, Sir, some parts of the originall or author's meaning mayn't be herein so well understood, but the book is a valuable book, & accordingly, & as coming from you, Sir (who, by honoring us with your presence, have farther engratiated than fame could, which yett had reported well of you), is received & esteemed. 'Tis the proper office of a president to make the compliments of the Society, I am to return you their thanks, & can onely do it in my own, that is, a plain way. Now, Sir, as to amphitheatres, Hildebrand's Compendium Antiq. Rom. expressly says, "Amphitheatrum circulari aut ovali, ut Theatrum hemicycli formâ constructum erat, &c.," p. 21. Bas. Kennet[18] says this was built in shape of a semicircle, the other generally oval, so as to make the same figure as if two theatres should be joyned together ;[19] & Goodwin, in his Anthologia, p. 19, says the same, & that the amphitheatre differed from the theatre onely as the full moon doth from the half, or a compleat rundle from the semicircle : it resembled an egg. These authors don't take upon them to recount the amphitheatres, or say whether they owed their originall to the Etruscans or Greece, but Charles Stevens, in his Historicall Diction., col. 195, 196, having given the same description of them as in Hildebrand, but in these words, "Amphitheatrum locus Athenis spectaculorum gratiâ, formâ rotundâ, et veluti ex duobus constans theatris, unde nomen Amphitheatri impositum : Theatrum autem Hemicycli specie constructum erat ἀπὸ τὸ Θεάομαι, quod est ideo appellatum," adds immediately, "Consuetudo ejus a Græcis sumpta est : nam cum agrorum cultores ferialis diebus sacra diversis numinibus per agros celebrarent, Athenienses hoc in urbanum spectaculum transtulerunt, Theatrum

[18] Basil Kennet, in 1696, published "The Antiquities of Rome," and "Lives of the Greek Poets." In 1706 appointed chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he narrowly escaped falling under the power of the Inquisition. Born at Postling, Kent, 1674 ; died in London, 1714.—*Beeton*, p. 592.

[19] Rom. Ant. Notit., p. 43.—R. G.

Græco vocabulo appellantes ; quod eo conveniens Turba e long-nquo, sine ullo impedimento, spectaret. Hunc morem posteà Romani, ut pleraque alia, in urbem transtulerunt," & cites Sipon-inus. Martialis "omnis Cæsareo cedat labor Amphitheatro. Hinc ludi Amphitheatrales, qui in Amphitheatro fiebant; Itali nodie Coliseo." Fabricius Chemnicensis, in his Roma cap. xii. p. 129, confounds them under the title or word Theatrum: but cap. xiv. p. 146, de Porticibus, mentions "Porticus Amphi-theatri" called so "ab Amphith. loco adjuncto," & p. 157 he says "Porticus amphitheatri triplex: in exteriore parte aditûs nunc cernuntur xxxiii., in media xxxvi., in intima lxxii." He says Strabo mentions 3 theatres & one amphitheatre in Campo Martio. I find no mention of either theatres or amphitheatres in the bishop of Oxford's[1] Archæologia Græc., but in the 2d cap of lib. 2 of Rouse's Archælog. Atticæ, I find they had theatres of wood, called ἰκρία, afterwards of stone, but mentions no time, nor anything else of an amphitheatre, though both those learned authors treat of manly exercises at the Græcian games. Perhaps then the Græcians, if they really used amphitheatres, borrowed them from the Romans, & they from the Etrurians as the mar-quis asserts, who has been very diligent, elaborate, & searched this subject to the bottome, which he says is more than Sarayna, Lipsius,[2] or Monfaucon has done. One passage in his book, towards the beginning, makes me think the "Muro torto," of which Lord Colerain has a painting, was before Aurelian repaired Rome & turned it into a sort of a fortifyed wall, part of an amphi-theatre, & of brick too, & why they as well as theatres might not be built of brick I cannot see.

[1] John Potter, born in Yorkshire, 1674 ; died 1747. Educated at Oxford. Chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. Regius Professor of Divinity, 1708. Bishop of Oxford, 1715. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1737. Wrote "Antiquitys of Greece," &c.—*Beeton*, p. 858.

[2] Justus Lipsius, born 1547 ; died 1606. He studied Civil Law at Louvain, and in 1567 was secretary to Cardinal Granvelle, at Rome. Professor of His-tory at Leyden in 1579. He was first a Roman Catholic, then a Lutheran, afterwards a Calvinist, and lastly a Romanist again. His superstition was intense, attributing some of his writings to the inspiration of the Virgin Mary. His works were published at Antwerp, in 6 vols. folio, 1637. Among his writ-ings was one "De Amphitheatris."—*Beeton*, p. 652.

You'l be satisfyed, though I could not wait upon you in town, that I have a good will ever to converse with you. Our Society is augmented lately by the admission of Mr. Pegg,[3] an ingenious member of St. John's College, Cambridge, I think a Fellow, & studious of antiquitys; a merchant; & a surgeon of this town, & we have every week very full meetings. Our library encreases, so that we are about making two large classes for our books, &c.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obliged obedient servant,
MAUR. JOHNSON.

P.S.—Pray favor me with an answer at your best leisure, especially as to the Muro Torto.

Qu. 1.—P.S.—Why has the Victoria on the reverse of Const. the Great's coin of VICTORIA SARMAT., a scorpion in one hand, & a palm branch in the other?

Qu. 2.—What tapestry weaver is this the mark or plagia of? Where & when did he live? It is on the verge or salvage of a fine sett of Moses's miracles at the rock in Horeb, the Manna shower, Battle in Rephidin, &c., at a gentleman's seat in this lordship.

Qu. 3.—May not all the exergues of the later empire, after Carausius's time at least, which have these letters PLC. PLCN. LCN. SLCN. SLC. LC. be properly read Percussum or Signatum Lindi-Coloniæ, & the following PLN. SLN. LN. be read Londini, as I think I have been the first conjecturer.[4]

Qu. 4.—Had the Ægyptians ever a patriarchal form of government, & the power of adopting?

Qu. 5.—Is there such a book in print as Quercetanus's Historia Anglica? & is he not the same author with White, who writes himself Basingstock, by Mr. Selden called Comes Palatinus?

Sir, you'l favor me by giving me your sentiments in as few words as you please, not to make my impertinence a plague to

[3] Rev. Samuel Pegge, of Godmersham, Kent.

[4] He is not the first conjecturer.—R. G.

ou. The 3 first quærys will oblige our Society to have answered y a member of whose learning & judgement we have a just steem: the latter fell in the way of my studys.

The last quæry was answered as follows, by Dr. Tanner.[5] n the present shattered state of my memory, I cant recollect ver to have heard or mett with Quercetani Histor. Anglica, or nat ever the fanciful Rich. Whitus Basinstochius took that name. here were one or two of the Quercetani Physicians of note in ne beginning of the last century, & I think there was another, ndreas Quercetanus, writt something historicall by way of supplement to Marrier's Bibliotheca Cluniacensis; but any account f our English history or persons come in there onely accidentally, I think that work could not with any propriety be intitled Historia nglica. But after all, if there be such a book quoted as Quercetani Historia Anglica, why may it not be Andr. du Chesnes Histoire Generale d'Angleterre, &c., for if I mistake not, chesne r chene in French is Quercus, from whence it will not be difficult to coin Quercetanus?

The Andr. Quercetanus living at Paris (who added the improvements to Marrier) about the same time with Andr. du Chesne the Historiographer, qu. if not the same person?

## V. Another Letter from Maurice Johnson, Esq., upon the same subject, with an account of a vast rich pearl presented to the Queen of Spain, valued at 36,000 pieces of eight.—H. C.

Spalding, the 10th of Octob., 1730.

Dear Sir,

The favor of yours of the 23rd ultimo I communicated to ur Society, who return you many thanks for the notice you're

[5] Thomas Tanner, born in Wiltshire, 1674; died 1735. Fellow of Queen's ollege, Oxford, 1697; Chancellor of Norwich, 1701; Prebendary of Ely, 1713; rchdeacon of Norwich, 1722; Canon of Christchurch, 1723; Bishop of St. saph, 1731. Before he was 22 years of age he published "Notitia Monastica," 1695, which was re-published in 1751, by his brother, Dr. John Tanner, Prentor of St. Asaph, and Rector of Hadley, Suffolk. He left large collections r the county of Wilts. His valuable and extensive collections are in the odleian Library, Oxford. His portrait was engraved at the expense of the ociety of Antiquaries, of which he was a Fellow.—*Archæologia*, Vol. i., Introuction.

pleased to take of them, & concurr with you for the honor of old England in apprehending our amphitheatres at *Dorchester*, *Sylchester*, & *Richborough*, might be once much more sumptuous & serviceable for the design by being environed with a portico & covered with lodges of woodwork long since lost through the injurys of time. And though on reading Maffei, & looking over Brevall's drawings, one may, as to those edifices, say with the epigrammatist of the Flavian Colossœum, "Omnis cedat labor," yet comparing the size & circumstances of those civitates or communitys with the Populus Romanus, & this little other world with the Οικμένη, I cannot but think them instances of the great spirit of our ancestors; & taking it for granted what the marquis has much labored to prove, that the amphitheatre is properly a Roman, & not a Græcian building in invention, as I don't know any author who pretends to ascertain the time of effosse amphitheatres, if a Fen man may be allowed to call them so, why might they not be as early at least as any, being more readily so made by a number of hands & the direction of an architect or designer? Undoubtedly for drayning & fortifying, delving was used very early in every nation, & we may modestly presume the Britons knew & practised many long before, & beside what Cæsar has been pleased to record of them in his inconsistent tale; whatever at least the maritime Gauls & Belgians were masters of, they probably imported, & perhaps much more from farther distant countreys. And though the severall monarchys in their metropolises respectively, as they became Rerum Domini, took in & advanced arts & sciences, yet I humbly conceive severall inferior nations, who perhaps never made a part even of the Roman world, or were but late reduced into the form, or rather onely called by the imperious Romans provinces, had a tast for arts, & some very considerable works before the conquest of Greece. In a description of Italy, printed in quarto, by a learned English traveller, in 1561, who was a protestant, the title page is wanting, & I wish I knew the author: the book was Gabriel Harvey's, sometime poet laureat to Queen Elizabeth, & has many judicious comments in MS. of his hand writing, very neat; in p. 37 b., the author, relating Pope Paul IIId's procession on Christmasse day, 1547, which was the last year of Henry VIII.

ıys he beheld it, & so of the ancient monuments in Rome & ıroughout Italy; speaking of the amphitheatrum, he says it was ıen called colisæo, that it was above 300 yards in compasse, & ıere might sitt 100,000 persons in it at their ease; he adds, p. 1, there is allso another amphitheatre yet to be seen, edifyed by tatilius Taurus, but it is so decayed that it scarcely deserveth ) be spoken of. He enumerates the theatres of Pompey, Marellus, & Corn. Balbus, but adds, of which there remaineth so ttle memory at this day that allmost no man can tell us where ıey stood. Oyselius gives us the reverse of a SARMATIA DEVICTA f Constantinus Magn., but draws & calls that a trophy which ) me seems a scorpion,[6] which had been perhaps a symbol of a ⁄armer climate: perhaps Scorpio was predominant when that onquest was obtained, or the Conqueror might be born under ıe influence of that sign: or it might be the mint-master's ame, & so a rebus, or perhaps I see one thing for another, which ›metimes will happen to people that will pore on what they ⁄aven't leisure to look into thoroughly. However, for the credit f my countrey, I am glad that you, dear Sir, on whose judgeıent I rely, approve my conjecture of PLC in the exergues for 'ercussum Lindi Coloniæ, & have since observed in others of the Constantine family, & about their time the same, & allso SLC ignatum ibid.

I am sorry so very worthy & learned a man as Dr. Tanner hould have been so much indisposed, & that under so ill a state f health, unrecovered, he should give himself the trouble of so ırge an account of Duchesne, whom I veryly believe to be the Quercetan Historian intended by the reference: & in looking ıto Abp. Nicholson's[7] Engl. Histor. Library, fol. ed. p. 1, 76, e refers to some account of the Norman reigns publisht by him ı fol., at Paris, 1619, but I never saw that book. I am very

[6] Occo., p. 468, calls it Trophæum, as it also seems to be on a medal of ıine.—R. G.

[7] William Nicholson, born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655; died 1727. Eduated at Queen's College, Oxford, and became successively Bishop of Carlisle, erry, and Archbishop of Cashel. He published "The English, Scotch, and ish Historical Library;" "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws;" &c. He lso entered with zeal and ability into the Bangorian Controversy.—*Beeton*, .771.

much obliged, good Sir, both to you & him for this information, & entreat you to add to the favor you have done me, when you next write to, or see, the chancellor, to present my most humble service & hearty thanks to him. I never have occasion to think of that great man, but I wish we had his long promist labor of Notitia Monastica. I did myself the honor, some years since, of sending a full account to him of what I & my forefathers had saved from defrauded pyes & goldbeaters, & whatever I knew of in other persons' hands relating to the thicksown religious houses, &c., in these parts, which he was pleased to accept as intended, & to acknowledge by a letter. A member of our Society has, I believe, been ædipus to the tapistry maker, for when I shewed them here, Capt. Pilliod, who draws designs, & paints very prettyly, told me he believed it might be the plagia of one of the family of Vos of Brussels, for when he was at that place in 1716, there were some of that name then very eminent for that sort of work, & such arts abroad run in the blood long.

T'other day I had a letter from my kinsman, Mr. H. Johnson, now President of the Assiento,[8] as the Spaniards stile him, at Panama; who tells me her Majesty of Spain had conferred one of the best governments in Peru on a gentleman, who had had the good providentiall guift of a pearl from a negro man (some time his slave, but enfranchised), out of gratitude for his good usage of him, when the poor gentleman was reduced to want. The gentleman carryed it over & presented it to the queen himself, & it was valued in old Spain at 36,000 pieces of eight. This I fancy may exceed any on the Venetian ducal herne, & perhaps vie with Cleopatra's, or that which the great Gresham[9] drank queen Elizabeth's health in. His letter is dated the 13th of July last. He tells me there [are] but 60 days allowed for

[8] Spain gave England the *Asiento*, or right of supplying negro slaves for thirty years, whence arose an extensive smuggling trade. In 1739 the Asiento occasioned a war between Spain and England, which was the first war for colonial interests, and resulted from infractions of the treaty by both powers.

[9] Sir Thomas Gresham, who, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, amassed a large fortune. He founded the Royal Exchange, and in 1570 the Queen dined at his house. The original structure was burned in the great fire of 1666; and the second building was again destroyed by fire in 1838. Born 1519; died 157[illegible]

holding the fair at Portobello, & 30 millions of pieces of eight expected to be brought thither in specie from Peru; a vast treasure to be layd out in so short a time.

I am, dear Sir, &c.,

MAUR. JOHNSON.

LVI. OBSERVATIONS UPON THE FLIGHT & PASSAGE OF FOWLS, WHICH COME INTO BRITAIN AT CERTAIN SEASONS OF THE YEAR, IN A LETTER FROM SIR JOHN CLERK TO R. GALE. —H. C.

Jany. 1730-1.

There are many transient fowls that come into Britain at certain seasons, & return to the countrey from which they came. Some of these come only for food, as the wild geese & woodcocks in winter, & some to nest in summer, as those water fowl which go by the name of Soland geese, & nest in the Isle of Basse, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth & other places in Scotland. The swallows & cuckows are likewise of this kind, & some small birds which disappear in winter; but these fowls & birds come likewise for food, the geese for herrings, the swallows for flyes.

The wild geese come into Britain in October & November, & are allways observed to come from the East. The woodcocks come not onely at that time hither, but to most parts of Europe, particularly France, Spain, Italy, & Germany, where they are in great numbers, & likewise into Ireland. The season of their return is March, all of them go off at that time, except a few sick & wounded, which have been known to nest in these parts.

Both the wild geese & the woodcocks, by reason of their vast numbers, must be supposed to come from very large countryes in a northern climate which after the month of October is covered with ice & snow. Nature has provided the woodcocks with long bills to suck up their meat in marshy places, the wild geese live much in the same way, but when such grounds as are proper for their nourishment are frozen up & covered with snow, it is evident these fowls must desert them & retire to such places where they can best feed during the winter season.

How they perform their long flights & passages on the conti-

nent is no manner of difficulty, but how they come over the German Ocean into the Northern parts of Britain will deserve some consideration by those who are curious of enquiry into all parts of nature. The difficulty of their passage will be the greater, if we consider in the first place, that it cannot be lesse than 600 miles; next that in their ordinary way of flying they can like other fowl be wearyed & taken if chased for some hours without any rest or respite; & in the last place, that in their usuall way of flying when not chased they cannot well exceed 15 miles in an hour, & it is even doubted if they can in their ordinary way fly even so farr without rest.

I am therefore inclined to believe that these fowls come from the Northern part of Muscovy & Tartary, & that they perform their passage over the German Ocean partly by raising themselves very high in the air, where, in theyr flight Westward, they meet with lesse resistance from the atmosphere, & partly by the assistance of the diurnall rotation of the earth, for by this means onely they make a fourth part of the Globe, or 5500 miles, in the space of six hours. Thus theyr journey may be performed meerly by hovering in the air, but if they flye with any swiftnesse, they may dispatch it in much lesse time.

That this is probably the case will appear from the following considerations. I. That the woodcocks especially are known to fly very high, & at their first coming into these parts are seen as it were to drop from the clouds. Likewise it has been seen many times that when they are eagerly pursued by a hawk, they will take their flight directly upwards, & at last disappear, of which I have been more than once an eye witnesse. Likewise all other transient fowls, as the cranes in Holland, & the swallows everywhere in Britain accustome themselves to flye, for several days, very high before they leave their habitations here.

II. That the world turning Eastward on its axis cannot but very much accelerate their motion Westward if they can be supposed to raise themselves beyond the greatest force of the atmosphere: I say the greatest force of it because it cannot be supposed that fowls can raise themselves entirely beyond it: onely where it is very thin & its power diminished, the resistance will proportionally be the lesse.

III. Because all bodys diminish in their weight in proportion to their distances from the centre of gravity, & the same may be said of the power of attraction.

IV. Because there is lesse difficulty in this supposed way of fowls passing over great tracts of ground from East to West, than that they can fly over 600 miles of sea without meat or rest; & it may be added that when they come first here they have meat in their stomachs, & are as fatt as at any time afterwards.

To this hypothesis these objections may be made: I. How can a fowl breathe when at so great a height in the air, since men have observed some difficulty in their respiration on the tops of very high mountains?

II. How can any fowl resist the atmosphere which turns Eastward with the world, above 900 miles in an hour?

III. What need is there to explain the passage of any fowl contrary to what is known of the Quails, which often come from Africa into Italy: there a long tract of sea is to be passed from South to North, & consequently no assistance can be given from the diurnall rotation of the Globe?

IV. If such fowls, as are above mentioned, make their passage by the assistance of that diurnall rotation, then they must raise themselves above the clouds, which constitute a part of the atmosphere & are carryed about with the World.

To the first I answer that in all probability these fowls find no great difficulty in their respiration, since experience tells us that they can fly so high as to be quite beyond our sight. Experience likewise tells us that they cannot flye beyond our sight unlesse their hight be at least twice or thrice more than that of the highest mountains in Britain. We are allso a little in the dark as to the structure of their lungs, & how far their respiration may be assisted by those muscles which in their flight give motion to their wings. And next it may be a question whether or not the moisture of the clouds may not as much assist their respiration as if they were near to their marshy habitations?

To the second objection I answer as above that the atmosphere being much rarifyed the resistance must be lesse, & consequently the motion, in flying, stronger & swifter.

To the 3[d] I answer there is no need of supposing those fowls raise themselves above the clouds, because these consisting of vast expanded bodys must swim as the atmosphere carrys them, except in winds contrary to the diurnall rotation, for in this case they are carried Westward. This impulse we see at times, very small, & therefore it lays us under a conviction that there is no great force necessary to transport a body, high in the air, contrary to the motion of the atmosphere.

As to the 4th objection, though Quails in their passage are not properly assisted by the diurnall rotation yet they raise themselves very high, & in some sense may be said to have that assistance, as we see a boat may be carryed down a stream, & by that means with very little help reach the other side of the river; but as to the passage of Quails from Africa to Italy, we have not yet been told what assistance they may have of refreshing themselves on the Islands of Sicily, Maltha, or others in the Mediterranean. As to the swallows whatever has been said as to their being found in holes during the winter, & sometimes under water, I am convinced, from many observations, that as flyes are their prey, so when our summer putts an end to those flyes the swallows must remove to warmer countries, & though it may be true that they have been found in holes, &c., yet I am convinced that if they had continued in these circumstances for any time longer, they had never returned to life again.

As to the return of these fowls to the place whence they came, if they are really assisted by the diurnall rotation, their passage must be still westward till they are at their journeys end.

## LVII. Remarks on a paper intitled "Observations on the flight & passage of Fowls which come into Britain at certain seasons," by Mr. J. Machin, Secretary of the Royall Society.—H. C.

The design of the discourse is to solve certain difficultys which arise from considering the vast progresse which, in the author's account, is made in a very short time by birds of passage in their annual transmigrations from countrey to countrey. His

opinion is that wild geese & other fowl, which visitt this Island & the neighboring countrys at certain seasons of the year do come directly from the Northern parts of Muscovy & Tartary, & must consequently make a passage of near 600 miles at one stretch over the German Ocean, there being no place for them to alight either for rest or food: notwithstanding which he observes they discover no signs at their first arrivall of being wasted with the fatigue of this extraordinary flight, but on the contrary are as fatt then as ever afterwards, & are found with food remaining in their stomachs. As to the places from whence these birds come to us, he judges of it by comparing many circumstances; he concludes it must be a very large countrey by reason of the great multitude of fowl which is furnisht from it every season. That it is a countrey to the Eastward appears from that they are allways observed to come from that quarter; & that it is in a Northern climate he collects from considering the circumstances of the times in which they are observed to come to & go off from this Island: for as they arrive in October or November before the hard frosts, & leave the Island when the marshy grounds where they gather food begin to be thawed & covered with snow in the countreys whence they came, it is a plain indication their progresse is made from a colder towards a warmer clime, & their return to it when they can there find food again. Wherefore since the Northern parts of Muscovy & Tartary are the onely countrey, as he judges, wherein unite all these circumstances, & which must therefore, as he concludes, be the countrys whence they come directly to us, hereupon rises a great dispute to explain how it is that these birds which at other times, even when pursued, cannot fly faster than after the rate of 15 miles an hour, shall yett be able to perform so long a passage, as this is, in so short a time, as by the plight in which they are found when they first some hither, it manifestly appears they do it in?

For the solution of this difficulty the Author lays down the following hypothesis: That birds of passage, when upon their designed transmigration to another countrie, mount perpendicularly to a very considerable hight in the air & thereby gain three advantages in facilitating their passage: first by removing

farther from the Center of the earth they grow lighter; secondly by arriving into the regions of the atmosphere where the air is more rarifyed they meet with lesse resistance in their flight; thirdly & principally, by being freed from the resistance of the atmosphere they are no longer under the impression of its motion, & consequently not being carryed round with the earth in its diurnall rotation, they are left at liberty, so that by onely hovering in the same place, they must be brought over different countries Westward as the earth turns upon its axis to the East; & thus perform a passage allmost as fast one way as the Globe itself turns the contrary way, that is, after the rate of 900 miles an hour under the equinoctiall, & after the rate of between 5 & 6 hundred miles an hour in our Latitude.

Now without entring into an examination of the truth of the fact whether any such extraordinary passage is actually made or not, & without enquiring where those limits of the atmosphere are in which it is impossible for a bird to live either for want of air, of a due heat to preserve it from chilling or freezing, or of a due quantity for respiration, I shall confine myself to the bare consideration of the hypothesis in order to discover how farr it may conduce to afford the advantages which are proposed to be obtained by it.

First, the advantages to be gained in lessening the weight is alltogether inconsiderable; for the gravity of bodys decreases in a duplicate proportion of the distance from the center of the earth, so that in a few miles distance from the surface the diminution of the weight is but a very small part of the whole. For instance, at 10 miles distance which is the four hundredth part of the semi-diameter it diminisheth but the two hundredth part of the whole; at 20 miles distance which is the 200th part of the semi-diameter, the diminution of the weight is no more than the 100th part of the whole; at 40 miles distance which is the 100th part of the semi-diameter the diminution of weight is about the 50th part of the whole; but at this distance of 40 miles the atmosphere in a manner ceases, the air not being discoverable by any reflection of light, or any other sensible appearance. And according to the rule of rarification of the air, if it holds on to that distance, the air ought to be 4000 times

more rarifyed there than it is about a mile or two from the surface of the earth. For the rarefaction is double in $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles height, & quadruple in every seven miles, & so on. From which it appears that a bird cannot possibly gain the advantage of loosing more than the 50th part of its weight, allthough it should rise to the top of the atmosphere.

As to the second advantage proposed by their flying into those upper regions where the resistance of the air is lessened, this when considered will prove to be a disadvantage. For an abatement in the resistance of the air is in effect an abatement of force in flying; but if it should be granted that it is an advantage yett is it one that cannot be obtained in that part of the atmosphere where the author supposes the flight to be made, viz. underneath the clouds. For the air beneath the clouds follows a different rule of rarefaction from that which is above the clouds. The density of the air depends upon two causes: it is condensed by the weight of the incumbent atmosphere, & it is rarefyed by the reflected heat of the earth: by which means it becomes not densest near the earth but it grows denser & denser in its progresse upward, as the reflected heat decreases, & comes at last to its limit of greatest density, which I suppose may be in or near the place where the vapors or clouds are raised to by its heat. Birds do in all probability find an advantage in flying high, but it is not from the abatement but from the increase of the resistance, for the air being denser & more buoyant, it affords a stronger spring to the wings in flying.

The last & principall point, & that alone which is intended to contain a solution of the difficulty in shewing after what manner these birds do perform so great a passage in so short a time, namely by being freed from the diurnall motion of the earth, as soon as they are freed from the resistance of the air, is indeed nothing more than a meer opinion, not warranted by any authority, nor in any manner to be reconciled with the establisht doctrines or known experiments of motion. For bodys move along with the earth as parts with the whole, whether there be any atmosphere or not. The atmosphere may by degrees communicate its motion to bodys floating in it; but every body moving with the earth will continue in the same motion after it

is loosened from it, without the assistance of an atmosphere, unlesse that motion be otherwise altered or destroyed. Thus a body will fall in a receiver in vacuo perpendicularly in the same manner as it does in the open air. Thus when a body falls from the top of the mast in a ship under sail to the bottome just as if the ship was at rest, such a body is carryed along with the ship not by the air, but the continuance of that motion which it had with the ship before it was loosened from it. In the same manner if a body fall from the top of an edifice it will fall to the bottome by going along with the earth in its annual motion after the rate of 1000 miles in a minute, & its diurnall motion after the rate of some hundreds of miles in an hour; not because these motions are communicated to it by the atmosphere, but because they were in the body before it fell, & continue in it while it is falling.

But, however, that it may more fully appear, whether any motion, & what, may be derived to a body on the earth in respect of other bodys by means of the earth's motions, I shall add a word or two concerning each of these with this view.

The annual motion of the earth is a real translation of the whole from place to place, & consequently affects every part of it alike, & every body belonging to it, whether loose or fixt: so that all bodys continuing in the same situation are in the same condition with respect to each other as if the earth were at rest; nor is there any way, by translating a body from one place to another, to communicate any new motion to it by means of this motion. The diurnall motion not being a translation of the whole, but a rotation upon an axis, it affects bodys differently accordingly to their different situations on the earth or in the atmosphere; so that a body being translated from one place to another may gain or lose of its motion, by this motion of the earth, allthough not in that degree as this Author supposes, nor in that manner. I shall just mention an instance or two, by the way, leaving it as a meer matter of computation. In a perpendicular flight to the hight of about 10 miles a bird may gain some motion to the West of about 2 or 3 miles in an hour. In a flight directly North or South, (supposing the atmosphere does not impresse its own motion by degrees,) a considerable motion

may be gained to the East or West. If the flight be near the Polar parts & continue 24 hours the motion gained East or West, according as the flight is towards or from the Pole, will amount to six times as much as the actuall flight. If it continue but 12 hours, it will be but 3 times as much as the bird's own flight, & so in proportion. Other instances might be given but these are the most considerable.

## LVIII. Observations on the remarks made by Mr. Machin, Secretary to the Royall Society, in relation to the transit of Fowls, contained in a paper sent to Roger Gale, Esq. By Sir John Clerk.—H. C.

Mr. Machin has, with a good deal of knowledge in all parts of Naturall Philosophy, made these remarks, but the author of the paper in relation to the transit of fowls from one countrey to another, presumes that, from what is here subjoyned, it will appear the objections made to the transit aforesaid by the help of the diurnall motion of the earth, are not so well founded as entirely to overturn such an hypothesis.

It is granted that by the principles of Natural Philosophy which now generally obtain that there have been several things advanced in the said hypothesis which cannot be received, but the author presumes to think that there are many received notions in Philosophy which will still admitt of substantiall objections against them. We see for instance, in some things, that daily experiences & discoverys do contradict all Philosophick reasonings; water has been thought the onely element in which fishes can live & breathe, & yett we find by experience that some fishes, as Carps, Eels, & others, will not onely live out of water, but even grow fatt by being kept in wett hay or straw, & fed with food they have not been accustomed to; we see that some fowls will be frozen to death by cold, whereas others can endure all kinds of storms, & sitt on snow & ice without the least danger. These things I onely mention as more immediately relating to what is here subjoyned for supporting my hypothesis. I shall in the next place fairly state the objections made by the learned

Mr. Machin, & give such answers as may in some measure illustrate what I advanced in my former papers.

I. Mr. Machin says that the Transit by the diurnall motion of the earth is a meer opinion, & contradictory to the received principles of Philosophy, for that the atmosphere constitutes a part of the earth & accompanys it both in its annual & diurnal motion ; I answer that though this be true in general yet there may be a part of the atmosphere which for rarity approaches near to pure Æther, & does not follow the earth with the same rapidity as those parts which are more dense : some of these fine parts may fly off or lye behind, according to the notion of Sir Isaac Newton, as of the tails of Comets when they chance to fall within the spheres of activity of Planets. If this be the case that the upper parts of the atmosphere may fly off or mix in Æther, it will follow that there can be little resistance to a body tending against them, so that the whole difficulty will then be whether a fowl can fly where there is little or no spring of air, & if it can breathe in such a situation. To illustrate the more what I have advanced here, let us suppose an aromatical body set in a circular motion, for instance, a nutmeg : the effluvia near its body may circulate with it, but those at a distance will no ways be affected by its motion. Farther we may observe that the diurnal rotation of the earth eastwards does not allways affect the clouds, for sometimes in a serene day, & when there is little or no wynd in the upper regions, some clouds will take a slow course Westwards. No doubt this proceeds from Easterly winds, but then it proves that even soft & small winds will prevail against the diurnal rotation in those regions where the air is very rare. If we say that such clouds onely hover above us, & the rotation of the earth Eastwards makes them seem to go Westward, it proves sufficiently what I have advanced in the transit of fowls, viz. that if they onely hover above, & much more if they make any endeavors Westward they will be assisted by the diurnal rotation. If it be said there is no more in a cloud's going West than in a ship's sailing West, I answer that if a ship was of such a bulk as not to be affected with Easterly winds, she would remain to follow the direction of the seas ; now if a small wind can carry a body Westward where the density and resistance of the air is

great, a much lesse force will do where the resistance is small from the rarity of the air.

II. A second objection against some part of my reasoning as to the weight of fowls diminished is, that this diminished weight would be so small that it would give them very little advantage in their flight. I answer that though it be true that the weight is onely diminished in a duplicate proportion of their distances, yett still there is an advantage, & besides it is to be observed that the higher they rise the more the incumbent weight of the atmosphere is taken off. This diminution of weight has been observed by Mr. Derham[1] by the help of the barometer even in the gradual ascent of the monument in London. It is the same thing in the air, cæteris paribus, as it is in the water as to motion & weight, for the deeper a ship is loaden, & the more water she draws to swim in, the slower will she move.

III. Objection 3d. That fowls at the hight they are supposed to fly, by my notions of their transits, will be frozen to death by reason of the cold in the upper regions of the air. I answer that there is no difficulty in supposing that some fowls are of that constitution as to be able to resist any kind of cold; of this kind is certain that wild geese & woodcocks are, whereas many others, as partridges & pheasants, have been found benumbed by cold, & even frozen to death in some places; but there is not so much cold near the clouds, though probably mountains of ice & snow, as some may imagine, for such often reflect great heats; thus we see that burning concaves will melt gold, & convert stones into glasse, though their substance be cold iron or some such other metall. Concave clouds of ice & snow may have the same effects, & warm at a distance the opposite parts of the atmosphere; nor is there any necessity that even such clouds should be absolutely hard & solid, for Dr. Boerhave,[2] in some

[1] Rev. William Derham. devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, and contributed largely to the Transactions of the Royal Society. Canon of Windsor 1716; Rector of Upminster, where he died, 1735; born 1657, in Worcestershire.

[2] Herman Boerhave. born at Voorhoot. near Leyden, 1668; died 1738 educated for the ministry at the University of Leyden. Refuted the doctrines of Epicurus and Spinosa. but having been subsequently falsely accused of adopting those of Spinosa, he renounced the ministry, and followed the profession of medicine. In 1715 he became Rector of the University of Leyden; and

part of his book of chymistry, takes notice that in Germany some of those burning concaves are made of wood guilded, & some of straw. The same Boerhave takes notice likewise that in Bohemia there is a mountain called Pico de Thude, which retains the snow onely about the middle of it, but the top, being above the clouds, is serene & without any snow. Hence I observe that it is difficult to tell what degrees of heat or cold are near the clouds: I rather suppose that the heat increases above the clouds in proportion to the distance from the sun's body, for if it were otherwise the tails of comets, as Sir Isaac Newton imagins, would not furnish so much moisture as to repair defects in the planets: their vapours would be frozen, & probably adhere more, unlesse they fell within the atmosphere of planets, which wanted such reparations.

As to the objection against the transit by reason of a difficulty in respiration, that which I have observed in the beginning of this paper, as to fishes living without their proper element, may be an answer; for why may not a woodcock or wild goose live as well in a thin air, for a few hours especially, as in a thick, in which it is supposed their transit from different countreys may be performed?

As to the want of a due spring of air, which Mr. Machin takes notice of, at great hights, no doubt if we will confine ourselves to the received notions & opinions which at present prevail, this may be a great difficulty: but if we can suppose that fowls at a hight can swim in the air like a cloud, without any motion at all, then the difficulty will be lesse. I believe there is nobody who has lived in mountainous countreys but have often seen the eagles fly at great hights, with their wings expanded, for miles together without any sensible motion; which proves beyond any possibility of contradiction that fowls, at great hights, need not labour much in their transmigrations, & I conclude, if at such hights they can tend westward, they may possibly be assisted by the diurnal rotation of the globe, where the density of the atmosphere, from the effluvia of the earth & the incumbent weight, is diminished.

in 1718 professor of chemistry. His fame was world-wide; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have addressed a letter "To the illustrious Boerhave physician in Europe."—*Beeton*, p. 178.

LIX. A LETTER FROM SIR JOHN CLERK RELATING TO HIS DISSERTATION DE STYLIS VETERUM, HIS HYPOTHESIS OF THE TRANSMIGRATION OF FOWLS, & A PIECE OF GOLD[3] FOUND IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND A.D. 1731.—H.C.

Pennycuick, 31 March, 1731.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to introduce my son to the honor & happynesse of your acquaintance. Yours of the 2d of this instant has given me a fresh proof of your friendship, & lays me under the greatest obligations. I find you have made my little performance acceptable to your two learned Societys,[4] & have taken the trouble to make an abstract of it in English: these are favors which I can never forgett, though it will never be in my power to requite them. There are a few things which I should have mentioned in that dissertation if I had understood them; wherefore please to allow me to lay them before you for your opinion when busynesse will give you leisure to think of them. I find in the 7th Satyr of Juvenal, l. 23,

Croceæ membrana tabellæ,

that which gives me any difficulty in it is a notion of some commentators that it relates to the cover of a Dedication. I confesse I have no such opinion, but take the words in a very simple sense, & to mean no more than a neat covering to the work, for this may be one of the Præsidia which the Poet mentions in order to sett off a bad performance.

What do you think of the Catagraphos Thynos in Catullus? What does Horace mean by these words in his third Satyr?

——— immeritus que laborat
Iratis paries natus Diis atque Poetis.[5] [*Sat. lib.*, ii, 3, 8].

Some of the Commentators fancy that the ancients used to

[3] See *postea*, under Cumberland.

[4] Royal and Antiquarian Societies.—R. G.

[5] The walls of a poet's chamber seem built with the curse of the gods upon them, since the gods have subjected them to the capricious passions of the rhyming tribe, who curse and strike them in their poetical fits, as if they were the cause of their sterility. Some interpreters understand this wall, as a truly poetical wall, covered with wax, on which the poets wrote their midnight aspirations.—*Francis's Hor.*

write their inventions on a whitened wall, & this wall, it seems, was to be beat because Damasippus could produce nothing. I know not but this may be the sense of it, yet methinks the Commentators should have said more, viz. that this might be a paries sacer in the sense Horace takes it in the 5th ode, lib. i, lines 13-16,

> Me tabulâ sacer
> Votivâ paries indicat uvida
> Suspendisse potenti
> Vestimenta maris Deo.[6]

In that dissertation I should perhaps have noted that Attalus was said by some to have been the inventer of parchment, but this did not seem to have had any other foundation than that he was a very rich King.

I hope you received the last paper I sent you in relation to the observations the Secretary of the Royal Society was pleased to make on the first I sent. It was not worth his while to seek any reputation by answering a paper which I never intended for the publick view, but meerly to divert you by a kind of Arabian or Persian tale. He will forgive me if I wrong him, but in one of the newspapers 2 or three weeks ago I observed a paragraph to this purpose, that the Secretary of the Royall Society had presented an answer[7] of his to a paper sent by a foreigner & had desired it might be recorded, however that it was refused. I wish it was not this foreigner, but his paper was so dressed up, that from the beginning I suspected he had a design to make it part of his Philosophical lucubrations; no doubt I am in mighty

[6] Horace, to intimate that he had been shipwrecked, in a passion he had for Pyrrha, applies to his case a certain custom that obtained among sailors who had been saved from shipwreck, of representing in a picture all that befel them. Some of them made use of this picture to excite feelings of charity, that they might recover their losses at sea. Thus, *Juvenal*, Sat. xiv.:

> ——— Fracta rate naufragus assem,
> Dum rogat, et picta se tempestate tuetur.

These pictures were hung round their necks, and their owners sang their songs of distress. Others dedicated the tablet to the temple of that god whom they had invoked, and to whom they fancied they owed their preservation.

[7] This is all a mistake, for neither were Sir John Clerk's papers read before the Royal Society, nor Mr. Machin's observations. The paper from the foreigner here suspected was quite another thing.—R. G.

contempt with him for contradicting so many received principles.

I thank you heartily for the Perith inscription you sent me. Though your conjectures were not the ne plus ultra of everything relating to antiquity, I should very much approve of them as to this inscription.[8] The same just opinion I have of you makes me desirous to have your sentiments on this piece of antiquity inclosed. The account I give of it is exactly right, onely I cannot be positive if it was found in an urn or a cairn. I was told it was in an urn,[9] but have sent to the north to be better informed about it. No doubt but it is very ancient, yett I cannot believe it is Roman.

I thank you for your civilitys to my brother, about three years ago, most kindly, he, I believe, will wait upon you with my son, being to stay in England 2 or 3 weeks. Possibly my son may desire to see the old Earl of Pembroke, & perhaps my Lord Hertford. I am unwilling to give a good friend any trouble, yet I believe you must introduce him. I sent the old earl one of my dissertations, with a letter, but have not heard from him.

I am, by the greatest tyes of friendship & affection,

dear Sir, yours, &c.,

J. Clerk.

LX. Rev. James Anderson "to Saml. Gale, Esq., at Commissioner Gale's, in Bedford Row."—H. F. St. J.

Over against St. James's Church, Pickadilly,
26 ffeb., 1731-2.

Dear Sir,

The inclosed is from Counseller Edwards, of Lincoln's Inne, the worthy warden of the Horn Lodge, of which the Duke of Richmond is master. It is to get the bearer, (who is also a Mason true), made a young excise-man by your benign influence with your brother the commissioner. I am well informed of his moral character that it is very good; & you know we Presby-

[8] See *postea*, under Cumberland.

[9] See *Archæologia*, vol. ii.. p. 40, where it is stated that the object was found in an urn.

terians will not own those of an ill character, far less recommend them to the countenance of others. I doubt not of his capacity of becoming an expert officer, & he knows his doom if he is not both expert & faithfull. Therefore pray, Sir, let me importune you to speak to the commissioner that his honour would be pleased to make him an excise-man, & I shall ever gratefully remember it as becomes, dear Sir,

Your affectionate Brother, & obedient servant,

JAM. ANDERSON.[10]

P.S.—I had quite forgot to tell you that your brother is one of the subscribers to my book of Royal Genealogies now published; & if he has not got it from the printer I shall send it to his honour in quires according to my proposals. O my dull memory! I had also forgot to tell you that I long much to laugh half an hour with you, my worshippfull brother; & pray let me know when & where I can wait on you for that laudable purpose.

LXI. FROM SIR JOHN CLERK, CONCERNING HIS DISSERTATION DE STYLIS VETERUM, CONSECRANEI, FLIGHT OF WYLD FOWL, & RATTLESNAKES.—H. C.

Edenbr., March 1, 173½.

Dear Sir,

I troubled you with a letter some days ago, which I suppose Col. Horseley has delivered to you, together with three copys of a short Dissertation of mine, De Stylis Veterum. I had no time then to make observations on the secretary's[11] remarks on my paper concerning the transit of fowls, but the exchequer affairs being over, I have sent you what occurred to me, for illustrating or supporting my hypothesis. I believe, indeed, that I have advanced more than I can maintain, & yet I am not convinced of the absolute impossibility of the thing. It is unfashionable, I acknowledge, to contradict the present received principles in philosophy, & therefore I am obliged to you that you concealed my name, when you gave my paper to that gentleman.

I thank you for the inscription you sent me, though it was

[10] See page 132. *n.*

[11] Mr. Machin.

the very same I was to send you, having received it some weeks before, from Mr. Horseley. I agree with you in your reading, though Mr. Horseley seems to stick to his: the word is certainly consecraneis. It is to be found not only in the place you mention in Capitolinus, but in Tertullian, & likewise in some law in Justinian's Codex, though I cannot fall just now upon the place. It is a late word, but emphatick, & differs from Consecratoribus. Συμμύσης is that which in Greek comes nearest to it, as I suppose. As to our rattlesnake, it poysoned in the same way as yours, & by degrees the poysoning went off. I suspect if it had lived till this time, it had never recovered this quality, because in Britain neither our sun, nor our earth, will furnish such malignant juices as it seems these creatures suck up in America. Our vipers or adders have indeed poysonous quality, but seldome dangerous. I believe the hemlock, & other sorts of venomous plants, are likewise not so dangerous as in other parts.

I am delighted with the accompts you have sent me of the new discovered antiquitys,[12] & will be glad to know more of them at your leisure.

As to the question you ask me if ever I mett with any Danish urns of glasse, I cannot positively answer it, but I have one of glasse, which I believed was Danish. It is of a blewish colour, & scarcely transparent; it includes a cretaceous substance, but few or no small bones. I am allways, with great affection,

Yours, &c.,

J. Clerk.

## LXII. From Sir John Clerk, concerning Mr. Gordon's Appendix to his Itinerarium Septentrionale.—H. C.

Edenbr., 13 March, 1732.

Dear Sir,

I had the favor of yours of the 11th of January, but could not gett so much time as to thank you for it, such was the hurry of some affairs, in which I am concerned, to excuse me. I never saw Mr. Gordon's supplement till within these eight days; he

[12] Four miles south from Canterbury, v. Phil. Transactions, N.—R. G.

had done well either not to have printed it at all, or done it with lesse precipitation. His dispute with Dr. Hunter is amazing, for both what he, & the doctor, say about the time of erecting the Basilica[13] may be true. I was out of all patience when I found him making remarks on some of your observations which I believe were never printed,[14] but it seems he is one of those that would rather lose their friend than their jest; & a little more learning would make him a compleat modern critic. I have been sorry often to observe such weaknesses, but I was so much obliged to him for the happynesse he introduced me to your acquaintance, that I could overlook many faults in him. I begg it of you not to discountenance him alltogether, but to continue to give him good advices, though he may be very little capable of benefitting by them. I have troubled you with the inclosed to him, which I begg you would allow a servant to carry to him. I see he has helped off some of his errata in the Itinerarium, but has taken no notice of some ridiculous things he made me say, wherefore I have sent him a few corrections, if there be place for them in his Latin edition.

I had a letter lately from Abraham Gronovius, at Leyden, wherein he approved of our opinions about the Dea Brigantia; you know he is an hereditary antiquarian. I hope this will find you & all your family well, there being nothing more heartily wisht for by, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,
J. Clerk.

## LXIII. Samuel Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, June 6, 1732.

Dear Sir,

I don't love to be troublesome to my friends, especially in pecuniary affairs, however, must trespass so far as to desire you to pay to Mr. Francis Peck the summ of four shillings & sixpence, part of his last subscription to the Desiderata

[13] At Longovicus.—R. G.

[14] Only entered in the margin of his *Itin. Sept.*, which I lent him.—R. G.

Curiosa, which I had not the opportunity of paying him before. You may order me to pay the like summ for you here, or how you think fitt. I have been this last week amongst the gardens, cascades, grottos, vistoes, & statues, in our environs, & dined & supped last Monday in Hertford Castle, a place famous in our history, having gott a pretty palfry, who is either to commence antiquary or virtuoso. Our weather is now so serene that I almost regrett every day I consume in Kapnopolis. My brother & nephew arrived here last night, I having mett them at Waltham Cross, where the preservative still bid defiance to waggons & hay carts, & our landlady at the Four Swans sends up many an oraison for the Antiquarian Society. Our town, continuing in its usual stupidity is to be relieved next Wednesday night by a ridotto al fresco, at Vauxhall, but I fear all things will not come off there with the elegancy I could wish for. 'Tis thought our mobb will intermix with the diversion, & then quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando, temperet a lachrymis?[15] Your old Colchester freind, Mr. Jacomb, desires his respects to be transmitted to you, as doe all your freinds in Bedford rowe, & none more than Sir,

Your affect. freind & very humble servant,

SAML. GALE.

LXIV. FROM SIR JOHN CLERK "TO R. GALE ABOUT THE EXTRACT OF HIS DISSERTATION DE STYLIS VETERUM, EARL OF PEMBROKE'S STATUES, & SOME BRACELETS OF GOLD FOUND IN SCOTLAND."—H. C.

Edenbr., Aug. the 6th, 1732.

Dear Sir,

I had the favor of yours of the 20th of June, & am much obliged to you for the papers & prints you sent me by the carrier, & particularly for the abstract of my dissertation[16] de Stylis Veterum. I was ashamed you should have been putt to any trouble about that trifle, but I confesse since I was to have an interpreter,

[15] Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicet? aut possit lacrymis æquare labores.—*Virg.*, Æn. ii. 361.

[16] Read before the Royal Society, v. Philos. Trans. N. 420.—R. G.

I could not possibly have fallen into better hands than yours, &c. I am no lesse obliged to you for the prints of my Lord Pembroke's collection of statues ; the outlines are done well enough, but the whole collection of antiquitys deserve better treatment. I have lately seen the collection of the King of Prussia's antiquitys in 3 vols. fol., done in a scientifick way, which is vastly improving & diverting, but I do not think they deserve so well of the publick as my Lord Pembroke's, if any good hand would undertake them. I wish you would do it, & I think you might gett assistance from your friends as much as you could desire, for instance, severall things may occurr to me upon some of these statues, which might be transmitted to you as memorandums. I dare say the book would sell, & do honor to yourself & countrey, if in Latin.

Since my last to you, I have seen two other bracelets of gold, and a large ring, found on the drayning of a lake, or part of it. There are no letters or inscription, & the make is very clumsy. Each bracelet is in weight six or seven guinneas, & their shape of two pieces of gold twisted. The ring is large & about a guinnea in weight. It seems our ancestors have had more gold than silver, & indeed there are several places in Scotland where there has been much digging for gold.

I have had the curiosity to consider the nature of them, & allways found them just the same with those the Emperor has on the borders of Hungary, at two places, Nitria & Presburg. These, like ours, consist of a vein or stratum of sand & gravel which, being brought up some fathoms from below ground & washed, produce the gold in very small particles. The difference onely between their strata & ours is that ours are poor, their rich. Gold may be gott here just as formerly, & in the same plenty, but the difference lyes in this, that our people who gathe it now, cannot for their hearts make above two pence a day whereas, in former times, particles of gold to the value of tw pence went a great way in life, for about 150 years ago on could better live on a penny a day than now on sixpence. I sha be glad to hear from you at your convenience, & am ever, Si

Your most faithfull humble servant,

J. Clerk

LXV. R. GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD, IN LINCOLNSHIRE. FREE, L. SMELT."—H. F. ST. J.

London, Decemb. the 2nd, 1732.

Dear Doctor,

It is long since I had the pleasure of hearing of your good health, I think never since the disappointment I received of your good company at Cottenham. I hope the gout is not gott into your hand. I was last Tuesday night with old Carvilius,[17] as hearty & well as ever you knew him. He was alone, & I spent the evening till ten very agreeably with him. He showed me all his medalls engraved in 5 large vols. q^to. upon 300 plates, a most surprising sight for number & value. I hope he will publish them for the honor of himself & the nation, for I am sure there are not three such collections in Europe. He has much impaired the beauty of the plates by scribbling his observations among the medalls, & having them engraved just as he wrote them in his own hand, spelling, & expression, which are not allways very plain, true, & clear. However, the work is so curious, & valuable, that we ought to pardon all these defects if we can but have the medalls publisht, for they, I believe, from what I have observed, are pretty truly taken, & were all drawn by Signor Haym's[18] own hand. The greatest difficulty as to their publication is that 100 of the plates are irretrievably lost; when that gentleman dyed most of them were in his hands; the widow had sold or pawned great part of them since, severall have been traced to the brasier's furnace; but by good fortune my lord has recovered two intire impressions of the whole, & I left him under a resolution of having the 100 plates wanting to be reingraved from their draughts in his hands. His lordship has made an addition of four plates more to his book of Statues, & a new title page; he has given them to me to be conveyed to you, which I shall take care to do by the first opportunity; & have promist for you, that you shall not onely add the four new statues to your book, but that you shall destroy the old title-page, & fix that which he now sends you in its place; otherwise you must have returned your book to London.

[17] Lord Pembroke.—R. G.

[18] See page 134.

My sister joyns with me in best services to your lady & misse She hopes you will bring both to town after Xmasse. Pray le your servant deliver the two inclosed as directed, from, dea Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gall

## LXVI. Extract of a Letter from Sir J. Clerk to R. Gall containing a character of the Earl of Pembroke Bp. Burnet's History of his Life and Times, &c.— H. C.

Edenb., 10 Feb., 1732-3

I was mighty sorry to hear that our good old friend th Earl of Pembroke was among the number of our dead acquain tances. We have lost here all our very old people & some wea children, but no body else in the late generall distemper.[19] Th earl was certainly a harmlesse, worthy man, & had been a grea promoter of vertue & learning. I wish his successor may prov no worse, & that he would take care of the many valuable thing which my lord, his father, left behind him. Pray be so kind a to let me know what you expect of him. I have not the hono to know him, but was informed when in London that he had a excellent taste in architecture.

I return you a thousand thanks for the account you sent m of the inscription at Netherby. Your opinions in these matter are my ultimatum, for nothing can be added to the ingeniou dissertation[20] you have sent me upon this subject.

Every day I look upon such things I cannot but reflect hov wonderfully we are obliged to the Romans, who left us so muc matter for our entertainment, & have many times wished tha we might do more of this kind for the entertainment of our pos

[19] An epidemical cold that spread all over Europe at that time.—R. G An influenza prevailed, which few escaped; so that between January 23r and 30th, 1733, nearly 1,500 persons died in London and Westminster.—*Boyle Chron. of 18th Century, p.* 70.

[20] This Dissertation was the substance of two letters to Mr. Rob. Cay, o the Cohors Milliaria.—R. G.

rity than commonly we do. It were likewise much to be wished at some military men in our days had as great a reguard to the ternal & Allmighty Being as they had. But I am afraid an my of Protestants might travel through the whole world with-t leaving one monument behind them, whether or not they had en Christians.

I much rejoice to hear that Bishop Burnett's second vol. is ortly to be printed. I propose great entertainment from it, as ing in some things a newer kind of romance than I can meet th elsewhere. Pardon me if I think my worthy countryman d a great dash of the old woman in his composition; he had ewise something of T. Gordon's pride, & our friend Sandy ordon's weaknesse & want of judgement.

There is an essay printing here demonstrating that our ghland language is the true Celtick, & that many Greek & Latin rds are derived from it. The discoverys, I own, are pretty rious, but the author carrys the point a little too farr, by pre-nding that the celtick is more ancient than the Hebrew. When comes out I will be sure to send it to you; some things you ll think too farr driven, & other things admirable for their rrespondence with our present Celtick.

I am, dear Sir, yours,

J. Clerk.

XVII. Experiments upon the Descent of Heavy Bodys and Friction, by Mr. J. Horseley.—H. C.

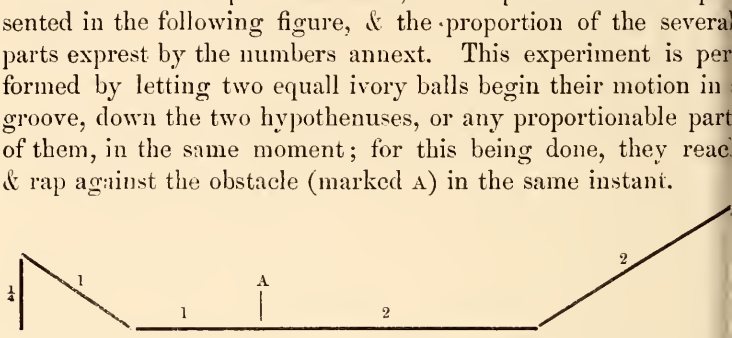
Morpeth, 12 June, 1731.

I have heard again from old Penrith,[21] & now find that all ree the doubtfull letter to be a G, but it is onely single, & not least evidence of any more letters between it & the following D.

I hinted to you in my last that something had occurred to me th respect to the nature of friction, which I intended to com-nicate to you. I have had no time to enlarge or repeat my periments, & therefore am obliged to give you a short account an experiment or two made some years ago, & with no par-ular view to the nature of friction.

[21] V. *postea* under Cumberland.

My design was to confirm & illustrate the several proposition relating to the descent of heavy bodys. In order to this I con trived & used a simple instrument, the shape whereof is repre sented in the following figure, & the proportion of the several parts exprest by the numbers annext. This experiment is per formed by letting two equall ivory balls begin their motion in groove, down the two hypothenuses, or any proportionable part of them, in the same moment; for this being done, they reac & rap against the obstacle (marked A) in the same instant.




This instrument was made of common fir, & framed by countrey workman, so that I had sufficient reason to suspect th friction would be very considerable, & that it would not be equa & uniform in every part of the groove. For this reason I looke upon the successe of the experiment as very doubtfull & precariou which yet upon repeated trialls answered with an exactnesse tha surprised me. If the balls were each let go from divisions s near the bottoms of the inclined planes, that the force acquire by the descent was scarce sufficient to conquer the friction in th horizontal plane, so as to bring them up to the obstacle, yet i this case the motion in both balls ceased nearly in the san instant; from hence it is evident that in this case the resistan & losse of motion arising from the friction, is proportionable the velocity with which, & the space through which, the bod move. Corporis, cui resistitur, in ratione velocitatis, motus resistentiâ amissus est, ut spatium movendo confectum.[22]

I ordered three inclined planes to be made by the same han & of the same materials as the former instrument. The first w 4 feet in length, the second 8, & the 3rd 12, each having a pr per groove for a ball to descend in. Then holding a pendulu which swung half seconds, in one hand, & a ball in the other, let both go exactly together, each inclined plane having just foot elevation. I found that the balls, on severall trials, rapp against the obstacle at the bottom of the first plane in the spa

[22] Newton's Princip., lib. ii., prop. 1.

f three vibrations, the second in 6, & the 3d in nine, so that the atio of the times of descent was as the lengths of the planes, & o served the purpose I then proposed, & intended. At the same ime it is evident that if there had been no friction, the ball hould have descended in each in two-thirds of the time men- ioned just before, & consequently the retardation occasioned by he friction is in these several planes just as the space. The for- ner experiment shews that the same ratio obtains in the hori- ontall plane as well as on the inclined.

If severall experiments of this nature were accurately per- ormed on instruments contrived & made with more nicety, & vith balls or other bodys of different magnitudes & densitys, I m persuaded some usefull light might be derived from hence, o shew the proportion & nature of friction in all such cases as hese, but my time & circumstances will not at present allow me o pursue the enquiry.

I am, yours, &c.,
J. Horseley.

LXVIII. R. Gale "to Rev. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Lond., May 11th, 1733.

Dear Doctor,

Yesterday Mr. Collins delivered me your answer to Dr. Wallis's letter, which I should have delivered to Dr. Mortimer hat afternoon had not the Society been adjourned till after the holydays. At the first meeting I shall present it, but much question if it will obtain a reading or not, fearing your reflections upon the doctor's usage of you may be thought too severe. As Dr. Wallis has not desired his letters to be registered, I believe it will not be judged proper to register your reply to it, however if you desire it, I will insist upon its being entred in our archives, but desire to know if you would have the original returned you, for as I do not doubt your having a copy of it, I don't see what occasion there will be for your having this again, especially after it is in the register, where any member may have a sight of it. I am sure Dr. Mortimer would not willingly disoblige you.

I hope to see the north next August or September, & I spend

a day at Stanford, but my journeys are allways in such a hurry that I cannot indulge myself in that pleasure for a week, I am very sure. I am glad you have gott such a strong party as the ladys, & the soldiery, on your side, & hope you will keep the majority, though the election is so remote. People in this town are allmost as mad as ever, though the countrey seems to come to itself again. Alderman Ber[na]rd presented to the Parliament yesterday a petition from New England, which was a most scandalous libell against the king & privy council. It was rejected with much indignation, & the alderman would probably have been severely censured, had it not been at this time thought more adviseable to heal than exasperate. I wonder how you can gett time, in so much tumult & noise, to write 30 sheets upon any subject. I do assure you it is now near ten at night, & it is as much as I have been able to do to read over the Ode you have commented, & to gett this letter scribbled to send with the Yule treatise, which you may return when leisure & convenience give you leave to, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. Gale.

## LXIX. R. Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stanford in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

Lond., Novb. the 17th, 1733.

Dear Sir,

I was in great hopes of having your good company at Cottenham, & then to London. My stay in the countrey was but 7 days, & those intirely spent at home. We catcht a carp in my own pond, little inferior to that which you drew the effigies of from Dr. Knight's, in size, but infinitely superior in goodnesse. Our gayety, that was to have been at this time, is vastly overclouded with the Prince of Orange's illnesse,[23] which prevented

[23] The Prince of Orange arrived in England November 7th, 1733, but in consequence of his being taken ill, his marriage with the Princess Royal, daughter of George II., was postponed. The marriage took place in the French Chapel, St. James's, March 14th, 1734. The House of Commons voted £80,000 arising from the sa'e of lands at St. Christopher's, as a marriage portion for the princess.

the wedding, now deferred sine die. He has an intermitting feavor which, by the use of the bark, is much abated; but he is so exceeding weak, that should he recover, it will not be thought proper to celebrate his nuptialls till after Christmasse. I hear, however, there has been mighty doings at Stanford, Lord E[xeter's] friends having distinguished themselves much last Monday night by orange cockades, bonfires, & all other marks of loyalty, & sincere affection to the royall family. I wish the person that brought this news was not mistaken as to the party that gave these demonstrations of joy. I hope you will be time enough to partake of them here, & that nothing will crosse your January journey to this town. I would have delivered your letter last night myself to my Lord Chancellor, but when I went he was hearing causes, so left it for him. He will have but a short time to dispose of benefices, since it is certain he will give up the seals at the end of this term, if not sooner. That he would do it is the wish of all his friends, since an entire recesse from busynesse will be the onely means to prolong his days; you cannot conceive how much both his inward & outward man are exhausted since you saw him. I am glad to hear you hold your ground, & hope you will gain more. All our best services attend your good lady & family, of which I congratulate the increase, though you never acquainted me with it being of the feminine gender, as I suppose. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. GALE.

Sir H. Sloan is one of the physicians that attends the prince. He told me this evening that he had had a pretty good night the last, & no feavor for above 30 hours.

LXX. DR. STUKELEY "TO THE REV. MR. AMBROSE PIMLOW, AT GREAT DUNHAM, NORFOLK."—H. F. St. J.

London, Mar. 9, 1733-4.

* * * * * *

doing somewhat for our master . . . son, whom I never saw, nor heard of, nor received your letter, as you might well

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judge by my last. I can't take it kindly that you thus condemn me, before tryed. This is the zeal of a high churchman, which runs through your whole letter. PENSIONS & PLACES, wrote in capitals to render it more formidable, shows what political papers you read. I only desire to know on what side the Roman Catholics push their interest in Norfolk? Answer, on the high church side. We need not seek whither you are driving. Where must the Church of England find safety & protection but in a protestant prince, who is the head & guardian of the church, & has shown by actions and words that he will be so. My friend, what are pensions & places, but wages? Doe you serve your livings the worse because you receive the tythes & offerings? And now I mention living, who got you that of Lord Lovel's, but your humble servant? Did not I sollicite Mr. Bertie & Sir Jo. Newton, & get done all your instruments for you? I have a right then to ask your vote, as well as your patron. Don't add to the number of those clergymen whose ingratitude to their patrons has done infinitely more mischief to religion than Tind[all][1] or Coll[in]s.[2] Don't prefer the empty notion of party, the imaginary whimsys of pension & place to the substantial duty of gratitude. I insist on it that you oblige your patron, & hope you will excuse the freedom I have used here from the high obligation I think every clergyman lyes under to be on the side of the government, especially when his patron is on the same side

[1] Matthew Tindal, born at Beer-Ferris, Devon, c. 1657; died in London 1733. Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Embraced the Roman Catholic faith in the reign of James II., but professed himself a Protestant, and took the oath at the Revolution. In 1706 he published "The Rights of the Christian Church," the design of which was to show the inutility of the clergy. Dr. Hickes, who replied to this book, relates that the author said "he was writing a book which would make the clergy mad." He also wrote "Christianity as old as the Creation," in 1730, a deistical work which was answered by Dr. John Leland, Dr. James Foster, and others, in 1732.—See *Beeton*, and *Lowndes' Biblio. Man.*, vol. v., 2686.

[2] Anthony Collins, born 1676; died 1729. He wrote "Discourse of Free thinking, occasioned by the rise and growth of a sect called Free-thinking," 1713, which was answered by Dr. Bentley; also "A Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," 1724. His books are more distinguished for ingenuity and technical skill in reasoning, than for profundity of thought or fairness of argument.—*Beeton*, p. 284, and *Lowndes' Biblio. Man.* vol. i., p. 497.

I think better things of you than that you are fixt in such resolutions as your letter seems to indicate. I goe for Stamford Munday sennight, where I shall be glad to see you, & am,

Your affectionate brother,

Wm. Stukeley.

[The above letter has this endorsement :—" Rev. Dr. Stukely's Answer to my Letter about our Election,[3] Mar. 9, 1733."]

LXXI. Beaupre Bell, Junior, to Rev. Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

1733-4.

Dear Sir,

An acquaintance of mine, publishing an History of Norfolk,[4] intends to inrich my copy with what prints, &c., I can any ways procure relating to it; if you have any odd prints on that county, shall be very thankful for them, as the seal of Lynn, head of Sir H. Spelman, &c., which I have indeed already in your Itin. Curiosum, but cannot think of making one book imperfect to improve another.

The enclosed Titus, though much defaced, may not be unacceptable from

Your most obliged humble servant,

B. Bell, Jun.[5]

LXXII. R. Gale "to Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stanford, in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, Aug. the 31st, 1734.

Dear Sir,

Your recommendations of Mr. Gill for a footwalk shall certainly have their due weight when I can serve him, & have putt him down in my book for that purpose.

[3] This was the election to the fourth Septennial Parliament, which occurred in 1734. The first meeting was Jan. 14th, 1734-5, when Arthur Onslow, Esq., Treasurer of the Navy, was elected Speaker.

[4] Blomefield's History of Norfolk.

[5] Vide Diary, p. 88 *n*.

I am glad you have had so much good company to alleviate your two fitts of the gout, & that the oyls still retain their efficacy & reputation; Capt. Hall had an attack of it about 6 weeks ago, but conquered the enemy in 4 or 5 days by their assistance, & is now well, in Berkshire. I wish Dr. Rogers[6] as good successe with the widdow, & against Lord E[xeter]. I have nothing to entertain you with in the way of literature, onely Sir J. Clerk has recommended one Mr. Blackwell[7] to my assistance in publishing a most learned & ingenious essay upon Homer & his writings, occasioned by a question putt to him by Lord Isla, why no other poet, since his time, has been able to equall him in the epic manner? It is a most entertaining piece, & is the best account of the genius of those early times, & the nature of the poem, that I believe was ever composed. The author is a professor in the University of Aberdeen, & hopes to be delivered from the presse in two months. Next Monday I accompany Mr. Roger to Mr. Cook's, in Suffolk, who has been very importunate with us, ever since he left Cottenham, to see us at his new house. As a great inducement to it he has promised to show Mr. R[oger] great plenty of game, & we are, like the king of France, to take the field with a great provision of guns, & nets, & severall batallions of dog infantry, but I must be at home again in 8 days at the farthest, though I believe the campaign will be hardly over so soon with the rest of the army. Mrs. Banks lyes in of a son, in St. James's Square. She sent yesterday to desire me to stand proxy, as a godfather, for a gentleman in the countrey that could not attend the ceremony; my journey forced me, much against my inclinations, to desire her to excuse me. All our hearty wishes for prosperity, & humble services attend your lady, & family. I am, most particularly, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. Gale

[6] See Autobiography, pp. 53-106.

[7] Thomas Blackwell wrote "Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, London, 1735: "a production which displays more erudition than genius, and more affectation than elegance."—*Lowndes' Bibliog. Man.*, vol. i., p. 213.

LXXIII. GEO. ARNET "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ALL HALLOWS, IN STAMFORD."—H. F. St. J.

Wakefield, 20 Jan., 1734-5.

Dear Doctor,

I have not been able, notwithstanding all my researches, to meet with your namesake, the pilgrim, who wandered to the Holy Land in the xii[th] century, but I have met with two other Stukeleys which perhaps you have no knowledge of, & therefore will give you some account of them.

The first is Thomas Stukley, of an ancient & good family near Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, of good & quick parts, but being given to prodigality, he spent his estate, which, as he was a younger brother, we may easily imagine was not great. But being of an aspiring mind, & Florida being then newly discovered by the Spaniards,[8] a project came into his head to go over & people that part of America, not doubting but that he should be a prince at least. To facilitate his design, he craves assistance of Queen Elizabeth, & I take this to be about the year 1570, telling her at the same time, that he preferred rather to be sovereign of a mole hill than the highest subject to the greatest monarch in Christendom, for, adds he, I am certain to be a prince before my death. To which the queen replies, I hope I shall hear from you when you are settled in your kingdom. Stukeley: I will write to you. Queen Elizabeth: In what language? Stukeley: in the stile of princes—To our dear sister. At which the queen smiled. For a more full account of this man I refer you to Foulis's History of Popish Treason, page 387.

The other is Sir Thomas Stukely, who lived at Milan in the beginning of King Charles I. his reign, who was pensioner to the King of Spain. See James Wadsworth, his English-Spanish Pilgrim.

If you cannot meet with Foulis, I shall, if you desire it, give you a further account of the former of these men, even to his death, for he was killed in Africa.

I have been, from the 8 of December, ill of the gout, & though I am now mending, yet I am a cripple. The Oleum Arthriticum

[8] Florida was discovered in 1512.

as Mr. Rogers calls it, I have heard of, but never tryed it. Yesterday, a clergyman was here, who told me he had read a dissertation of yours upon oil olive curing the gout & rheumatism. The latter he had been troubled with in the knee, & persued your directions, which drove it into his shoulder, he followed it thither & brought it to its former place, whence, by a fresh attack, he dislodged it, & has not been afflicted since.

Now, pray, doctor, give me your opinion freely, if any good is to be expected from this new invention. All the comfort I have here from my physician is, patience, sir, & flannel. Small comfort, God knows, in such an acute & tedious distemper.

I hear sometimes from Holbeach, & I hear it is a declining town. Thank God I have left it, & set my feet upon a rock. I was, before I left Holland, up to the neck in quagmires, & I should, before now, have been over head. The duty of my vicarage, especially as I read prayer every day, & preached twice, was too great; but I struggled with that burden 18 years. I may now reckon myself akin to a 'miles emeritus,' for the town finds me a curate, who is obliged to do all duties except preaching in the forenoon, & we have a foundation for a lecturer in the afternoon.

But I grow tired & uneasy, so pardon this hasty scribble; accept of my wife's service & new year's compliments, with those of, Revd. Sir,

Your very affec. brother & servant,

Geo. Arnet.

Pray give our services to Mr. Hepburn & his family.

## LXXIV. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at the Custom House, London."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 16 Feb., 1734-5.

Dear Sir,

I had the favor of yours. I was always of the opinion that Cæsar passed the Thames at Conway Stakes,[9] & made many

[9] The place at which the Romans crossed the Thames was fixed by a tradition which existed in the time of Bede, when the stakes, said to have been those which defended the river, remained, at a place now called Cowey Stakes

observations & designs there about it. If the stake be a true relick, 'tis a great curiosity, & that must be found by answering this one question, whether the stakes are found standing upright, or in an horizontal position; if the latter, they are only of your antediluvian trees found frequently under the banks of all great rivers. You would not come in time to see the ruins of our nunnery, now one arch of St. Martin's. A tenant of Lord Exeter's is pulling up all the old foundations, & utterly defacing the appearance of it. I am,

Your most obliged humble servant,

Wm. Stukeley.

An old parishioner of mine says he has known the nunnery this four score years, & that nobody has ever throve upon it. One much younger observes that Richards, of St. Martin's, who keeps the George there, once the Abbot of Crowland's house, dug up the Roman road to mend vulgar highways with, & the next year he broke.

LXXV. R. Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. Free, Wm. Ffucks."—H. F. St. J.

London, Sept. 16, 1735.

Dear Doctor,

If the account I sent you of the Roman table[10] gave you any entertainment, it was what I desired. I very well remember the dissertation you wrote upon that found in Derbyshire, & should have desired a copy of it, but that I think it is too long to give you the trouble of transcribing it; the parallel you make between the two carrys a great face of probability, as it dos that this might formerly have been St. Wilfrid's.

I wish Roger does not give you too much of his company, though there's no place where I think he would spend his time

near Chertsey, in Surrey. See "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," by T. Wright, p. 14. Mr. Wright was of opinion that the stakes, cased with lead, there found, had nothing to do with Cæsar's passage of the river, and were a Roman, and not a British, work.—*Vide*, also, papers by S. Gale, printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i,, 203, and Hon. Daines Barrington, *Archæologia*, vol. ii., 141.

[10] See *postea*, under Northumberland.

better. I hope from what you tell me of his great application to study, that he will make a greater proficiency in the Academia Tertia Angliæ than he did in our Alma Matre at Cambridge. I suppose by your wanting to know when I am to be at Cottenham, that I am hardly to expect his company till I come thither, which I intend about the 20th of October. One strong persuasive for my dispensing with his absence, & consenting to his troubling you so long, is the improvements that he may make from your conversation, & that he will prevail with you to accompany him thither, if he stays so long with you. Mr. Samuel has been often forced to foot it this summer to Hampstead, & is very impatient till his new nag comes to town. He begs it may be sent away by the first safe convoy, & in the meantime is very desirous of being informed of his colour. I have been extreamly ill since last Fryday was a sennight. I was first seized with a violent diarrhæa, which held me 4 days, & could not be stopt till my friend Dr. Cockbourn administered his specifick in that case, which putt an end to the flux in 24 hours' time ; but then I was attackt with a strong feavor, of which I have yett vix ac ne vix gott ridd, this being the first day of my getting down stairs. You may tell Roger, as some inducement to his coming to town, that both his friends, the Tillson's, arrived here last Sunday night, from Ireland. They tell me your book upon the gout, & Dr. Rogers's remedy for it, are both in high reputation at Dublin. All our services attend your lady, self, & family. I am, most particularly, dear doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. G.

The 3rd of this month Brown Willis marryed his son to a very considerable fortune in Lancashire.

Thom. Hearn, by a codicil to his will, ordered his carcasse to be interred in the churchyard of S. Peter's in the East, at Oxford, & the following epitaph to be cutt on a stone & layd over him.

[The epitaph does not appear in the letter].

LXXVI. Roger Gale to Rev. Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

London, Novemb. the 13th, 1735.

Dear Doctor,

After my thanks returned to you for making my late sojourning at Cheltenham so agreeable, give me leave to acquaint you with a most unexpected, undeserved catastrophe in my affairs. I went to the excise office on Thursday morning, the day after my arrival, & the same again on Fryday, when soon after I had been there Mr. Vernon whispered me that he heard I was left out of the new commission occasioned by the death of Mr. Montagu, which was soon again confirmed to me by another of my brethren, who might, if he had pleased, given me earlyer notice. You will easily guesse what a surprise this was to me, who had no reason to be apprehensive of such hard usage without any cause assigned, & executed in such a rude shocking manner, after a most faithfull & diligent discharge of my duty for 20 years, had I been continued till the 24th of this month. It is no small pleasure to me that neither I, nor any of my friends, can find out any cause for this treatment of me, & my enemys have none they dare own. It would seem no little vanity in me to tell you how it has been resented here by all sorts of people. I never thought myself so considerable before, & I wish I had never been undeceived. I had the honor of a visit on Monday evening for above 2 hours from one of the greatest men in the nation, who told me that he never heard it mentioned without astonishment & indignation. The authors of my misfortune seeme ashamed of it themselves, their emissarys being everywhere at work to spread it about that I have designed to have a better place in a little time, & others that I had acquired a great estate, & was willing to spend the rest of my days in ease & quiet. I am sure, in the small fortunes that I am possest of, there is not one penny of government money; I wish they could say the same. It is but, however, cold comfort after a losse of 1000*l.* a year, to urge

meâ
Virtute me involvo, probamque,
Pauperiem sine labe quæro.—[*Hor.*, lib. iii., Ode xxix., l. 54-6].

I have been forced to summon up all my philosophy to support my spirits, & by her assistance have onely lost one night's sleep, am easyer in my mind than I have been some years, & dormio in utramque aurem, [Ter.] so happy is it, nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ. [*Hor.*, Epist. l. 1, Ep. 1, 60.]

The greatest difficulty I am now under is how I shall spend the rest of my days. I hope I shall not want a sufficiency to maintain myself, & not very numerous family, without being guilty of anything indignum sapiente bonoque, & still be able to entertain a friend mensâ brevi, mente quietâ, & that you will still reckon him among yours, who is so most faithfully, &

Your most humble servant,

R. Gale.

Nave ferar magnâ an parvâ, ferar unus et idem. [*Hor.*, Epist. l. 2, Ep. 2, 200.]

## LXXVII. Bishop of London to Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Jan. 6, 1735-6.

[Extract].

It is not to be wondered that the remarkable zeal you have shewn for one side should bring upon you the indignation of the other; but it would be very hard, if your sufferings in the common cause should not find a suitable regard from that side for which you suffer.

I am, Sir,

Your assured friend & brother,

Edm. London.[11]

[11] Edmund Gibson, born at Brampton, Westmoreland, 1669; died at Bath, 1748. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford; Chaplain to Bishop Tenison; edited "Camden's Britannia," with additions; and in 1713 published his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," which procured him much applause from the friends of the Church, and much censure from those opposed to it. Bishop of Lincoln in 1715; translated to London in 1723.—*Beeton*, p. 447.

## LXXVIII. Some reasons why Constantine the Great could not be born in Britain, read before the Antiquarian Society, at London, July the 8th, 1736, by R. Gale. —H. C.

At the last meeting of this Society, I chanced to say it was very improbable that the emperor Constantine the Great was born in Britain, which being received by some of the company like a paradox, I shall now give my reasons for that opinion in as brief a manner as the subject will permit; & submit them to every unprejudiced hearer. And first I shall offer those that are founded upon a chronologicall view of the time when he & his father Constantius Chlorus lived, which I think will sett the matter in a clear light.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constantius Chlorus was born ..... | A. dñi 250. |
| Constantine the Great was born ..... | A. dñi 272. |
| Constantius Chlorus was sent into Britain against Carausius ..... | A. dñi 292.[12] |

So that Constantine the Great was twenty years old when his father came into Britain, & consequently it is highly improbable[13] that he should be born there.

Those that would have Britain to be the place of his nativity are forced to suppose, though without any authority, that Constantius came a soldier into that island under Aurelian,[14] afterwards emperor; but no Roman historian whatever mentions Aurelian's being there; all his wars are fully enumerated by Vopiscus, in his Life, from which it is evident that he never was employed there.

Others suppose, with as little foundation, that Constantius Chlorus was sent thither in the year 271, to pacifye some disturbances, & that he then marryed Helena, the daughter of Coel, a British king.[15] What sort of a king this Coel could be, or if there was such a king ever existed, is not to my purpose to dispute, though the best authority we have for him is Jeffery of

[12] According to Usher, 286.—R. G.

[13] Vide Vita in Diocletiani ante Panegyrit, præfix. p. 105. Ed. de G.—R. G.

[14] Camden, in Præfat. ad Britan.—R. G.

[15] Vide Vitam Constantii Panegyrico Eumenii Rhet. præfixam.—R. G.

Monmouth. The Roman history is entirely silent about this time for 17 years as to the affairs of Britain, which shows that all things in this island were then quiet, or neglected, by the Romans, & is the same thing to my argument. Neither can it be imagined that Aurelian would have sent a youth of twenty-one years of age to have pacifyed a tumultuous province, if there had been occasion, for Constantius was then no older, & Aurelian a wiser man.

He rather seems at that time to have been in the army of Probus, then one of Aurelian's generalls, & afterwards emperor himself; Vopiscus expressly relating that the emperors Caius, Diocletianus, Constantius, & other great men, learnt the art of war under him. But it dos not appear that Probus ever was in Britain; on the contrary, all the scenes of his actions lye in other parts of the world; & it is much more probable that Constantius, at that age, was fighting under his command, than commanding an army & pacifying troubles in a rebellious province, & that his coming into Britain was not before the year 292, a year after he had been adopted by Maximian & declared Cæsar, & his son Constantine 20 years old.

The strongest proof alledged by those who favor the opinion of Constantius being born in Britain is a passage in a panegyric spoken by a now unknown orator before Maximian & Constantine, where speaking of his father Constantius, he compliments the son as follows: Liberavit ille Britannias servitute, tu etiam nobiles illas *oriendo* fecisti; where by the word oriendo they will have his birth to be intimated.

To corroborate this construction they strain the meaning of another sentence of a panegyric delivered by Eumenius, before Constantin alone, at Triers, a. dn̄i 310. O fortunata et nunc omnibus terris beatior Britannia quæ Constantinum prima Cæsarem victisti. Which they will allso have to relate to his birth, though the plain & apparent sense of the words point out directly his being first seen as Cæsar there: for how can Britain be said to see him Cæsar as soon as he was born? On the contrary, it will be proved that he was not declared Cæsar till after his father's last arrival in Britain, which was not long before his death.

Constantius Chlorus, as we have said, was first sent into Britain in the year 292, & was then obliged to leave his son Constantine in the hands of Galerius Maximianus, as an hostage for his fidelity. Maximianus was so jealous of this young prince, from his early virtues, that he exposed him, not onely to all the dangers in warr that he could devise, but even to combats with wyld beasts, in hopes of destroying him. Constantine's courage would not suffer him to decline any of these snares layd for him by the tyrant; he undertook all that was put upon him like another Hercules, & acquitted himself in every one of them with the greatest bravery & successe; & amongst other exploits killed a furious lion that was lett loose to devour him. This glorious action seems to be represented on a medal of his in my possession, struck after he was emperor; on the reverse of which is Hercules fighting that monster, with an inscription denoting the emperor's never-failing valour:

VIRTVS PERPETVA AVG.

So much merit made Maximianus detain him in his court at Nicomedia,[16] without the honors of Cæsar. & little better than a prisoner, though often importuned by Constantius to give him his liberty. He could by no means obtain this favor till Constantine himself effected it by a stratagem, & having made his escape with incredible expedition, arrived time enough to see his father not long before he left the world, on the kalends of August, A. dñi 306.

Some authors say their meeting was at Gersoriacum or Boulogne, at the very instant the old emperor was setting sail for Britain to repell an invasion of the Picts & Scotts, but Eusebius says it was in his last moments at York.[17] It is most likely to have happened at the former, because Eumenius, who spoke his panegyric but four years after this meeting, before Constantin, & was living at the time of it in Gaul, thus addressed himself to him: Jam tunc cælestibus suffragiis ad salutem Reipublicæ voca-

[16] Vide Baluzii Annot. in Lactant., pp. 56. 57, 58, et Cuperi, p. 191.—R. G.

[17] Zozimus allso says that Constantine came to his father before he dyed, or as he was dying, & that the Army then conferred the dignity of Cæsar upon him, lib. ii. Ad patrem in Britanniam perveniat, &c. *Auc. Vict.*—R. G.

baris, ad tempus ipsum quo Pater in Britanniam transfretabat. Classi jam vela facienti repentinus tuus adventus illuxit, &c.

As I said before, he was rather a prisoner than a Cæsar in the court of Maximianus, & his father, whom he found under sail at Boulogne, had not time to conferr that dignity upon him. Where, then, can we suppose him to have been first honored with that title but upon his landing with his father in Britain, who in his excesse of joy for the unexpected recovery of so hopefull a son, could think no honors too great for him?

It is not improbable that they lived together some months in Britain, & were both in the expedition against the Picts & Scotts. The gold medal in Mezzabarba of CONSTANTINVS CÆSAR, with a Victory on the reverse holding a laurel in her right, & a palm in her left hand; & those of copper with CONSTANTINVS NOB CÆS. round the head, & MARTI PROPVGNATORI upon the reverse, no doubt alluding to his vanquishing & driving out those enemys, with his father, when he was no more than Cæsar. Most of those copper pieces seem to have been coined in Britain, by the letters PLN or PLC on theyr exergue, which I interpret Percussa Londini, or Percussa Lindi Coloniæ, though foreign antiquarys have read them Percussa Lugduni, for want of a better acquaintance with our countrey, but the letters I think best justifye my conjecture.

The most plausible authority for Constantine's being created Cæsar before this his coming into Britain, is from Aurelius Victor, in his Epitome, where he relates indeed that—Constantius Constantini pater, atque Armentarius (who is the same as Galerius Maximianus), Augusti appellantur, creatis Cæsaribus, Severo per Italiam Maximinoque Galerii sororis filio per orientem; eodemque tempore Constantinus Cæsar efficitur: which transaction was on the kalends of May, 305. This latter part of the story, however, is easily refuted, even from Aurelius Victor himself, for in his Historia de Cæsaribus he tells us that—Diocletiano et Maximiano succedentibus Constantio et Armentario, Severus Maximinusque Illyricorum indigenæ, Cæsares destinantur quod tolerare nequiens Constantinus fugæ commento in Britanniam pervenit. Can anything be plainer, even from this author's own words, than that Constantine was not appointed Cæsar at the

same time as Severus & Maximinus? If he had been so, what occasion was there for so much resentment as he exprest at his disappointment? All this is most amply confirmed by that excellent little treatise, De Mortibus Persecutorum, supposed to be wrote by Lactantius, wherein we have the most accurate account of those times extant. It plainly appears there by what management this Galerius Maximianus Armentarius induced the two old emperors, Dioclesianus & Valerius Maximianus, to abdicate the purple, & at the same time promoted Severus & Maximinus Daza to be Cæsars, contrary to the expectation, & with the greatest surprise of the army, Repulso Constantino, as are the expresse words of that author, cotemporary to the fact;[18] who allso tells us that one argument used by Armentarius to Dioclesianus, for his resignation of the empire, was—Debere ipsius dispositionem in perpetuum conservari, ut duo sint in Republicâ majores qui summam rerum tenerant; item duo minores qui sint adjumento; but had Constantine been created Cæsar at the same time with Severus & Maximinus, there would have been tres minores instead of duo, directly contrary to the argument of this Armentarius, & the then establisht constitution of government.

I think this may suffice to confute Aurelius Victor's contradiction of himself in affirming that Constantine was created Cæsar at the same time with Severus & Maximinus; & to prove that he never had that title till a few months before his father's death, & that first in Britain; & consequently the words in Eumenius's panegyric—Quæ Constantinum prima Cæsarem vidisti—to be so farr from explaining the word oriendo in the other oration to import his being born in that island, that they plainly prove it must relate to his being declared Cæsar there. To this I may add, from the said little Treatise, that after Constantine had been declared Augustus, or emperor, by his father in Britain, & his image, as usual upon such occasions, presented a few days after to Maximianus Armentarius as his colleague in the empire, that the latter—excogitavit ut Severum, qui erat maturior ætate Augustum nuncuparet, Constantinum vero non Imperatorem sicut erat factus, sed Cæsarem cum Maximino; ut eum de secundo loco dejiceret in quartum; so that it is highly probable that Constantine

[18] Zozimus allso says the same thing, lib. ii.—R. G.

was never declared Cæsar, or acknowledged so, before this time, by Maximianus Armentarius, or any of the rest who had a share in the empire.

LXXIX. Beaupre Bell, Junior, to Rev. Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Beaupré Hall, Julii ult., 1736.

Dear Sir,

I have been so much hurried since I left Stamford that I have had no time to thank my good friends for their kind entertainment, & write now rather to show that I do not forget your commands than that I have yet been able to perform them. You will, however, receive with this some few casts relating to your design, Fabricius's[19] Dissertation on the X that is said to have appeared to Constantine, & the Translation of Solomon's Song. These books are not my own, so desire they may be returned within five or six weeks, but will shortly send the volume of Hearne you mentioned, which you may keep as long as you think proper, though there is not so much in it concerning Pythagoras's schools as I thought there was. Pray make my best services acceptable to Mrs. Stukeley, & believe me

Your most obliged humble servant,

B. Bell, Junr.

LXXX. R. Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at his house, in Stamford."—H. F. St. J.

London, June 24th, 1736.

Dear Doctor,

If anything could have made a longer residence at Cottenham agreeable, it would have been the repetition of your good company, though I could not presse much for it considering the uneasy time my friends had there; nothing but the major's bust

[19] Johanna Albert Fabricius, born at Leipsic, 1668; died at Hamburg, 1736. He was professor of eloquence at Hamburg, and published "Bibliotheca Latina," "Bibliotheca Græca," 14 vols. 4to, in which is the dissertation on the "Labarum;" "Bibliographia Antiquaria;" &c.

being able to withstand the spicula of those armed legions that nightly infested us from the Fens.

——— mali culices, ranæque palustres
Abrumpunt somnum ———[*Hor. Sat.* i. 5, 14, 15].

Thousands we destroyed, & millions of these obstreperous Girvii returned to the charge as oft as the sun sett, so that at last we were forced to quitt the countrey, & gett to town last night, to our great solace.

Your Brazen-nose Society[1] is so new a design, to me at least that I never heard of it before the mention of it in your last; the end of its institution I should be glad to hear, when it's formed. Horse races will never attract me to wait upon my friends. I want no other motive than to enjoy their company; but whether I can travell northward this summer, I am not yett able to determin. I went from Cottenham to Lord Townsend's, & staid a full week with him. If ever I spent a week as I could wish, it was that. The beauty & delightful situation of the place, the friendly wellcome, the perfect liberty, the most admirable example in life, & improving conversation I enjoyed there, is inexpressible; & happy shall I be if I can but follow my pattern, though God knows it never can be passibus æquis.

I believe Mr. B. Bell, by R[oger's] letter I received from him, is now at Stamford. Not knowing how to direct to him, I have taken the freedome of enclosing this, & begg the favor of you to convey it to him. I am, with all services, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. Gale.

XXXI. R. Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. Free, L. Smelt."—H. F. St. J.

London, Sept. 16, 1736.

Dear Doctor,

I cannot approach Stamford so near as Cottenham without giving you notice; & the rather because you have given me some hopes of seeing you there at my first return to that place,

[1] Founded, and carried on for a while, by Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford. Its objects were literary, scientific, and antiquarian.

where I intend to be next Wednesday, if no crosse accident intervenes; I shall be there in a manner all alone, Mrs. Betty[2] does not go along with me; & I suppose Newmarket, hunting, & shooting will take up most of Mr. Roger's time. As my coming therefore so early in the year, while the ways & weather may be good, & as it will be great kindnesse & charity to visit an old friend in his solitude, I flatter myself that I shall have the pleasure of your company in my short retirement, which will not be of above 3 weeks duration at the most. As some amusement I desire you would bring with you the sketch of the Roman pavement[3] found this summer, near Oundle, which I hear you have drawn, as you do everything, most nicely.

I thank you for your kind invitations to fix my staff at Stanford, & for offering me a seat in your Brazen-nose Society, of which I shall be proud, if admitted an honorary member, which is all I can pretend to; for though the enjoyment of your conversation, & though soles melius nitent [*Hor.*, Carm. lib. iv., 5.] at Stanford in a small degree than at Scruton, yett whenever I bid adieu to this metropolis of villany, it shall be to live upon something that I may call my own as long as I enjoy it, et mihi vivam quod superest ævi. If you favor me with a line by the return of the post, I shall know if you can contribute to my happynesse in the countrey, before I leave the town; & if my wishes are answered propitiously, it will very much add to the pleasure of the approaching journey of, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

LXXXII. Roger Gale "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

Lond., Decemb. 14, 1736.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * * * *

I told you in my last letter that there were 2 or 3

[2] Roger Gale's sister Elizabeth, afterwards second wife of Dr. Stukeley.

[3] A coloured drawing of this pavement, which was found at Cotterstock, is given in one of Stukeley's volumes of sketches, in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

passages in Mr. Blackwell's Essay upon Homer which seemed to be sneers upon Prophecy and Inspiration, which I advised him to strike out, & that he parted with them so easily that I did not think him very sanguine in the support of them. I also then told you that I have not the least acquaintance with the Bishop of Lichfield. I am sorry he has not done you justice, but that, at present, is hard to be obtained, except those that are to do it can find some advantage to themselves in it. It is the fate of many a great family to have their bones ejected e domo suâ æternali, to make room for those of some scoundrel that chances, ages after, to drop into possession of their seats & estate. Don't you remember we saw the founder's tomb in the Cathedral of Hereford demolisht, & his bones scattered upon the pavement, to make room for the carcase of a fine modern lady, & that the post, the same night, brought the news her husband was following her? If you write again before we meet, pray let me know what family lay in Cotterstock[4] Church, & are now dispossest of their sepulchres.

Perpetuus rerum nulli datur usus, et Hœres—
Hœredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam.
[*Hor. Ep.* ii., 2., 175., 176.]

I am, dear Doctor,
Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,
R. Gale.

LXXXIII. R. Gale to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

London, April the 9th, 1737.

Dear Doctor,

I sent to enquire of you at Mr. Sisson's the day you left your lodgings, but too late to find you. I am glad the gout was so mercifull to you, & that you had so good a journey home, where I hope you found all well; & if you had the air colder there than at London, I believe it was accidentall, as it will be some days colder here than others, or may be, no more than in fancy, for I must tell you that I have often thought you are one

[4] This church (Cotterstock), has the peculiarity of a chancel floor at a lower level than that of the nave. The natural soil falls eastward.

of much the same kidney as Horace, Romæ Tibur ama ventosus, Tibure Romam. [*Hor. Ep.* i. 8., 12.] I can hardl think the difference of the clime was the cause of the col weather you met with at Stanford, because the distance of th places is so small, & that we had as cold weather here by the in fluence of the N.E. wind at that time as we have had at any tim this last winter. I confesse Scruton is as farr again to th north, but do assure [you] I never found the temper of the ai by long experience to be so inhuman as you imagin. I hav passed winters there very comfortably, & if our pease, beans, apples are ripe a fortnight later in Yorkshire than in Middlese I think it a matter of no great grievance where I can ca a small spot of ground my own, & can live quietly, agreeably, independent upon it. The last time I was at Cottenham, I wa so plagued with the mali culices ranœque palustres, & the wors inhabitants, with whom I found I must live in a state of per petual warr, that I then determined to shake off the dust, o rather mire, of my feet upon them as soon as possible, & hav now, to my great satisfaction, allmost concluded a bargain fo the disposall of my stagna et inviæ paludes there. I hav allways thought that nothing could be more desirable than a fe years to be spent in retirement before we go off the stag & Providence has given me my wish by dismissing me, I kno not how, from my publick employment, ever since which strang revolution in my affairs, my mind has been busyed more in co triving how to gett out of this town, & hurly-burly of life, tha how to continue in it; omnia percepi,[5] atque animo mecum an peregi. [*Virg. Æn.* vi., 105.] So that this, not a sudden, i considerate resolution, but maturely digested, & for which t scheme is so laid that I hope to effect it before the approachin summer is spent, Et mihi vivam quod superest ævi.

> Proponimus illuc
> Ne senescentem quo sors, animusque vocavit,
> Dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
> Dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat, et pedibus me
> Porto meis, nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.—[*Juv.* iii. 24-28.]

I must confesse that I have had sometimes very anxio

[5] Præcepi (anticipated), seems to be a better reading, although some MS read percepi.

thoughts upon this great change in life; the difficultys in removing, the want, or rather the fear of my wanting company, when in my retirement, long winter evenings, and twenty other Μορμολύκεια have not a little disturbed me; but, above all, the breaking off a valuable acquaintance that I have contracted with many a worthy man, and the debarring myself from the enjoyment of their friendship has touched me the closest of any of my perplexitys; and I do most sincerely assure you that the prospect of having but little conversation with yourself, except now & then by a letter, has been of the heaviest concern to me. I console myself, however, with the pleasure of hearing now and then from you & them; and that an accidentall visit sometimes from an old friend dropping in at my cottage will give me an unexpected happynesse. One great misfortune attends me above the rest, which is your strong attraction to the Sun, while my circumstances draw me to the Pole. Hâc in re scilicet unâ multum dissimiles. [*Hor. Ep.* i., 10., 3.] I wish it could possibly be otherways, but see no remedy, so must submit; we can never have all things to our mind, but wherever my lot places me, I shall allways remember Doctor Stukeley, and desire to be still esteemed by him as a true friend

And faithfull humble servant,

R. Gale.

As for giving away of my Yorkshire estate, we have a proverb there, advising never to pull off our doublet before we go to bed.

LXXXIV. R. Gale "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, at his House, in Stanford, Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, May 31st, 1737.

Dear Doctor,

Your last gave me great pleasure, since it plainly approved of my design to retire, though your friendship endeavoured to give me reasons to the contrary. We often argue according to our inclinations, and fancy we are in the right, but irresistible truth will show itself through all the false colours we can spread upon it.

The sequestring myself in a great measure from many valu able acquaintance is what sticks the closest to me, but I comfor myself with the hopes of sometimes seeing & sometimes hear ing from some of them; & when I want that pleasure, which fear will be oftener than I could wish, I must be content wit filling up my time with the conversation I can allways comman among my old friends in leather coats at home, & such othe amusements as the countrey will afford me abroad. Neither d I despair of seeing Dr. Stukeley once more at Scruton, thoug such an enemy to the north; since a true friendship will make man dispence with farr greater inconveniences & difficultys tha a journey to one who has the sincerest reguard for him, at good time of the year.

I am glad to find you go on with your Palæographia Sacra having been apprehensive you had dropt that performance b your not having putt any thing of that nature into the press last winter. Cotys was a name common to the kings of France but in my small reading I never mett with a goddesse so called Liebe, I suppose, gives you good authority for it, so I shall tak it upon trust, but when you write next should be glad to kno some of his proofs, not having the Gotha Nummaria & the hurr I am in at present not giving me time to go a book-hunting. am afraid you will hardly persuade the greatest part of you readers that the resemblances of many great persons mentione in the Scriptures are preserved upon heathen coins, though a grea similitude is kept upon them from the oldest to those of late times. For, although Moses, Joshua, and other illustrious per sonages may be adumbrated in their religious rites, yet it is har to conceive how any true resemblance of their faces should b preserved, since it was not lawfull to delineate them whil living, nor had they skill enough to do it in those rude & earl ages.

I don't doubt but you have seen the advertisement relating t our friend Mr. Bell in the London Gazette & Stamford Mercury He desired me to gett his Majesty's pardon, and to publish h own promise of a reward, for a discovery of the villain designed against him, which I performed; but have hear nothing from him since publication. I can't think they hav

murdered him, since we should have heard of it in the newspapers, had they effected their purpose. If you know anything of this affair, I beg a little information. Such a horrid attempt must be a cruel misfortune to him, at his first coming into the world, as I may call it.

This day fortnight I propose going to Cottenham, stay there about ten days, and then bid adieu to it. I should rejoice to see you once more there, before I take leave of the mali culices, ranœque palustres, that I may have some pleasure in the day, though no rest at night, & am, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull & obliged humble servant,

R. Gale.

All our best services attend your lady and family.

## LXXXV. R. Gale to Samuel Gale.—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Octob. 25, 1737.

Dear Brother,

It is a little strange to me that you have not yett heard from Mr. Barnett. I suppose the Cottnamites, never expecting to see me again, don't care whether they pay me any of their rent or not; but have let them know by a letter last post, that I know how to reach them, though at present I am so remote from their habitation. I am sorry you have had no better success yett in letting the house, but by your assistance hope to gett Mr. Thornton for a tenant when he comes to town. The china crackers I desire you to keep till I see you, unlesse you have some extraordinary cause of joy, to discharge them before.

As for your custom-house removes I do not well understand them. Sir R[obert] B[aylis] seems, however, most plainly to be turned out; Mr. Trelawney[6] & Mr. Westley to be removed from their stations in Scotland to the Board at London, but who succeeds them in Scotland? or who succeeds Mr. Trelawney when he goes to his Jamaica Government?

I thank you for your preparation of quarters for me. I had hopes of being called to London the beginning of next month,

[6] *Vide* p. 233 *n.*

but a letter last post from Mr. Gatward tells me my affairs are pushing forward with all the expedition possible, but desires me not to begin my journey till he writes to me that every thing is ready, so that my taking horse depends upon a summons from him, which I can obey at a day or two's warning whenever I shall receive it. We passe our time here in good health & as pleasantly as the diversion of a house full of workmen will afford us all the day, & at night we have constantly the polite pleasure of a full assembly, two tables at cards, & a sett for dancing. We have a hand for a trowell all day, at night for as fine a fiddle as Gasparinni ; while the sun shines we have an Appelles, at candle-light he is a perfect Apollo upon the bagpipes, & foots it as nimbly as Mrs. Neal's Ralpho, whom he much resembles in the phyz, & says his father travelled often into Northumberland, so that he does not know but he & Ralpho may be related. To these I must add a plaisterer who sings like a nightingale, is a compleat master of all dancing, French minuits, Spanish sarabands, English, countrey & comic, & is the delight of all the maids. My sister gives her service to you, & says you shall have a line from her after a while, but whether it is to be a long while or a short while I cannot inform you. Mrs. Revely sett out for London last Sunday morning. My service to all the whiskers over the way, & congratulations to Mr. Neal upon his recovery. I am, dear B[rother],

Your most affectionate brother,

R. Gale.

Pray send D. W.'s by the first post.

## LXXXVI. R. Gale to Samuel Gale.—H. F. St. J.

Novbr. 6th, 1737.

Dear Brother,

I thank you for the notice of Mr. Barret's returns, & desire you to keep the notes & money by you till you hear farther from me. I wish I could inform you of my setting forward for London. The fine weather we have had for this last fortnight makes me wish that it had happened before now, but I

must wait a summons, which I impatiently expect from Mr. Gatward, before I take my journey. I am much obliged to my friends that don't forgett me, & rejoice to find Sir Rob. Baylis is not out of your Commission. My best services to him, Sir Rob. Corbet, Mr. Fairfax, and all that ask after me.

I must congratulate you upon your conquest, since not only a good summe of money seems to have depended upon it, but even your place itself was in danger had you been bafled in your cause ; but, as Mr. Neal says, what shall we say unto these things ? for an officer not only not to be supported in the faithfull discharge of his duty, but to be threatened, & even to run the hazard of loosing his emploiment, for going through it with honor & integrity, is a thing scarcely heard of till these days ; but true it is, as I have found by experience—one of my chief crimes being my not consenting to the landing of 11,000 gallons of rum against law. There are other arts of more efficacy to carry a man through the world than fidelity & application in executing the trusts committed to him. I hope, however, you will not meet with the same returns as I did ; but should the like reward attend you, I wish you the same ease and quiet of mind that I enjoy, which I do assure you I was much a stranger to for many years before my late retirement ; & should your enemys give you no longer occasion to reside at London, & Hampsted grow out of tast with you, I hope, by that time, to have fine grapes to entertain you with at Scruton.

We continue all well here, only my sister has been plagued with the tooth ach, & a swelled face all the last week. We are glad to hear Mr. Neal has gott over his fitt of the gout, & wish him soon to recover his strength again. Sir Hugh Smithson & Mr. Crow made us a visit last night about 5, supped, & spent the evening till after 11 ; then went & lay at the Salutation ; we could not prevail with them to take beds, being to go very early upon a journey this morning. Pray let your man, George, carry this letter, that comes herewith, to Sir Hans Sloan ; he need ask for an answer to it. I am, dear B[rother],

Your most affectionate brother & humble servant,

R. Gale.

LXXXVII. Dr. Stukeley's Epitaph for his Wife's Tomb, and Mattaire's Criticisms and Emendations of it.—H. F. St. J.

H. S. E.

Francisca uxor Wilhelmi Stukeley hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris, filia Roberti Williamson, de Allington prope Grantham, generosi, ex Francisca uxore è Baconorum antiqua prosapia apud Burton-Latimer, in agro Northantoniensi. Fœmina pia, pudica, prudens, quœ mentis egregias dotes purissimis moribus excoluit. Aperto, pectore et sine fuco, tacere tamen farique opportunius studuit. Stirpe et indole generosa; cui humilitas cum dignitate conjuncta, munditiis grata simplicitas. In re domesticâ administranda plurimis prior, nulli secunda: et splendori decenti non deesse et frugalitati nitidœ consulere probè novit. Veram ic sapientiam rata quœ matronas maximè decuit, res suas curare alienas ignorare, culpandi ansam nec dare nec arripere. Valetudinem rectam gnaviter et in proprio egit negotio; adversam plusquam fœmina fortiter ferebat. Placidissima morte succubuit Sept. 1, 1737, ætatis suœ 40. Filias reliquit in vivis Franciscam, Annam, Mariam. Hoc marmor lectissimæ conjugis memoriæ sacrum moerens P. maritus.

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Orange Street, Oct. 27, 1737,
Between Bloomsbury and Red Lion Squares

Reverd. and Dear Sir,

I am heartily sorry for your loss of a person whose virtue & worth I was acquainted with long before you.

Your inscription is such as you desire, plain, easy, & good Latin. However, permit me, as a friend, to offer what follows to your consideration :—

Purissimis moribus excoluit; or, incorruptis moribus ornavit.

Opportunius studuit; or, semper opportunè studuit.

Stirpe et indole; or, ut stirpe, ita indole, for the *stirp. generosa* is already mentioned.

Humilitas cum dignitate conjuncta; or, (for humilitas

though a Christian virtue, yet in ancient Latin is no commendation,) summa gravitas cum singulari comitate conjuncta, (those are Tully's words,) cum munditiis grata simplicitas.

Veram id, &c., decuit; or, (leaving out *id* and ordering it thus) veram quœ matronas maximè decet sapientiam rata.

Ignorare; or, prætermittere. Or, rather, let the whole sentence run thus: Rata nihil matronam sapientem magis decora, quàm res suas, &c.

Valetudinem, &c., negotio; I don't perfectly understand what is meant by valetudinem egit, nor can I thoroughly take the whole clause.

Plusquam fœmina fortitur ferebat; or, suo sexu fortior tulit.

Succubuit; or, occubuit.

You'l excuse the freedom I have taken; by which 'tis likely I have exposed my ignorance.

Sir Richd. Ellys[7] (with whom I dined yesterday) stirrs not out of his study, and lives upon liquids more than meat. Though he is farr from enjoying his perfect health, yet he shews a Christian patience under his infirmities, and a wonderful cheerfulness in his conversation.

My little family desires to be remembered to you.

I am, worthy Sir,

Your faithfull friend & most humble servant,

M. Mattaire.

## LXXXVIII. W. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at the Custom House, London."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 2 Feb., 1737-8.

Dear Friend,

Your brother happened to lose a good place: I happened to lose a good wife. The use I make of it, is not to bury myself alive, but to study how I may best improve this dispensation of Providence for His glory & my own comfort. I have most

[7] Of Nocton Priory, Lincolnshire, now the property of the Marquess of Ripon.

maturely considered the affair, & purpose to enter into an alliance with you: to keep a house, a maid, and a man, some little distance from town, at Totenham Cross, or Hampsted, or the like: where you are to repose when you sally out of fumopolis, whilst I make use of your urban palazzo in return. This I propose to your consideration, & desire your answer. I am not yet 50, & think 'tis too soon to retire into a black box, but may probably have 20 years yet to come; but my resolution is fixt, & about Lady-day I hope for the pleasure of waiting on you. We have need enough to make the best of life, and not wilfully cut ourselves off from any of its rational enjoyments. I apprehend by that time this comes to you, your brother will be come out. I propose the last pleasure of waiting on him northwards as far as Newark, & never can think of going further. I am amazed at his judgment, & extremely sorry for it. I have tryed with great earnestness to persuade him against it, & that must satisfy me. I hope to spend many happy years with you. At least, I will endeavor it, & am, with great respect,

Your most faithful humble servant,

W. Stukeley.

Quo fata vocant et melior fortuna sequamur.[8]

LXXXIX. R. Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Mr. Sisson's, at the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, May 5th, 1738.

Dear Doctor,

I have been long indebted to you for your favor of April 11th, which I do assure you, though perhaps you may not believe it, has been occasioned by much busynesse & company in this solitude, but necessary & agreeable. You, I hear, are at present very happy in the conversation of the literati in our grand metropolis, & enjoying yourself there till your villa at Totenham is fitted for your reception. I am as happy in my hyperborean retirement, which gives me new delights every day, & a content-

[8] As the line does not scan, it seems to be digested from *Hor. Ode.*, lib. i., vii., 25; and *Virg. Æn.* v. 709.

ment & ease of mind that I have been long a stranger to. I must own that I cannot help sometimes wishing for yours, & the conversation of another friend or two, but in the main I find I have more company, & lesse time to myself, than I desire. You certainly have had as much experience of the city & the countrey life as most, & consequently are as good a judge of both; & though you seem weary of, & determined to abandon, the latter, yett you plainly give the preference to it, by taking up your residence there, though within the smoke of the town; & I do assure you it was allways my wish, as I have often told you, to have a little leisure time upon my hands, & a few hours that I might call my own, before I went off the stage, & where I can spend them better than in an agreeable house & gardens where I am intirely master, & in a pleasant, healthy countrey, which, had your lot cast you into it, you would not have thought a Siberia. I am sorry that I must say we are

> Hâc in re scilicet unâ
> Multum dissimiles, et cætera pene gemelli.—[*Hor.*, *Ep.* i., 10, 3].

As for what you say of my talents & acquirements being lost to the world, I take it all for compliment; I have no ambition digito monstrari et dicier hic est [*Pers. Sat.* i.], & if my friends will now & then add a little by a letter, to what I am informed of from the presse, it will be as much in the scientifick way as I shall desire, & render the way of life I am in easy & chearfull; for I don't give myself any great thought whether it is to be long or short; though the uninterrupted state of health I here enjoy seems to speak of a wisht for longævity.

> Vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui,
> Quæ vos ad cælum effertis rumore secundo.—*Hor.*, *Ep.* i., 10, 9.

Mrs. Creed & her two daughters have given us their agreeable company here these ten days, & I hope we shall have it as many more. She has been called into these parts by the Don Diego's last will & testament of a sister, who has constituted her Executor & Administratrix of more goods and chattels than she was worth by half, & made her two daughters residuary legatees of the rest, by which they are only like to gett a Yorkshire journey, & a great deal of fruitlesse labor for their pains. At

my desire they called at your house, as they went through Stamford, for the two silver coins left with you by Mr. Collins; but you were then flown nearer to the sun. Be pleased, therefore, if you carryed them with you, to deliver them to my brother, who, I believe, will in a short time have an opportunity of sending them to me; & believe me, wherever I am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

Whenever you favor me with a line, direct it to Scruton, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

[When the letter arrived, Dr. Stukeley had left for Lincolnshire, & it was re-directed to him at Stamford.]

XC. From Dr. Stukeley concerning the second part of his Palæographia Sacra, & the famous Tabula Isiaca, Dr. Mead's piece of painting from the Sepolchro de Nasoni,[9] & a piece of Mosaic from Augustus's Baths on the Palatin Hill.—H. C.

Stamford, 30th July, 1738.

Dearest Sir,

I want to see you of all things; I have wrote this summer a discourse on the Mysteries of the Ancients, & would willingly communicate it to you before I print it next winter, as number II. to my Palæographia Sacra. My friend Warburton has shown us Virgil's descent into Hell as an initiation into the mysteries. I carry it much farther than he has done, & show that the famous Table of Isis is a magnificent picture thereof, which I explain largely, & I believe to the satisfaction of the learned. I take the Table & cutt it into pieces, & show it to be an Ægyptian temple spred in plano; that it is the mystical Temple wherein they initiated into the mysteries; that it is a Temple in imitation of Solomon's, & made much in the same proportions, consisting of a porch, a sanctum, & a sanctum sanctorum. I discourse of the

[9] This figure was not found in the Sepulchro de Nasoni, but in the Monte Palatino, now called Orti Farnesiani. *Vide* "Turnbull's Essay upon painting," p. 172.—R.G.

Dii Cabiri, Samothracian rites, &c.; & show in a new method their origin & meaning, & that they are the very first seeds of idolatry, as my predecessor, Bishop Cumberland,[10] suggests, & the first deviation from the most ancient, true, patriarchal religion. I shall engrave the table afresh, in pieces according to the model, so that whoever pleases may paste them so as to made a Temple; I give a plate likewise of the Temple intire. Mr. Watts accommodates me with his plate in Humphreys's translation of Montfaucon. I have allso made a magnificent drawing in perspective of that Temple, but it is rather too bigg for engraving.

Poor Mattaire is now at Belvoir with the duke, I think the Critic is in a declining state of health. I visited *Meadus*, he has gott a piece of painting from the Sepolchro de Nasoni near Rome —he fancys it a club of Augustus, Mecænas, Agrippa, Horace, Virgil, & a parcel of the like good company; he has allso gott a piece of mosaic, made of bitts of marble from Augustus's palace on the Palatine Hill. I found the man as usual, beset with a parcell of sycophants, puffs, & what not? but your street I could not bear to passe.

Vale, vir amicissime, et amatui amantissimum.

Wm. Stukeley.

XCI. R. Gale "to Mr. Samuel Gale, at Mr. Pyke's,[11] in Bedford Row, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Augst. 1st, 1738.

Dear Brother,

The account I received from you agrees well with mine, of which I could not be exactly certain, because of some minute particulars I had desired you to expend for me. I return you my thanks for the trouble you have taken upon you, as allso for that in receiving my S.S. annuity & bank 3 ℔ cēt dividend. I am afraid the warr with Spain[12] will cause a great fall in the

[10] *Vide* Autobioghraphy. p. 54, *n.*

[11] A watchmaker.

[12] This war was not declared until October 23, 1739.

stocks : but we had better suffer so than be so outragiously insulted by the dons, & suffer them to wage warr upon us, while we tamely cultivate a scandalous peace with them. If the news of this tells us truth, we have no less than 86 men of warr in commission, a force sufficient to blow Jack Spaniard, & some of his neighbors too, out of the ocean, if our commodores do not sail with their hands tyed, & guns muzzled. I hope they go with larger commissions & more extensive orders, than poor Hosier.

We heard your storms & thunder at a great distance, but had nothing of damage done by them here. Brother Charles gallops down hill, his doctors say he cannot live long. He will leave his family in a very bad condition I fear, being not to be prevailed upon to make a will by all that I, & other friends, can say to him, & we have great reason to think him much in debt, & unwilling his circumstances should be revealed, before he leaves the world. I hear his living of Barningham, which is worth 300*l.* p annū, is allready disposed of to one Mr. Neal, rector of Croft, about 10 miles from this place, which is not unlikely, being husband to one of the dean of Durham's daughters. All else here are well, & your humble servant is, dear brother,

Your most affectionate brother,

R. Gale.

I have wrote to Mr. Polehill, a fortnight since, about W. Daville.

XCII. R. Gale "to Mr. Samuel Gale, at Mr. Pyke's, in Bedford Row, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Augst. 13th, 1738.

Dear Brother,

By this time I suppose you have paid my bill of 120*l.*, & as I reckon there will then be due to me from you £13 4s. 8d., a few shillings perhaps under or over, & by this post I have drawn a bill upon you, payable six days after date, to Mr. Fletcher Giles, for £5 8s. 0d.

By the Spanish demands in this day's newspapers, I should think our peace does not go on so swimmingly as our stocks seem to portend ; for surely we shall not recall Admiral Haddow as they require, till we have more satisfaction given us than the

entring into a treaty with the dons, but I will not say what we shall submit to, rather than go to blows. How shall [we] be ridiculed by all the world, if we lay up 107 men of war without firing a gun, for that is the number now in commission? Parturiunt montes must be the motto of the sovereigns of the seas. Your story of the petition is very comical; I wish it might work a reformation in the person it was delivered to, instead of bringing a punishment upon the supplicant. I have made a present to Trin. Coll. Cant. of my manuscripts, which I thought was as good a way as any to preserve them from dispersion or the oven; & by a letter from Dr. Knight I find they intend to compliment me with the setting my picture over the classe where they stand in the library. If therefore the doctor applys to you for a copy of that done by Mr. Whood, be pleased to let him have it done again by the same hand, for I hear it much commended, & no one can do it better than he that took the original. Our harvest was very promising, a great deal of it down, but this last week we have a great deal of wett weather, & it still threatens us. In a day or two I expect Dr. Walker,[1] the vicemaster of Trin. Coll., & another gentleman here; at the latter end of the week Baron Clerk & his son from Edenburgh; & about a fortnight hence Brown Willis to stay with me ten days, so that I am like to have a good deal of company in my solitude. My sister gave you an account last post of the sad condition poor brother Charles is in. He is yett alive, & by his strength may continue some days, but is still very delirious, restlesse, & uneasy, so that it is a sad sight to see him. I am, dear Brother,

Your most affectionate brother & humble servant,

R. Gale.

XCIII. R. Gale "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at Mr. Pyke's, in Bedford Row, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Augst. 18th, 1738.

Dear Brother,

Last Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, dyed our

[1] John Walker was Craven scholar in 1712.

brother Charles,[2] after a long lingering illnesse, but under continual hopes of recovery. He was delirious, & knew nobody for the 6 last days of his life, but seemed to bemoan himself very much by his groaning. He would make no will, which we suspect was occasioned by his unwillingness to reveal his circumstances, which I fear will not prove so good as they might have been expected. I hear the estate he had with his wife[3] is mortgaged, but for how much I cannot tell. I have allso been informed of two other debts, one of 40*l.*, the other I hope dos not much exceed that summe. We shall bury him tomorrow, in a private manner, but decently, nobody being invited to the funeral but seven of the neighboring clergy, six of them to support the pall, the other to perform the funerall service; the rest of the attendance will consist of relations & the householders of the parish. Everything is agreed upon for putting out his younger son, Roger,[4] clerk to an attourney, & he will go to his master in a week, or ten days time; but what can be done for Sam, who has been kept so long at home, that no master in any busynesse will now take him, I cannot devise. When I know more how matters will turn out, you shall hear again, from, dear Brother,

Your most affectionate brother,

R. Gale.

I shall present my nephew Thomas[5] to the living at Scruton, but not yett, for some good reasons.

XCIV. R. Gale "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at Mr. Pyke's in Bedford Row, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Septemb. 3d, 1738.

Dear Brother,

My last, of the 18th instant, would give you an account of

[2] Rector of Scruton in 1712. At Trinity College, Cambridge in 1697; A.M. 1702. Buried at Scruton, August 19th.

[3] Cordelia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thwaites, of Burrill. She died in 1721, and was buried at Scruton.

[4] Settled at Northallerton, as attorney. He married Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Conyers, of the same town.

[5] Son of Charles, succeeded to the living of Scruton. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge; and married Eleanor, dau. of Mr. Geo. Crowle, of Friston.

brother Charles's death; I think it long since I heard from you, having not received any from you after that time. Roger is gone to his master, the attourney, but all things else in the family are in statu quo, neither can I give you any farther account of their circumstances. I have been full of company this fortnight. Sir John Clerk & another baronet, from Scotland, staid with me 3 days. Then came Brown Willis & one of his daughters, who are still with us. Last Fryday was a sennight I had a letter from Lord Colerain, that he would be with me from Harrygate the Thursday or Fryday following, but he knockt us up the Sunday before at 6 in the morning, & left us the next Tuesday. Mr. Willis & I intend for Durham & Newcastle tomorrow morning. Our devotion will be so fervent at St. Cuthbert's shrine that we shall not be here again till the Monday after, & on the Wednesday he setts forward to his son's in Lancashire.

I must beg the favor of you to gett me 100lb. weight of the very best new hops bought, & putt on board the first ship that sails for Stockton; except one Metcalf is master of it, I wish they could come by Coats or Rayn. We shall soon have occasion to brew October, & therefore desire no time may be lost. I hope the performing of this may be no great trouble to you, since you may easily any day step crosse the water to Southwark, where many hop merchants live, who will be glad to ship them off as you shall direct. The greenest hops, & the most of one colour, are the best, but perhaps you may find out a friend to assist you in choosing them. I don't know but Mr. Addison, to whom my service, may be the man. I am, dear Brother,

Your most affectionate brother & humble servant,

R. Gale.

The hops may [be] directed to me, recommended to the care of Mr. Pierse, at Worsall.

XCV. R. Gale "to Samuel Gale, Esq., at Mr. Pyke's, in Bow, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Septr. 26, 1738.

Dear Brother,

I have now lost all my company, Mr. Benson leaving me yesterday morning for London, he came to us from Durham

Satturday in the afternoon, staid Sunday, & Roger waited upon him to Studley Park on Monday. I was allmost a whole week with him at Durham, dining or supping every day with him at the Bishop of Glocester's. Brown Willis left me this day fortnight, having made a most glorious & satisfactory expedition into the north, by adding vastly to his collections of parochial saints, & tradesmen's halfpennys. I thought it long since I had heard from you, & find one of yours must have miscarryed, having had no advice of your having payd my bill of 120*l.*, or that of five pounds 8 shillings to Mr. Giles, till yours of the 5th of this month, though you say in that, you hoped I had received yours with notice that you had paid them. I thank you for your care about the hops, & hope they will be time enough to brew some good October, & should be much rejoiced if you could tast it here next summer. According to my account you have now of mine in your hands but 03*l.* 05s. 02d., & perhaps I may be mistaken in that, but as the London assurance dividend will soon be paid you, there will in a little time be more in cash for me.

You send us glorious news from Spain, & as little reason as I have to wish well to the great man that is to reap so much honor from this treaty, I shall be extreamly rejoiced to find he brings it to a happy conclusion; but as the terms are kept so secret, & onely a convention signed, a new fangled, unintelligible word, I fear there is a snake in the grasse, the more because I know Don Ger—o affirms that nothing is yett signed. My service to all friends, especially to those of the household in Bedford Row. I am, dear Brother,

Your most affectionate brother,

R. Gale.

XCVI. R. Gale "to Samuel Gale, Esq."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Octob. 3d, 1738.

Dear Brother,

I have no doubt of your paying my bill at the day when due, since I should certainly have heard of it before this time had it been neglected. The ballance left in your hands by my account is but 3*l.* 5s. 2d., the difference betwixt us is very incon-

siderable. I hope Mr. Benson is gott very well to London, we were much obliged to him for his company, any friend of yours will be allways wellcome here.

As for my coming to London this winter, I had such a bad one there the last, that I have no thoughts of undergoing the same again so soon; besides, I have some busynesse upon my hands that would be very inconvenient for me to leave; but you will soon have the happinesse of my sister's company, who has taken place in the York stage coach for next Monday.

Not seeing any advertisement in the newspapers of the London assurance dividend this Michaelmasse, pray enquire of Mr. Neal about it, & let me know when it will be paid. I should be obliged to you for buying me a book at Vaillant's[6] called Rau de Arâ et Tumulo in confinio Ubiorum noviter repertis, & sending it down by the first convenience that offers; it is an 8vo, & I suppose of a small price. Having left London, I have no occasion to ensure my house in Bedford Row, but desire you will call at the London Insurance Office, behind the Royall Exchange, & let them know I am willing to continue the insurance upon my house & outhouses here, & at the same time pray pay them what will be due upon them for the year ensuing. I don't hear the hops are yett arrived. My service to all friends. I am, dear Brother,

Your most affectionate brother,

R. Gale.

XCVII. Maurice Johnson, Esq., to Roger Gale, relating to a Sermon Preached in Oxford, 1642, & several British Antiquitys.—H. C.

Lond., 12 Novbr., 1738.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday sennight I saw your brother, our worthy treasurer, well at the Antiquarian Society, but he was not there last night, when from Dr. Rawlinson we were shewn a sermon, in English, printed at Oxford, all in red letters, & preached by one Josias How, B.D., I think in 1642, whereof mention is

[6] P. Vaillant was a bookseller in the foreign trade. He died October 14th, 1739, æt 67.

made by A. Wood, but 30 of them were printed.[7] Also an arrow-head in heart form, from the East Indies, made of flint sharpned, & said to be very ancient. I think in the museum at Oxford I was shewn some sorts of civil & military instruments of the like materials, said to have been made & used by the ancient Brittans before they knew how to melt metals.[8] I have a large brasse ring, such as they are said to have been hung round their wastes in leathern thongs for ornaments, which is formed of two concave pieces pinned together, either before they knew soldering, or because it might not be thought on to fix them otherwise together. With this a ring, very thick, and much too small for any woman's finger, was dug up, as Captn. Pownell assured me (from whom I had them), made of flint vitrified, and stained yellow with the juice of some berry, as it seems, being of a pale lemon colour. These rings, they say, were in like manner the ornaments of the British ladys before the Romans taught them to dresse. They were very uncouth for such a purpose; but some of our own countreymen would persuade us that our noble ancestors, the Αυτόχθονες of this Isle, knew nothing but what they had from the Romans,[9] in arms or arts, whereas the remainder of their coins, in each of the three metals, their buildings, armor, & accounts of the very invaders, the Romans, & first settlers of this place, prove the contrary, shew them to be a nation both trading by sea, & traded to; & I conceive it easy to prove they had both arts, architecture especially, both civil & military, in as good perfection as their neighbors, as allso to have been as well skilled in arms. These things require much time to prove them to some people, & more faith than for want of reading they will allow, but you know the assertion to be such.

I am, yours,

MAURICE JOHNSON.

[7] This sermon was preacht before the king, at Christ Church, in 1644. The text, Psalm iv., v. 7.—R. G.

[8] These arrow heads of flint have been found all over Europe, as well as in the East & West Indies, so that the use of them seems to have been universal in old times.—R. G.

[9] By their great skill in arts & sciences & arms, our British ancestry & their ladys seem to have been, at the Roman invasion, arrived to much the same degree of learning, knowledge, & politnesse as the savages in the West Indies, when discovered by Columbus.—R. G.

XCVIII. ROGER H. GALE "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., AT MR. PICKE'S, IN BEDFORD ROW, LONDON. FREE, W. WENTWORTH."—H. F. ST. J.

December 30, 1738.

Sir,

I received yours safe, & am vastly pleased the coxs [woodcocks] proved so good. I was sorry I could not encrease the number. I reckon by this you have received orders to return me forty pound. Mr. Fletcher, the collector of the excise, paid me the money; the bill will be due about the 25 of next month. I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you took to send Mr. Carter his hops & return his money. I shall be extreemly glad to hear Mr. Benson likes his horse, & that he carries him well. I shall take it as a particular favour if you will send me half a chest of Florence, being ordered by my doctors to stick to that wine & meddle with no other, & two pound of Sallop & one of fine Hysen Tea. Pray desire the ladies to send me such tea as suits their palates, for then I am sure it must be the best in the world. Be pleased to direct them for me att Mrs. Fosscoat's, att the Hott-well, att Bristoll, & send them by the waggon any day next week. I am terrible concerned, pray tell my aunt, I shall nott see what sort of a countenance she puts on when she is married,[10] being a thing nobody ever expected, & I should be heartly glad to be by, to see her taken into the bosom of the Church. How long I must make my abode here I can't say. I had Doctor Harrington's & Davis' opinions att Bath, & Mr. Pyes, an emminent surgeon att Bristoll, & what to make of me they can't tell, for they can't fix my illness to any place, butt bid me stick to the Hott-well & I might depend on a cure in some weeks. My complaints come by drinking a great quantity of parsley juice in the gravell. We do nott abound with company att this time, being butt one sett att Cadrille in the whole place. I am afraid I can't except of your kind invitation, by reason my father's att home alone, & I would nott have left him on any account in the world had it not been my last stake I had for my recovery to gett here. Pray give my service to Mr. & Mrs. Colson, & tell them I was almost distracted I missed seeing of them butt three days. I

[10] To Dr. Stukeley.

staid a forthnight att Bath. I desire likewise my respects & service to Bedford Row, & wish you all many happy years. I am, Sir,

Your most dutyfull nephew, & very much obliged servant,

R. GALE.[11]

Tell Mrs. Neal I will send her an account in my next of a duel that happened in Hacys's roome, between tow women of quality, & who were their seconds.

XCIX. REVD. DR. STUKELEY TO SAMUEL GALE.—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 16 Jan., 1738-9.

Dearest Sir & Brother,

On Sunday noon we arrived safe at the Gannock, after a most pleasant journey, the weather incomparably fine, a warm, easy coach of Lord Salisbury's, good horses, & civil coachman. He threatened to set us in Stamford on Saturday night, but I moderated his precipitation. Our neighbors intended to have met us in a great cavalcade, had they known the time of our coming. Immediately the clangor of all the bells of 6 churches proclaimed our arrival, & the compliments of the whole town, scarce any excepted, attended us. Your sister is very well, seems to take to her new habitation. Pray send us word what the Lord of Scruton says, which with my most hearty acknowledgments of your great favors, & of Mr. Neal's good family, to whom I am indebted beyond measure, & desire you would present our services, we remain, dearest Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant & brother,

WM. STUKELEY.

C. DR. STUKELEY TO R. GALE, OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS, GRONOVIUS'S MEDALS, &C. H. C.

London, 25 June, 1739.

Dr. Mead has gott some huge paintings of the antique as big as life; they were taken up in the old buildings at Rome.

[11] Eldest son of Roger Gale, born 1710. Fellow Commoner of Sidney College, Cambridge. Married Catherine, daughter of Mr. Christopher Crowe, of Kiplin, in 1740, and died in 1768.

Raphael studyed from them, & toucht them up too, as it seems to me. They are so fresh, the figures so round, & colours lively, that if they be genuine, we may conclude the ancients were great masters in that art. A collection of ancient coins is coming over to be sold, made by the great Gronovius; his son[12] designs to fix in England. I have got my 18 plates of the Temple of Isis finisht, & in winter shall come to town to finish Stonehenge.

W. STUKELEY.

CI. FROM MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ., OF FLINT-ARROW AND SPEAR-HEADS, ANCIENT PICTURE OF ROSAMOND CLIFFORD.—H. C.

Spalding, 14 July, 1739.

* * * I had the pleasure, when last in London, of communicating to the Antiquarian Society your thoughts, sent me in Novr. last, touching flint arrow-heads, those produced from the East Indies; when Mr. Dillenius,[13] a Sweedish gentleman, then present (the 23rd of that month), sayd the ancient Vandals paid adoration to the flint, & placed the images of their gods, the Sun, Thor, & Woden, thereon; & the more northern nations buryed their dead both with flints & steel. That this veneration arose from their conceiving the power of the sun virtually lodged in the silex. On communicating these observations & yours to our Society here, Dr. Green, my brother secretary, says, from Shelvock's account of the Callyfornians, that their bowstrings are made of deers' sinews, & their arrows are $\frac{2}{3}^{ds}$ of an hollow cane, with a heavy wood-head, & a piece of agat or flint [inserted therein]; & that Captn. Dampier,[14] in his Voyages,

[12] See *Diary*, p. 59.

[13] Johann James Dillenius, a German botanist, who in 1721 accompanied Dr. Sherrard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival, he undertook a new edition of Ray's "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum," and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford, on Dr. Sherrard's foundation. M.D. of Oxford, 1735. Born at Darmstadt, 1687; died 1747.—*Beeton*, p. 332.

[14] William Dampier, an English navigator, first sailed in a Bristol privateer. Not meeting with sucess on the American coast, he went to India, became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1671 he came to England,

says—Nor are the wild Indians lesse ingenious; those of Patagonia head their arrows with flint, cut or ground. So that these kind of weapons are of modern, as well as of ancient, use, & that, too, in both the Indies.

Mr. Neve, of Peterborough, has a brasse ring which has been enamelled, & is twisted or wreathed round large enough to go about my wrist, with a loop at one, & a button at the other, end of it, which it laps over with its springynesse. It was found in plowing up the road near Chesterton, & seems designed to hang a bulla on of some young Roman.

I have not long since gott a pieture of a very fair young lady, with long golden locks, in such sort of a dresse as we see in the most ancient tapistry, with an alabaster pott in one hand, & a sorrowfull countenance which seems to have been designed very long ago for Rosamond Clifford.[15] It was called the Lady Littlebury's, a great family formerly in these parts, & I presume might have been in her possession. 'Tis cutt, frame and all (which is guilded,) out of one piece of oak & allowed by all who have seen it to be very old. 'Tis drawn to the waste, but in a small proportion, about 12 inches high; the head dresse & attire very uncommon.

I am,

M. Johnson.

CII. R. Gale to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Augst. 26, 1739.

Dear Doctor,

I most heartily congratulate you upon your obtaining so convenient & agreeable addition to your preferments as the living of Somerby, & wish you a long enjoiment of it in all health & prosperity. I think as to politics we are in a very bad

when he published his "Voyage Round the World." He was then sent on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, & on his return was wrecked on Ascension Island. Born in Somersetshire, 1652. His portrait is in the Trinity House.—*Beeton*, p. 309.

[15] Henry IId's. Fair Rosamond, daughter of Roger de Clifford, of Brougham Castle, Cumberland.

way, & riper for ruin than ever; a most formidable allyance against us, no friends abroad, & the greatest discontent at home; though your opinion is that France has opened her scheme two years too soon. I fear we shall find her now too well prepared to execute it. We have a report that the French & Sweedish Squadron was seen off of Sunderland last Monday, consisting of 20 men of warr, steering southwards. The design of the French Squadron going to the Baltic is now evident, & it will be well if poor England, with all her navall strength, will be able to support herself against the fleets of the 3 crowns, our enemies. So much for politics.

As for the Greek inscription you sent me, it is so erroneously, and as I believe defectively, transcribed that I much question whether I shall ever be able to master the sence of it: at least, it will require more time than I can spare at present. The properest man in the world to explain it is Mr. Mattaire, but, as I remember, you told me when you was at London last winter, that he was much broken & decayed.

I have herewith sent you a catalogue of such Carausii as I am possessed of, & believe you will find some among them, not very common. I shall be glad to see the work finished, which I hope the next winter will perform, though I should have been much more rejoiced to have had your lucubrations upon Stonehenge to have then made its appearance, which I think you gave me hopes of last year. Mr. M. Johnson has turned his thoughts upon the history of Carausius, & made some progress in it; I can't doubt of his communicating his observations, though Dr. Kennedy is so much displeased at your design. I believe his work & Genebrier's will come out the same day. I thank you for your kind invitation to Stamford, but can have small prospect of seeing it this summer. My absence to Scarborough and Scottland have laid me under a great arrear of busynesse, & visits that I must make to my neighbors, one upon the confines of Yorkshire, and into the bishoprick of Durham, which I cannot enter upon this fortnight, will cost me at least a week, if not more; by that time our winter will approach, with its usual concomitants, high winds, heavy rains, & bad roads, so that by the time of my return I shall be glad to go into close quarters.

Our journey[16] to Scottland & return was exceeding pleasant, without any rain upon the road, but at Edenburrough we had a great deal for 3 or 4 days. We went through the bishoprick of Durham & Northumberland to Berwick, till 4 miles beyond it you passe over a moor, pleasant enough at this time of the year, & then through a fine corn country, with abundance of good seats in it, till you come to Edenborough. This city is very well built, for the most part with lofty stone houses, one in the parliament close 13 storys high, as I counted; but the streets are very troublesome to walk, being up hill & down hill continually, & nothing can exceed them in nastynesse but the inside of their houses.[17] We were splendidly entertained by severall persons of distinction, so that we have no reason to complain of the country, but I think I shall hardly take a journey of pleasure to it again. We saw everything that was remarkable, found them much short of our expectations, & the eulogiums bestowed upon them by the natives. The college is a poor thing, mean as one of our Oxford's halls for structure; the Principal has a tolerable good house, but the rest of the lodgings seem deserted both by professors & students, who generally live in the town. The public schools for lectures we could not gett into, but with some importunity had admittance into their library, which is large & stored with a great many good buicks. Among some natural curiositys preserved in an adjacent room, we were shown George Buchanan's[18] scull, remarkable for its thick-

[16] In company with Dr. Knight and his sons.

[17] In a letter to M. Johnson, of August 18th, describing this journey, Gale adds, "and their churches."

[18] George Buchanan, born at Killearn, Stirlingshire, in 1506, died at Edinburgh in 1582. He was employed by James V. as a tutor to his natural son the Earl of Moray. At the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he obtained a professorship in the college of Guienne in Bordeaux, and subsequently held the regency in the college of Cardinal Le Moine, from 1544 to 1547. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the University of Coimbra; but expressing some free opinions he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated the Psalms of David into Latin. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after a while returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of St. Leonard's College, in the University of St. Andrew's. This favour he obtained from Queen Mary

nesse[19] being almost diaphanous in some places; by it lay another, which, by 2 or 3 perforations made through it, appears to be near ½ an inch thick; to be sure of some dull dog, whose name & works are perished. The Advocates' Library is much better; there is a numerous collection of ancient coins in it, particularly Consular, a very few MSS. The most ancient is Martial's Epigram, which I judge by the character to be above 600 years standing. We went for 2 days to Mavis-bank, 4 miles distant from the city, to the south. It is a seat of Baron Clerk's, built by himself in a true palladio tast, one of the most elegant villas I ever saw for structure, situation, woods, & waters; behind it, upon the top of a small steep hill, was an ancient trench & agger, not big enough for a town & camp, but probably a place of Druid worship. This he has inclosed, and made a winding ascent up to it, with hedges planted from the bottome to the top. His kitchen garden is a great circle, walled in, in the bottome of a deep valley, surrounded with a fine, rapid river, & gives a most beautifull prospect to the house & other gardens above it. You would there think yourself rather in a valley near Tivoli than Edenborough. After returning to & making two days' stay more at the latter, the baron carryed us to another seat of his, called Pennycuic, 4 miles father than the other, built in the ancient style, & not without its beautys for its situation, & indeed he seems to give it preference to Mavis-bank, living generally at it. In our way we saw Roslin Chapple, a most noble Gothic structure, erected, as appears by some large letters upon the south side, by William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, A.D. 1453. It has laid open to the weather ever since the Reformation, but the strength of its materialls, & the goodnesse of its work, have preserved it to a wonder. However, the rains at last penetrating its roof, a few years would have intirely dissolved it, had not that true lover of antiquitys & all liberal arts, Baron Clerke, prevailed upon the present proprietor, the Lord Sinclair, to put

which he ill requited by writing a book called a "Detection of her doings," designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. He now became tutor to James VI., and laboured to imbue him with wisdom, but succeeded only in making him a pedant, because, as he said, he could make nothing else of him.—*Beeton*, p. 199.

[19] "Thinness," in letter to M. Johnson.

it into compleat repair. The workmen have been upon it all this summer, & as the Baron has the sole direction of the work, in a year more it will be as beautifull as ever, though it is likely no use will be made of it, but as a burying-place for the family.

From Pennycuic (Mons Cuculi) we had a long day's journey to Moffat, a stinking sulphureous spaw, like ours at Harrygate, but not so strong to the nose, or salt to the palate ; by the resort to it, it may passe for the Tunbridge of Scottland. It is admirable for the yuke [itch] & all cutaneous distempers.

Our journey lay through a mountainous countrey, thinly peopled. About 8 or 9 miles from Pennycuic, on our left hand, we saw no lesse than 14 intrenchments, one above another, upon the north side of a steep hill, not lesse than half a mile in length, & a large camp on another hill at the west end of them. Behind them is a little town, & a gentleman's seat called Romana to this day. He has wrote an historical account of the countrey, but has not one word in it of these works which lye under his nose. They have their name from Castra Romana, without doubt, & the baron thinks it to have been a camp of Agricola ; there being another camp for the Britains upon an opposite hill on the right hand. The next day brought us late to Carlile. Just before we came to a village called Ecclefachyn (the little church) we went a mile out of our way to view the 2 famous camps at Burnswork,[20] so called, I believe, from a fine spring or bourn that rises in the southernmost of them. A prodigious high mountain, with a flat area upon the top, lyes betwixt them, from whence is a prospect of above 20 miles every way round it : this makes me think, with the baron, that it was the Castra Exploratorum in the Antonine Itinerary. About 3 miles S.W. from these camps we came to Middleby, the ruins of a Roman station, where Baron Clerke gott the 3 curious altars & the figure of Brigantia, mentioned in Horseley's Brit. Rom. & Gordon's Appendix to his Itiner. Septentn., to which I refer

[20] Burnswark, or Birrenswork, a solitary hill, nearly 3 miles to the N.W. of Middleby, 740 feet above the sea level. On two sides are the vestiges of Roman military works, a covered way conducting from the one to the other. They were probably the summer quarters, *castra æstiva*, of the Middleby garrison.—*Bruce's Roman Wall*, p. 333.

you. From Carlile we travelled all along a Roman road till within 2 miles of my house, passing through the Maiden Castle upon Stanemore, in Westmoreland. It had been fortifyed with a vallum of stones, &, indeed, could [have] been made of no other materials, the whole countrey for 6 or 7 miles being but one heap of them, & the road the roughest & most disagreeable I ever trod. We have, in Britain, several maiden castles, maiden bowers, maiden ways, all reliques of antiquity, but why so named I never could devise. My paper being filled, I conclude, like Brown Willis, with pardon hasty scribble, & believe me, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. Gale.

My service to my sister, & let her know I received her last.

CIII. Samuel Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, Jan. 15, 1739-40.

Dear Sir,

I hope you'l excuse my long silence, we having been froze up here in our cells ever since Christmas day, so that this apostle (as my Lord Dumfermling has it) may rattle in your ear when thawed; like words congeald in northern air, for, believe me, I have been shutt up whole days in my little cell, not dareing to front the pinching blasts of Greenland, & the gentler breezes of Lapland. I have been but once at the Antiquarian Society, & not once at our concerto; so that having existed in a sphere but very little higher than a dormouse, your wonder will cease. I hope you & Madame de Stamford have enjoyed a milder climate. I heare that you both designe to be in town shortly, when I shall be very glad to pay my oblation, I mean my spices, which are packed up, & directed, with designe to send them down, unless your speedy arrival prevent it, which I should be glad to know. At length, with much labour & search, I have found the motto on the Abbot of Crowland's chair (viz.), Benedictus fontes domino, to be part of the triumphant song of the 3

children after theire fiery tryal in the furnace. I have heard nothing lately from Scruton, but that they are all well again there. With my love & service to my sister, I begg leave to subscribe myself, dear Sir,

Your affectionate brother & very humble servant,

S. Gale.

CIV. S. Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley." [*Printed in Nichols's Reliq. Galeanæ, No. II., Pt. II., p.* 185].

Bedford Row, May 14, 1740.

Dear Sir,

After my thanks for your last kind epistle, this is to acquaint you that I was greatly rejoiced to hear that my sister had found her paraphernalia again. I said that she had hid them herself, but could not remember where. But your friend Peck has been robbed indeed in his flight to Melton Mowbray, & lost all his cole. I communicated that part of your letter about the urn at Durobrivis, to the Antiquaries, who would be glad of a drawing of it to place in their archives. Your Stonehenge is well received, & Mr. Vice-president Folkes told me he had made a fine model of it in mahogany since he had read your book; & it is agreed, if you can maintain the truth of your mensurations, the whole must be owned a demonstration. At length, the mighty critic has sallied out to attack Mr. Wise's[21] white horse, under the title of "The impertinence & imposture of modern antiquaries dis-

[21] Rev. Francis Wise published a Letter to Dr. Mead in 1738, on some Antiquities in Berkshire, and in 1742 a second work, entitled "Further Observations upon the White Horse and other Antiquities in Berkshire;" in which he maintained that the White Horse is a monument of the West Saxons, made in memory of a great victory by Alfred over the Danes, in 871. Mr. W. J. Thomas, F.S.A., in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1845, expresses his opinion that this was "no monument commemorative of victory, but a memorial formed by the Saxons, at the time of their conversion to Christianity, of the *sacred white horse*, which in the days of paganism had depastured in the sacred groves of ashes, once existing on the downs now called Ashdown.—*Vide Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 289. The late Mr. Akerman thought it was British.—*Ib.*, p. 297.

played," printed by Osborne,[1] Paternoster Row; the author, Philalethes Rusticus.[2] I am this instant going to dissect him at Hampstead.

I thank you for your kind invitation to Stamford, but my time will not permit me to take that tour, especially before your expedition to the north. Mr. Roger designs shortly for the same place. I own I was concerned to find you gone to your inn the Sunday evening before you left London. I came from Hampstead, & was at home by seven, according as I left word, but the weather being very wet & cold, I chose to decline disturbing you at your quarters, which I hope you will excuse. I shall not fail to talk with your friend Dyer[3] about the affair you hinted to me at a proper opportunity. So wishing you & my sister a prosperous journey to Scruton, I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate brother & very humble servant,

S. Gale.

CV. Roger Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at his house, in Glocester Street, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, May 10th, 1741.

Dear Doctor,

This was intended for you the last post, but I was all that day so ill that I could not gett out of my bed, much lesse sett

[1] Thomas Osborne, Senr., a respectable bookseller of London, died in 1743. Thomas Osborne, Junr., a bookseller of great eminence in Gray's Inn, and many years one of the court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, died in 1767. He carried on a successful trade from 1738 to 1767. In stature he was short and thick; and to his inferiors, authoritative and insolent in manner. In the latter part of his life his manners were softened. "It has been confidently stated," says Boswell, "that Johnson, one day, knocked Osborne down in his shop, with a folio, and put his foot upon his neck." Johnson, however, explained the affair thus: "Sir, he was impertinent to me. and I beat him. But it was not in his shop, it was in my own chamber." Osborne purchased the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts for £13,000, for the binding only of which Lord Oxford had paid £18,000; and in 1743-4, printed an account of them under the title "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ," &c., in four vols., and Dr. Johnson wrote the preface.—See *Timperley's Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Anecdotes*, vol. ii., p. 716.

[2] See *Brit. Top.* i., 177; and the *Literary Anecdotes* of Mr. Bowyer, p. 112.

[3] Vide Common-place Book, p. 119.

pen to paper; however, I think by good & timely management, I have now shaken off my indisposition.

I did not in the least apprehend that the great man[4] expected any answer from me to what was intimated in your last but one, for I take all that he said to [be] but a mouthfull of moonshine, & meriting no return of compliments from me; he indeed has the art of being very profuse of them without any meaning; I never had. I am satisfied he would never have offered me this favor had he not been fully persuaded that I would decline it. Now he can say (which perhaps is the chief aim of his sweet words) that it is not his fault I was not received again into his good graces; & if I should pay my obeisance to him, the best return I should gett from him would be but a sneer, & a denyall of every word he has said upon this occasion. Generall words import nothing. I heartily wish you may not find them wholly insignificant. I remember to have seen about a fortnight ago, in the newspapers, that a royall scarfe had been disposed of to an obscure creature who was never heard of before, nor perhaps will be again, as have been a dozen more, since you sollicited for that honor, & you have not yett been surprised by the falling of one of them upon your own shoulders.

But to return; why should I pay my compliments to a man who has used me so ill, a man that would have ruined me had it been in his power, I will not say for nothing, but for doing my duty, & a faithfull execution of my office? One whose vile usage has cancelled all my obligations to him, & who has not done me justice, though he acknowledges the injury, flagrant injury, I have received from him? If he is so sensible, as he pretends, that he has done me wrong, he can make me some small amends whenever he pleases, & as he turned me out of my place without notice, without giving me or any of my friends leave to speak to him afterwards in my defence, loading me with falsehoods which he knew to be so, having the front to call me a Jacobite, though the noble person he said it to made him eat his words, & at last being driven to tell everybody my crime was personall to himself, & he would admitt of no expostulation about it, ought he not to make me what reparation he can without my cringing to him at

[4] Sir Robert Walpole.

his levée, & dancing attendance among his slaves—an object he shall never have the pleasure of satiating his insolence with? What confidence can I have in a man that has used me worse than a dog, unprovoked, & onely because he wanted my post to reward one that he had sent upon a dirty jobb into France, & to dispose of a pension that another had to a member of Parliament that could not sitt at the excise board, nor loose his seat in the House of C[ommons].

My last gave you two setts of reasons why I could not pay my court to him: one was ad hominem, to which may be added all the above written; the other was ad me ipsum, to which I steadily adhere, & if he requires my answer, you may acquaint him with one or both, or neither, but tell him, in short, when he has made me reparation for the wrong he has done me, that I shall then be his humble servant, but don't think it worth while to come to London upon bare promises, mera verba.

I must own, the greatest regrett I have by being out of emploiment, is the incapacity it puts me under of serving my friends. I gave you a paltry instance of this in my last; if I could not obtain the lowest commission in the army for a near relation, how can I expect anything for myself worth acceptance, or for a friend? What equivalent for sacrificing the quiet of my old age, which, as great a man as he is Sir R[obert] W[alpole] can never renew, or make up the 6 years he has robbed me of. I would not have you think it is my great circumstances, as you take them to be, that make me despise the advances he has made towards me. It is a great misfortune for any man to have too high an opinion conceived of his estate, either by himself or others.

Non agimur tumidis velis Aquilone secundo
Non tamen adversis ætatem ducimus Austris.

This is my case. I hope God has given me enough to defend me from immunda pauperis, from doing wrong to anybody, or being a slave to the greatest, & I am perfectly content with what his goodnesse has bestowed upon me.

This day's news brings us an account of the king's being gone abroad,[5] but neither your name nor mine among the lists of

[5] George II. went to Hanover May 6th, and returned to England October 20th.

preferments, & I wish we may not go hand in hand together. When you see Mr. West, give my hearty service to him, & congratulations upon his succeeding at St. Albans, which I wish, & do not much doubt, but it will turn to good account to him. When you return home let me know, & I will be at Stanford as soon as possible. I rejoice much that Lord Pembroke has undertaken to obstetricate Abury into the world. I don't question but he will make it worth your while, & that its appearance will be in the size, shape, & resemblance of its sister Stonehenge, which will make them a beautifull gemellæ; but am afraid I shall find few encouragers of your productions in these parts. However, if you will give me some of your proposalls when we meet, I will endeavor to putt them off at my return. All here give theyr service to you & my sister, none more than, dear doctor,

Your most obliged humble servant,

R. Gale.

Our election for N[orth]allerton was last Thursday, my indisposition would not let me be there. There was no opposition, so the two old ones[6] were chose; & Mr. Smelt, returning home in his chariot about eleven at night, was overturned, & had his right arm broke, a little below the upper joynt.

CVI. Samuel Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, June 18, 1741.

Deare Doctor,

The hurly burly of customary business, (of which I have generally a pretty fortuitous share), in attending the return of the king's yatchs from Holland would not permitt me to visit my brother, & Stanford, at the time he was there, so that my hopes of both must be referrd to another summer; & I must be content in the watching the flocks that graze upon Hæmas, the delights of which mount are much to my gusto. I hope some time or other there to have an humble cottage, & a little gallery

[6] Leonard Smelt, Esq., and Henry Peirse, Esq.

crouded with antient companions in good leather jacketts, which I esteem far beyond the empty chitt chatt of a modern tuppee petit-maitre cloathed in tinsell. 'Tis with surprizeing pleasure when I view from the summit of our hill two great cittys embellished, one with stately dome, the other with a venerable abbatial tower, & old Thames riseing with her silver streams to give fresh verdure to the bordering meads; these amusements so support my spirits, when hindred from remoter visits of our rural scenes; & neare our town we have our walks, & Marybone, where we have a fine organ to entertain us during breakfast time, & *Vauxhall*, with a grand concerto for the evening, magnificently illuminated with numerous cristalline lamps, & the brilliant lustre of the belles dames, this sometimes makes my captivity seem easier. I hope you have banishd the gout out of your territories, & say with Horace,

——— Tristitiam et metus
Tradam protervis in mare[7] creticum
Portare ventis. [Ode xxvi., 1-3].

My sister, I hope, & all your family are well. Pray present my respects to the Oundle hospitable house, & to Mr. Collins, when you see them. We have no news, but wait for some from Carthago nova. In the interim. I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate brother & very humble servant,

SAML. GALE.

CVII. THE REV. DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE, RESPECTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SIR ROGER COPLEY'S MEDALS BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY, THE ÆGYPTIAN SOCIETY AT LONDON, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SISTRUM.—H. C.

9 Feb., 1741-2.

Last Thursday we distributed 5 golden medals, coined from Sir Godfrey Copley's legacy of £5 ꝑ annū to be given to the person that shall perform the best experiment for the year before the Royal Society. It had not been disposed of for the 5 last years, but was now given to Dr. Stephen Hales, Dr. Alexander

[7] Tykencott Streams.—R. G.

Stuart, Dr. Theophilus Desaguliers, & to a *gentleman* who gave us an account of chickens & hogs' bones being tinctured with a deep scarlet by eating of madder, & to another who invented a method of driving piles, as now practised at Westminster bridge.

We have erected an Ægyptian Society,[8] at Le Beck's head, in Chandois street. My Lord Sandwich is president, several gentlemen who have been in Ægypt are members, others philo-ægyptians; the Duke of Montagu, Richmond, Mr. Martin Folks, are of the number. The president has a sistrum to call silence layd before him. Discoursing of the *sistrum*,[9] no satisfactory account could be given of it; the Duke of Montagu askt my opinion; I rose & gave a long detail of my sentiments concerning this famous instrument, & deduced the use of it from the beginning of the world.

At the first institution of sacrifices, mankind waited for a descent of fire from heaven to consume the sacrifices, as a sign of God's acceptance. For this signal they stayd a long time, & were obliged to watch & drive off the birds of prey that came to devour the flesh of the offerings, as Abraham did, Genes. xv. 11. This they did with a crotalus, rattle, or sistrum, which the Ægyptians, for this reason, made an amuletick, averruncative or prophylactick symbol. The rattling of it at their mysteries was equivalent to the calling out ἐχὰς ἐχὰς ἔστε βέβηλοι.[10] The company was highly pleased with this account, & I have since wrote it out at large. I am, yours, &c.,

W. Stukeley.

[8] December 11th, 1741, an Egyptian Society was begun, under the presidentship of Lord Sandwich. The purpose of it was to inquire into Egyptian antiquities. Lord Sandwich was met by Dr. Pococke, Dr. Perry, Captain Norden (a Dane), all having been in Egypt. They nominated Mr. Martin Folkes, Charles Stanhope, Dr. Milles, Mr. Dampier (qu. the late Master of Eton), Mr. Mitchell (qu. the late resident at Berlin), associates, and with them founders of the Society. A Sistrum was laid before the president, as the emblem of his office. At one of these meetings, in 1742, the Duke of Montague asked Dr. Stukeley to explain the purport of the instrument, who said it was the instrument wherewith Abraham drove the bird from his sacrifice (Genesis xv. 11), and thence applied by the Egyptians as a sacrificial instrument.—See *Nichols's Reliq. Galeanæ*, No. ii., part ii., 102.

[9] A drawing of this instrument, belonging to Sir Hans Sloane, is in one of Stukeley's volumes of sketches, in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

[10] Procul O, procul este profani.—*Virg.*, Æn. vi., 258.

CVIII. ROGER GALE TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, Decbr. 11, 1741.

Dear Doctor,

That the Royall Society is in such a flourishing state, & abounds with so many noble virtuosi, is matter of no small joy to me. I want nothing here but the weekly entertainment you are happy in at their most instructive & curious meetings; but we must not expect to be compleatly happy in any place upon this globe. I hope Sir Hans made a voluntary resignation, for though his age may now render him not so capable as formerly to discharge his office of President, yet it would be barbarous & ungratefull to oblige him to relinquish it against his inclination, & quit a chair to which he had been so great an ornament; for no man that ever satt in it had the prosperity of the Society more at heart, was a greater benefactor to it, or putt its affairs into better order. I don't doubt but his successor will tread in his steps, & keep up the prosperity of it with as much care & honor. I promise myself great pleasure & instruction from the minutes you intend me under the fair hand of Misse Stukeley, which alone would engage me to read them with the greatest attention. I hope it will not be long before I shall see some of them. Brother Sam will have a small box to send me about Christmasse, by which they may be conveyed, if too large for a letter, & at the same time be pleased to give him the seal & lamp for me.

I allways wished poor Lord Oxford's most noble collection might have been kept entire together, but such is the vicissitude of human affairs. The title is gone from the principal branch of the family; the estate greatly impoverished; & the library, which was the delight & pride of both father & son, to be dispersed, no body knows where. I am glad, however, that there are some hopes of the MSS. being purchased for the library at Oxford, & not suffered to be exported, as were those of Vossius,[11]

[11] Probably Isaac Vossius, son of Gerard John Vossius, born at Leyden, 1618. In 1670 he settled in England, obtaining from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor. He published a book to prove that the Septuagint version was produced by inspiration; and yet, by a singular inconsistency, he expressed some doubts respecting the sacred text, which led Charles to say, "This learned divine is a strange man; he believes everything but the Bible." His works are numerous. Died at Windsor Castle, 1688.—*Beeton*, p. 1066.

to the great dishonor of the nation. We ought to be the more sollicitous of retaining them here, as there is such a vast treasure of English affairs contained in them, & which cannot be of so much value to any other countrey.

As for publick affairs, I think it is past the skill of human councills to retrieve them. I give myself as little thought about them as possible, yett I have still so much love left for my countrey, that the impending storm causes me many a restlesse hour. Dabit Deus his quoque finem [*Æn.*, i., 199.] is all we have for it.

Dr. Middleton's[12] idolatrous controversy has put me upon reading over again his letter from Rome, & comparing it with an anonymous French author I have upon the same subject. The Doctor takes no notice of it, but I think by some of his remarks & expressions he has seen it; though it must be confest in such an identity of topicks, it would be allmost impossible for the observations not to coincide sometimes. The title of it is Les Conformités des Ceremonies Modernes avec les anciennes ou il est prouvé par des autorités incontestables que les ceremonies de l'Eglise Romaine sont empruntées des Payens. A Leyde, 1667. Dr. Middleton's observations are mostly grounded upon his own views. The proofs of this book are chiefly from passages out of Popish authors. It is well wrote, & if put into English, & made known to the publick, would be a good back to the Doctor, & I believe would allso prove as good an answer to Mr. W[arburton] and the rest of his oblatrantes, as will come out in the Doctor's defence.

[12] Conyers Middleton, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; Fellow in 1706; D.D. in 1717, when he quarrelled with Dr. Bentley, Regius Professor, on the subject of exorbitant fees. A lawsuit followed, which Middleton gained, but it created great personal enmity; and when Bentley proposed a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked it, and the design was abandoned. In 1724 he spent some time in Italy, and on his return published his "Letter from Rome," showing that the religious rites of the Roman church were drawn from the heathens. His attack on Dr. Waterland's "Vindication of the Scripture," in 1731, drew upon Middleton the charge of infidelity. In 1749 his "Enquiry into the miraculous powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian church, from the earliest ages," appeared, and gave great alarm to the clergy. Born 1683; died 1750.—*Beeton*, p. 715.

I perceive by the specimen you have given me of Mr. Wood's[13] performance that you have little to fear from such an antagonist if he had entered the lists with you; but so farr is he from contesting anything you have laid down, that he plainly grants whatever you can desire by agreeing to the measure of your cubit, & application of it; for that is the foundation of all your observations, & being once allowed, your whole superstructure is immoveable. I fancy he must have stolen his ingenious thought of the 3 angels, & the Mosaick shew-bread, from some profound Jewish Rabbi; for such a conundrum could never enter into the brain of any other sort of mortall.

I have been so long that I shall add no more but my service to my sister, & are all well; & with my friend B[rowne] W[illis], desiring you to excuse hasty scribble, subscribe myself, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

Pray tell my sister that Lady Effingham departed last Sunday was a sennight, and left all she possibly could to Sir Coniers,[14] which is said to be very considerable.

CIX. Roger Gale "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, in Glocester Street, London."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Febr. 19th, 1741-2.

Dear Doctor,

I congratulate you upon your having gott over your martyrdom well spoken of. It is a subject that few of your brethren choose to handle, especially before your late audience, for though I believe very few of them were present to hear it, yett as it will be printed, the whole nation [will] become

[13] Thomas Wood, architect, Bath. who wrote and made plans of Stonehenge, Stanton-Drew, &c.

[14] Sir Conyers Darcy, of Aston, K.B. Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding who died 1758. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Thomas, Earl of Effingham.

judges & censors of it. The wise & politick Bishop of Sarum[15] allways avoids showing his parts upon the occasion by getting a substitute to do that work for him. Dr. Knight was his hack for many years, but gott his neck out of the collar the last time of performance.

The late revolution[16] is no matter of wonder to me, except that it was so long before it was effected, the late administration not having had one good principle to support it, acting neither upon honor, honesty, conscience, truth, or justice. Our melancholy prospect of affairs, however, still subsists both at home & abroad; & I wish our domestick dissensions may not encrease our foreign dangers. The change, I hope, may contribute to the advantage of some of my friends, & that they will meet with more sinceryty from our new governors than they did in the delusive promises of our former ἀνθρωποφάγοι, δημοβόροι. How they go on above, I shall be glad to hear from you, when anything worth writing happens & you have leisure to inform me. I think an infatuation attended the ringleader when he gott his bastard so dignifyed that it must exasperate all the old quality, & especially the ladys, which is worse, against him.

I am glad the R. S. has at last converted Sir Godfrey Copley's beneficence into a gold medall; it is much to their own, as well as the donor's, honor. It was attempted 7 or 8 years ago, & I promoted the design to the utmost of my power, but could not bring it to effect, Sir H[ans] S[loan] allways discouraging it, for what reason I cannot devise. Pray favor me with an account of the designs, or emblems, on the medall, with the inscriptions on both sides of it.

[15] Thomas Sherlock, son of William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, was born in London, 1678; died 1761. Educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, and afterwards Master. He succeeded his father in the mastership of the Temple. In the controversy excited by Bishop Hoadley on the constitution of the church, he took a prominent part. He was successively Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London; and declined the See of Canterbury.—*Beeton*, p. 945.

[16] Against Sir Robert Walpole. The new Parliament met December 1st, 1741. Sir Robert having lost the majority, is said to have declared that he would give the house no farther trouble, or ever return to it again. On 8th January, 1742, he was created Earl of Orford, and resigned all his appointments on the 11th; after which he went to reside at Richmond Park.

The experiments by Mr. Stephens's medicins upon the stone confirm the opinion I had collected from severall cases that fell within my knowledge & observation when at London, which was that they were not sufficient to operate upon all sorts of stone, but only upon such as were of a cretaceous or soft contexture, whereas when their substance was of a more close & hard a composition, it eluded their efforts; neverthelesse, if they are able to dissolve one sort of stone, or cure one miserable patient in a hundred, the secret has not been too dearly purchased.

I like the institution of your Ægyptian Society very much, as I do your short account of the Sistrum, & hope, sometime or other, to see it at length, if not in print, at least in MS. Would it not adorn Abury? I think you might insert it there, where you will treat so largely of the primitive worship, without any great digression from your subject.

We are all pretty well here again; for my part I have never wintered so well in my life, having not had so much as a cold yett. My daughter[17] had the misfortune to miscarry about 3 weeks ago; it weakened her more than her lying in, but she has gott her health again, though weak. We cannot devise what has been the occasion of this disaster. My service to my sister & all friends. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

I have received my sister's letter, & thank her for her kind perswasions to return to town, but the more I consider of that notion the lesse I like it.

Kitty Kirk is dead in child bed.

CX. Revd. Doctor Samuel Knight[18] to Dr. Z. Grey.[19] [*Printed in Nichols' Reliq. Galean. No. II., Pt. II., p.* 188.]

Feb. 22, 1742.

Sir,

Having an opportunity of a frank cover from the Bishop

[17] His son Roger's wife.

[18] Samuel Knight, educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cam-

of St. Asaph, I had a mind to give you a line of the present situation of affairs. I never knew such a general harmony & coalition of parties in my time as at present. I had the honour yesterday to preach before his Majesty, the Prince[20] & Princess of Wales & the rest of the Royal Family, at St. James's Chapel the first time; there was a numerous Court. Mr. Pulteney[21] (who has had the greatest share in this happy union) was there the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Sandys, Lord Carteret,[22] were all with Lord Wilmington. Very steady measures are resolved upon in relation to the Queen[23] of Hungary. The Duke of Argyle sets out on Thursday for Holland, to bring the Dutch to reason, & to engage them to break off their attachment to France. We have fresh & good news from Bavaria, that the

bridge. Chaplain to Edward, Earl of Orford; Vicar of Chippenham; Rector of Bluntisham, Hunts; Chaplain to George II. in 1731; Archdeacon of Berks 1735. He wrote the Lives of Dr. Colet and Erasmus. Died 1746.—*Beeton* p. 603.

[19] Zachary Grey, edited an edition of "Hudibras," with many curious and entertaining notes, of which Warburton wrote: "He hardly thinks there ever appeared, in any learned language, so execrable a heap of nonsense, under the name of commentaries, as hath lately been given us on this satiric poet." He also published "Notes on Shakespeare," and "An Answer to Neale's History of the Puritans." Born 1687; died 1766.—*Beeton*, p. 468.

[20] After the parliamentary defeat of Walpole, the King and the Prince of Wales were reconciled to each other after a considerable estrangement, the prince asserting that Walpole had hitherto been a bar between the king and himself.

[21] Mr. Pulteney, on the day of the prorogation of Parliament, was called to the upper house by the title of the Earl of Bath, having lost all his popularity and influence in the short space of five months from the fall of Walpole, whom he drove from the helm of public affairs.

[22] John Carteret, Earl of Granville, eldest son of George, Lord Carteret. Educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford. Ambassador to Sweden in 1719; Secretary of State, 1721; Viceroy of Ireland in 1724 and again after the accession of George II. He was the enemy of Walpole's administration, and moved, in 1741, for the removal of that minister. He then became Secretary of State. "He was a pleasant companion, and a great encourager of learned men." Died 1763.—*Beeton*, p. 462.

[23] In 1741, August 8th, the Elector of Bavaria declared war against the Queen of Hungary, and had for allies Spain and France. In May, 1742, British forces were ordered for foreign service, proceeded to Flanders; and in 1743 the battle of Dettingen was fought, the English king commanding his troops with great calmness and resolution. The French had 3000 men killed.

Queen has great success against the new Emperor, & has regained her loss in Bohemia. I saw the new Earl of Oxford introduced into the House of Lords; he looks much dejected. Poor Dr. Twells[24] died on Friday, & left a large family very destitute. That day Dr. Stebbing[25] gave the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts a good sermon. Dean Pearce's[26] Clerum is wrote against very sharply. The Bishop of St. David's goes to Exeter; Dr. Hutton[27] succeeds him. I am, in haste, Sir, Your very humble servant,

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

CXI. REVD. DR. SAMUEL KNIGHT TO DR. Z. GREY. [*Printed in Nichols' Reliq. Galean. No. II., Pt. II., p.* 190.]

Sarum, May 12, 1742.

Dear Sir,

Having finished my visitation in Berkshire, I am got

[24] Matthew Twells, D.D., Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, and St. Peter's, Cheapside, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of the lecturers of St. Dunstan's in the West. He published, in 1740, "The Theological Works of Dr. Pococke," in 2 vols. folio. Until within five years of his death, he had no more than £100 per annum to support five children with.

[25] Henry Stebbing, distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy against Hoadley, and afterwards attacked Warburton's "Divine Legation." He became Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury, and Archdeacon of Wilts in 1735. He published "Sermons on Practical Christianity," and "Sermons on Boyle's Lectures." Died 1763.—*Beeton*, p. 975. See also *Commentarys*, pp. 32, 40; and *Autobiography*, p. 51.

[26] Zachary Pearce, educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he wrote papers for the "Guardian" and "Spectator." D.D. 1734. He replied to Woolston in an anonymous pamphlet, "A Vindication of the Miracles of Jesus." Dean of Winchester, 1739; Bishop of Bangor, 1748; Bishop of Rochester, 1756. Born 1690; died 1774.—*Beeton*, p. 818.

[27] Matthew Hutton, born at Marske, Yorkshire, 1693. Educated in the Grammar School of Kirkby Hill, and Free School at Ripon, under Mr. Lloyd. Jesus College, Cambridge, 1710. Fellow of Christ's College, 1717. Domestic Chaplain to the proud Duke of Somerset, who gave him the Rectory of Trowbridge, Wilts, in 1726, and Rectory of Spofforth, Yorkshire, in 1728. Prebendary of York in 1734, and also Canon of Windsor and Westminster, and Chaplain in ordinary to the King. Bishop of Bangor in succession to Dr. Herring, appointed to York, in 1743; Archbishop of York in 1747. In 1757 Archbishop of Canterbury, in which year he died suddenly, and was buried in Lambeth Church.—Vide *Raine's History of Marske*, in *Yorkshire Topographical Journal*, p. 253.

here in order to preach my turn at the cathedral on Sunday, & to look over the scripts & charts in the chapter-house, which, (though very considerable), yet lie very much neglected. I hope to find out many things not yet taken notice of, relating to the ancient state of this church. I gave the list of Convocational pieces to the Chancellor of Peterborough. He thanks you for it, & will borrow some of them when he fixes to writing. Nothing was done to any purpose at our last meeting in Convocation. There were some good speeches on both sides, but the reading of the paper delivered to the House by Dr. Reynolds was put off till the 19th instant. I hope to be there at the time. If nothing is done then, I think I shall never again put myself to any trouble of the same kind. I am sorry I could not be at the feast of the sons of the clergy last Thursday, but more sorry that the collection was so small. The collection for the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, &c., goes on very successfully; it is believed it will amount in the whole, through England, to £8,000. The Bishop of St. Asaph's sermon on the feast-day is in the press. If out before I leave the town, I shall have one for you as a present from the Bishop. He is the first bishop that ever preached on that occasion.

Dr. Wilkins is ready to put to the press Bishop Tanner's "Boston viris illustribus Angliæ;"[28] he brings it down to King James I. The Literary Society have engaged in the printing of his "Notitia Monastica,"[29] in two volumes, folio. I hope the senior proctor, Mr. Beaby, sent the Archdeacon of Lincoln's letter to the prolocutor; be pleased to send it to my son with the enclosed. I am, with humble service to your lady & Mrs. Moss, dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,
S. Knight.

[28] He means "Biblioth. Britannico-Hibernica," printed by the Literary Society, 1748, of which Boston's catalogue of writers makes a very small part of the preface.—*Nichols.*

[29] It was printed by that Society, in one vol., 1744, folio.—*Nichols.*

CXII. Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., Bedford Row, Holborn, London."—H. F. St. J.

Le Gannoc,[30] apud Staumforth, 7 June, 1742.

Dearest Sir,

Your sister got home safe before me, & I went round by Essex to visit a druid temple, the only things that run in my head at present, & I go on briskly with Abury. I wish you went on as fast with your Flanders expedition. Your brother is happy in building his library, & I am pretty much engaged in repairs & the like at Barnhill, where I think to fix my last tent, &, after the mode, retire.

Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ. [*Hor. Sat.*, l. ii., 6, 62.]

We have expected your nephew Tom[31] with impatience. Mr. Cayley dyned with us on Sunday, going to Cambridg with his son.

Our fens will be very dry this year for our abbatial tour. Your hermitage looks mighty pleasant. By what I can hear, you will have no lottery this year. I beg you would send George to Mrs. Graves, at my house, to know whether the printer has brought the copperplates home, which I left money with her to pay for. We had a very indifferent horse race, & little company. I saw Mr. Banks on his way through here. Many members pass through here into the north, & are to return soon, against the impeachment. So you will have Sir Robert in your neighbourhood in a little time. Pray give my service to all friends at Abingdon's & elsewhere. Your sister presents her love to you, & I am,

Your affectionate brother & most humble servant,

W. Stukeley.

I received yours this day, for which I thank you. SS[32] is 108. I would have bought at 103, but Sir Benjamin's man would not deal for me.

[30] Gannoc, a standard or ensign.

[31] Son of Charles, the Rector of Scruton.

[32] South Sea Stock.

CXIII. Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., in Bedford Row, Holborn, London."—H. F. St. J.

Staumforth, 5 Sept., 1742.

Dearest Sir,

I received yours, & most heartily congratulate with you on the hopeful recovery of our brother from his fall, there would have been a great damp otherwise upon the pleasures & prospect of our next London journey. I have had a small fitt of the gout, but oyld it off with great ease & celerity. I have long since finished what I proposed to do this summer at Barnhill house, where I spend much of my solitary time. I shall next summer commence in earnest to lay out a delightful garden, & the house, though old, will be comfortable, & not inelegant, just suited to my gusto. I have bought a piece of ground at Petergate, & another at my back gate, in Barnhill, to maintain my palfrey; & there my back gate goes into the fields directly toward Ryhall & Brigcastreton. Sir Edward Lawrence called here on Thursday, wants to hear of your brother coming southward; he has been in Leicestershire, at his nephew Woolaston's.

I have a fine apartment designed for you at Barnhill, consisting of a large room looking full south, down the street, two lesser rooms, & a little chamber, together with a little garden walled in, a little house, &c., all distinct from the main house.

I hope you will come down to meet your brother here. Tomorrow I goe to Boughton, to visit the Duke of Montague. Your sister remembers her love to you, & I am,

Your affectionate brother,

Wm. Stukeley.

Mr. Collins, wife, & son, are gone a pilgrimage into Staffordshire. Mrs. Creed fancys she has not received the last present you sent her of anchovys, & that they miscarryed.

CXIV. Roger Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Octob. 19, 1742.

Dear Doctor,

It is so long since I had a line from you, or you a line from

me, that I choose to answer one received from my sister this morning by writing to you. The late accident that has befallen me made it very troublesome to putt pen to paper, & the long desuetude from epistolizing has made me very averse to it, as I cannot but own, & this is the truth of the case why you have not heard from me in such a distance of time. I am now, I think, pretty well recovered from my bruises, having little or no pain upon the parts that suffered from them, but the lamenesse that fell on my left leg & thigh last summer is returned, though not in so great a degree as before ; & I have still so much weaknesse all over me, that I can scarcely crawl about the house ; to this I must add a violent cold, contracted about a fortnight ago, that has much disturbed me all night & day, but is now going off apace. If I should have had the misfortune of a call at this time to London, I could not have obeyed it ; but that seems now to be in nubibus, having heard no more of it for 7 or 8 weeks, I suspect the contest is more about who shall turn out than who shall come into the commission, & till that difficulty can be adjusted, suppose no alteration will be made.

During my confinement, among other amusements, I have read over T. Wood, Architect's Essay, towards a description of Bath, & think I seldome have so much mispent my time. You have nothing to fear from this doughty champion's attack upon Stonehenge, if he should put his threats in execution, except he can overthrow it by the help of King Bladud, & the 4 philosophers he brought with [him] from Athens, & placed at Stanton Drew, not at your Stanford ; in short it is a silly pack of stuff, collected together from our fabulous historians, & where their fictions or traditions are not sufficient to support his fancys, he never wants falsitys of his own invention to supply their defect. As you have allready seen it, in all probability, I shall say no more about it.

I find by my sister's you are for London the first of November, & thank her & you for the kind invitation to a lodging with you in Gloucestership ; which I should most willingly accept, at least till I could provide myself with another, if I am sent for up ; but as that seems now to be very uncertain, I can say nothing to the other. I must confesse, however, happen what will, that I have some inclination to see London this winter, & if

health & strength will permit, may perhaps sett out for that place after Christmasse, & stay there 2 or 3 months. I hope this winter will finish Abury, & am sorry to tell you that I have not been yett able to procure you one more subscription to it in this land of the learned.

Wee have had a young lady sent from Burleigh to a countrey parson's, at a place called Spennythorn, to prevent her marrying a footman there; this has been effectually provided against, for yesterday was a sennight she ran away with a recruiting captain, & though pursued & overtaken at York, gott marryed to him last Wednesday. She is called Misse Bates, & Lady Exceter is her aunt. Her fortune 5000*l.*

You may tell my sister Kitt Crow[1] continues very well, & as most people judge, as great a rattle as ever; he resolutely refuses to drink anything but water, though his old companions say they will in a little time bring him back again to slape-ale.[2] I never saw a man eat with better appetite.

All the rest of our family that can speak give their service to you both, & are very well; they are all gone to dine this day with Mr. Revely, who setts out on Monday by the York coach for London. Mrs. Batty Revely returned to York last Tuesday was a sennight. She & Mrs. Smithson have taken a house, & live together, in St. Saviour's gate.

I received my sister's letter of September 22d, & thank her for her good advice in it, which I believe I shall follow in a great measure. The unlucky horse I sold in ten days time after the accident, for a very good price, having first acquainted the buyer, Mr. Fred. Frankland with all the ill I knew of him, & let him take him away with him for 8 or 9 days upon tryall. He pleased him so well, & was so quiet with him, that he gave me what I ask at the first word. He is to be sent to Mr. Robinson, at Vienna. He is certainly a most beautifull creature, & I don't question but I shall hear he is preferred to the Queen of Hungary's stables.

[1] Father of Roger Gale, Junr's., wife.

[2] Plain ale as opposed to ale medicated with wormwood or scurvy grass or mixed with any other liquor. Skinner says it is a Lincolnshire word.—*Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary*, p. 753.

Consider this is a double letter, & pardon the length of it. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

R. GALE.

CXV. SIR JOHN CLERK "TO MY GOOD FRIEND ROGER GALE, ESQ.: AN ENQUIRY INTO THE ANCIENT LANGUAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN, BEING THE COPY OF A PAPER INTENDED FOR THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AT EDENBOROUGH." 1742. H. C.

As I have thought it no improper amusement to enquire a little into the languages of our forefathers in Great Britain, I have thrown together some thoughts which I humbly submit to this learned Society.

Our ancient writers, with the concurrence of some of our moderns, seem allready to have determined the question what these languages were about the time of the Roman Empire in Britain, but as their opinions stand intirely upon a few traditions & monkish authoritys, I must be pardoned to have no greater reguard for them than they deserve.

It was & has been for many centurys the constant opinion that the language we now speak in all the centrical parts of England & Scottland & all along the south-east, east, & north-east coasts of Great Britain, is what was introduced by the Saxons, or German nations, who took possession of these countreys between the years 440 & 450, & that upon the severitys exercised by these invaders, most of the native Britains fled into Wales, where they introduced that language which continues there to this day.[3] This is the opinion of the learned Davies & Lluyd, who considered the Welsh language as the Lingua Britannica, the antient & universal language of Great Britain. Buchanan & Camden seem to be of the same mind, but these great names can never support things that have never been well

[3] If these fugitives introduced their language into Wales, what language was there spoken before theyr arrival? The countrey cannot be supposed to have till then been uninhabited.—R. G.

considered, & therefore I think myself at liberty to shew, as far as the nature of the thing can allow, that the language now spoken by more than three-fourths of the inhabitants of this island is the same, or at least, is the true ofspring of the antient British language, which took place when Julius Cæsar first invaded this island.

In the mean time, I do acknowledge that upon the rapacious severitys of the last race of Saxons who invaded England in the 5th century, many of the Britains fled into Wales, but as those could not be the twentieth part of the people who are said by Cæsar to have been Infinita hominum multitudo, so it is impossible they could so entirely carry off with them the British language as to bring about a total change of it. No doubt several hundred thousands must have remained, a number vastly exceeding the Saxon invaders, & consequently must have preserved their antient language except in so far as in time the dialect might be altered.

As for those who fled into Wales, they might indeed have introduced many of those words which we find in Mr. Lluyd's Etymologicon, but it is certain there was in Wales at that time a very antient language, the parent of what the people of that countrey do now generally speak, & which I believe they received from theyr neighbors in Ireland, or Armorica in France, & 'tis very probable that this language might assume the name of Celtique, as, indeed, most of the nations of Europe went sometime under the name of Celtæ, as will afterwards more fully appear.

Now, in order to make this enquiry the more regular & convincing, I shall proceed by the following steps:—

1st, I shall shew from the best authoritys which antiquity can produce, that the German nations were the first who peopled far the greatest part of this island, particularly all the south, south-east, east, north-east, & northern parts of Great Britain, & therefore, even before the invasion of the last race of Saxons, in the 5th century, that our British coasts opposite to the continent of Germany & Gallia were called the Litora Saxonica.

2nd, I shall shew what was generally the language of the people who inhabited these coasts, & for what reason it may be thought to have been the German language.

3rd, I shall describe who the antient Celtæ were, & how far some of them were understood to be the Galli, & how those Galli were distinguisht among themselves.

4th, I shall shew the great antiquity of the German language, & that it was universally received by the far greatest part of the Celtique nations.

5th, I shall shew how, in all ages of the world, it was a common thing for the people even of one nation to have different languages, & that this was the case in Britain at the time when the Romans invaded it.

6th, I shall give the reasons that in all probability induced the Welsh writers to believe that their language was the ancient Lingua Britannica, the general & universall language of Great Britain.

7th, I shall shew by what means very considerable alterations have crept into the present general language of Great Britain, but that it still remains the child & true offspring of the ancient German or Saxon language, which took place here in the time of the Romans, the same Lingua Theutisca or Teutonica, which has spread itself all over the north-west parts of Europe.

I. To begin with the first head I mentioned, viz., that the German nations were the first who peopled far the greatest part of this island, particularly all the south, south-east, north-east, & northern parts of it, I shall adduce the authority of Julius Cæsar, wherein his 5th book of Commentarys de Bello Gallico has these words—Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in Insulâ ipsâ memoriâ proditum dicunt. Maritima pars ab iis qui prædæ et belli inferendi causâ ex Belgio transierunt; qui omnes fere iis omnibus Civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex Civitatibus eo provenerunt, et bello illato ibi remanserunt, atque agros colere cæperunt. Here we may observe that Cæsar speaks of those inhabitants as coming from Belgium, by which name all the inferior parts of Germany between the Rhine & the Sein were called. Those inhabitants were, in all probability, settled in Britain long before his time, since he observes they had cultivated lands, built houses, &c. And this is still the more evident that in the time of Claudius, but a few years afterwards, Tacitus takes notice that the city of London was a great empo-

rium, or place of trade, which in all probability was with the native Britons who inhabited the mountains & centricall places at considerable distances from the coasts & navigable rivers. Those must have been but few, who by their way of living had no occasion for trade, or any intercourse with their neighbors, & as this encreased, their language would naturally fall in with that of the most powerfull part of the island.

The next authority I shall produce is that of Tacitus in Vita Agricolæ, where, speaking of the Caledonians, he says—Rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem demonstrant, sermo haud multum diversus, by which words he plainly intimates that even the Caledonians, who inhabited the north parts of Britain, countrys removed above 300 miles from that part of Britain known to Cæsar, were esteemed to be of German origin, & that their language was not much different from the German. It is true that Tacitus himself was never in Britain,[4] & that he does not write from his own proper knowledge, but being son-in-law to Agricola, the Roman General there, he could not be misinformed, more especially because that amongst the auxiliary troops there were whole cohorts of the Batavi & Tungri, of whom remain some Roman inscriptions[5] from that time down even to our days. Those Batavi & Tungri are acknowledged by Tacitus himself to have been Germans, & consequently they must have known theyr mother tongue, & the small difference that was between it & the language spoken by those Caledonians that went under the name of Picti, & inhabited the low countrys & north-east coasts of Scottland. Such they must certainly have been, because they used chariots in their wars, as they did near the Grampian mount, where theyr memorable battle with the Romans was fought; surely they could not have been of the Highland countreys, where the Prisci Scoti lived, for till of late they had few chariott roads among them; yet I cannot but agree with all our historians that at that battle, & other occasions afterwards,

[4] This is not alltogether certain.—See *Tacitus's Life of Agric.*, cap. 24.—R. G.

[5] No doubt but the Tungri and Batavi were in Agricola's army, but it is not so clear that we have inscriptions left by them here at that time.—R. G.

both the nations of the Scots & Picts joyned against the Roman power.

A third authority I shall mention is from Ptolemy, who, in his Geography of Britain, places the people Belgæ in the south parts of England, to witt, in Somersetshire, Hampshire, & Wiltshire, & ascribes to them chiefly two citys ὑδατα θερμά & ὄυεντα, the first thought to be now called Wells,[6] & the last Venta Belgarum or Wintchester. What these Belgæ were shall be afterwards explained.

A fourth authority is from that antient treatise called Notitia Imperii,[7] published by Pancirollus. This treatise, no doubt, was written long before the invasion of the last Saxons in the 5th century, & it appears by it that the Littus Saxonicum was particularly taken care of by the Romans, under the authority of a magistrate, who was called Comes Littoris Saxonici. We have there an account of several offices sub dispositione Comitis Littoris Saxonici in Britannici, & so are not left to doubt but these Littora were inhabited by a race of people from Germany, whom the Romans esteemed as a very considerable part of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

A fifth authority may be taken from Nennii Historia Britonum, Cap. 2. In Britanniâ priùs habitabant quatuor gentes, Scoti, Picti, atque Saxones et Britones : & so far he must be in the right, because the remains of these four nations inhabit Britain to this day; for the Scoti, properly speaking, are the Highlanders, whom Buchanan calls the Scoti prisci. The Picti are those who inhabit the low countreys of Scottland, & whose predecessors in the 9th century fell under the dominion of the Scoti. The Saxons are those, both in England & Scottland, who inhabit the old British Littora Saxonica above mentioned, & the Britones are the Welsh, who, no doubt, are among the most antient inhabitants of Great Britain : yet who have no more title to call themselves the Britones Κατ' ἐξοχην, than the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scottland. Sometimes, indeed, there has

[6] Rather Bath.—R. G.

[7] Probably written about the end of the reign of Theodosius the younger, before the Romans abandoned Britain.

been a distinction used between the Britones & Britanni, the first included onely the antient inhabitants of England & Wales, those who lived generally in inaccessible mountains, & were the progeny of the people of Armorica in France; whereas the last included all the people of Great Britain, without distinction: but generally speaking both these words have been used to signifye one & the same people.

A sixth authority I take from the Anonymus Ravennas, who begins his account of Britain in these words. In oceano occidentali est Insula quæ dicitur Britannia, ubi olim gens Saxonum veniens ab antiquâ Saxoniâ cum principe suo nomine Aucis in eâ habitare videtur. Some think this author lived in the time of the latter Saxons, but I should rather believe that he lived in the time of the Romans, for he has mentioned some of theyr citys and stations, & makes use of the word *olim* to signifye a time long past; it is, indeed, sometimes used to signifye a time lately past, but this does not seem to be the sence of the author, because of the last words cum principe suo Aucis in eâ habitare videtur.[8]

A seventh authority may be taken from the poet Claudianus, where he says, in Paneg. 4, Honorii Consulat., v. 31.

Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades, incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule.

Here it is evident that Claudian called those Saxons who inhabited the Orkneys, & indeed from that time the people thereof speak a Gothick language,[9] derived from the old Saxon or German, as do likewise all the Danes, Swedes, & Norwegians to this day: yea, even the ancient Runick, sometimes called the Linqua Islandica, is considered by the learned Doctor Hickes, in his Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionat. as the progeny of the German language.

II. Thus I have shewn what the Littora Saxonica were, which

[8] If the Anon. Ravennas by Aucis means Hengist the Saxon prince that first settled in Britain after the Romans, he must have lived after the time of the latter arrival of the Saxons, and his mentioning Roman citys and stations is not the least proof of his living in the Roman time.—R. G.

[9] The Orkneys were long subjected to the Norwegians, from whom they might have theyr language.—R. G.

leads me to the second head I mentioned, namely to shew more particularly what was the language of those who inhabited these coasts.

I think from what has been observed before that we can be under no difficulty to believe that they all spoke the Saxon language, Suevian, Teutonick, or German, though perhaps in different dialects, as they do in several countrys of Germany itself at this day.

That the Caledonians, or greatest part of them, spoke a language not much different from the German has already been proven from Tacitus, & the same author, speaking of the Suevi & Aestyi who inhabited the German coasts over against the Littora Saxonica, says—Sis ritus habitusque Suevorum lingua Britannicæ proprior, therefore it cannot be doubted but that those who came directly from Germany, Saxony, Belgium, or Gallia Belgica, spoke their own language, & consequently that in the times of the Romans the Saxon, Suevian, or German language was spoken by the generality of the people of Great Britain. 'Tis possible, likewise, that as from the Suevi the Britons had much of their language, so they may lay claim to the honor given to those people among the Germans which is observed by Cæsar l. 3, de Bell° Gall°. Quibus ne Dii quidem pares esse possunt immortales.

III. The third I mentioned was to describe what the antient Celtæ were, & how far some of them were understood to be the Galli, & how those Galli were understood to be distinguished among themselves.

All the ancient historians & geographers, particularly Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Pomponius Mela, & others more modern seem to favor the opinion of Cluverius as to the extent of the Celtick nations; but of all others I think the ancient Gauls seem to be the people who went most under that name. Strabo distinguishes the Galli into three nations, the Celtick, the Aquitani, & Belgæ, & says that in their language they differed very little ἀλλ' ἐνίσς μικρὸν παραλλάττοντας τᾶις γλώτταις, but whether or not all those three nations, as Cluverius asserts, spoke the German language I am much in doubt; however, as to the Belgæ I make no question but they

had a language amongst them as much German as they generally have to this day. Those were probably the Galli who, in the time of Julius Cæsar, had possession of the coast of Britain, which went under the name of Littora Saxonica.

As to the Celtic Gauls & those of Aquitain, I rather incline to think that, notwithstanding Strabo's authority, they spoke a different language from the Belgæ, & that some of those took possession of Ireland, Wales, & the Highlands of Scottland, but if otherwise they spoke the German language, as Cluverius would have them, then it would follow with more strength of argument that the ancient universal language of Britain was the German; however, I do not intend to carry the point so high, but will readily acknowledge that a different language, viz., that of Ireland, Cornwal, Wales, & the Highlands of Scottland, took place antiently in Britain, though I believe it extended itself very little farther at that time than it dôs at this day, & consequently had no pretence to be called the Lingua Britannica.

In the mean time it may be necessary to shew, in a few instances, the affinity that was between the Gallick & German languages under the Roman empire, so that from thence we may with some certainty conclude whether or not it had any relation to that which is spoken in Germany, or by us in Britain at this day.

First, then, I shall begin with the word Soldurios, mentioned by Julius Cæsar, lib. 3, de Bell° Gall°. Aliâ ex parte oppidi Adcantuanus cum DC devotis quos illi soldurios appellant, &c. Soldurii[10] no doubt comes from the present German word soldaten, which signifyes souldiers, & possibly Cæsar wrote soldarios, which would have brought it nearer the word soldaten. We keep the word souldiers in our dialect, & the French say soldat, but it is evident Cæsar could not well Latinize the German word otherwise than he did.

Another word of German origin, used by the Germanic Galli, was that of Ambacti, which is likewise mentioned by Cæsar, lib. 6 de B. Gallico—Ut quisque amplissimus est, plurimos circum se ambactos, clientesque habet. Ambac, or Ambacht, in the German or low Dutch, signifyes a trade, or occupation, transferred

[10] Vide Menagii Origin. Gall. in verbo Soldat.—R. G.

afterwards to signifye the employment of a servant more particularly faithfull & entrusted in his master's affaires,[11] & from thence, probably, comes the French word Ambassadeur, & Ambassade, with those British words of the same signification, Ambassador & Embassy. The word Ambachts-heer, in low Dutch, signifyes the Lord of a Mannor.

Brachæ is likewise a Gallo-German word, & in former times there was a part of Gallia called braccata, & another togata. The inhabitants of the one wore breeches, and the inhabitants of the other gowns, who were likewise called the Galli Cisalpini, & by Livy the Semi-Germani. The word Brachæ comes, as Cluverius very probably derives it, from the German word Breek, or Bruyck.

Quintilian, lib. 1, cap. 9, takes notice that Rheda is a Gallic word to signifye a chaise or wheel machine for travelling in. It was certainly derived from the German word rijden, equitare, or vehi, to ride or be carryed on a journey, or it is formed from the German word reyse, a journey, & reysen, to travel, but I think rather from rijden.

The word Carrus is likewise of German origin, & frequently used by Cæsar for a cart, or wheel carriage of common use. It was introduced into the Latin language by the Galli Cisalpini, & the word carruca, as a great many other German words. The old German word was karre, & with a small variation of a dialect we call it cart, and sometimes carr, to this day.

Marga is a word used by Pliny, Hist. Nat., l. 17, c. 16, to signifye marle, or, as the Germans call it, margel. His words are—Alia est ratio quam Britannia et Gallia invenere alendi terram, quod genus vocant margam. Marga comes likewise from another German word, marg, medulla, which signifyes marrow, for what marrow is to the bones, they thought marle was to the earth.

Becco, among the Gauls, signifyed the neb of a fowl, &, therefore, we have these words in Suetonius in vit. Vitel. cap. 18. Antonio primo, Tolosæ, nato, cognomen in pueritiâ becco

[11] As the word in the ancient language signifyes a faithfull servant, the present signification of a trade in the low Dutch must have been taken from that, and not e contrario.—R. G. Vide *Geropii Becani origines.*

fuerat, id valet Gallinacei rostrum. The Germans had much the same word, pecken, to peck or pick. Becco retains still the same sence in the Italian; & in Flanders & Holland they still keep the word bec, & in England beak, & if I mistake not the Welsh have borrowed their word pig from it, which denotes rostrum.

All the above-mentioned words have been noticed by others, but I shall add two or three more, the derivations of which may probably be thought as well founded as those mentioned.

Suetonius, in vit. Jul. Cæs. c. 24, takes notice of a Legion which Cæsar had raised amongst the Transalpini under the name of alauda, the words are, Quâ fiduciâ ad legiones quas a Repub. acceperat alias privato sumptu addidit, unam etiam ex Transalpinis scriptam, vocabulo quoque Gallico, alauda enim appellabatur. Cicero takes notice of the same Legion, Epist. 8, ad. Attic. l. 16. Antonius cum legione alaudarum ad urbem pervenit. He dôs not call it alauda in the singular number, but uses a Latinized plural, from which I conjecture that the word was alle-ouden, a word still used in Flanders & Holland to signifye all old experienced men, as if the Legion had been composed of old veteran souldiers who had been in the military service before. I know that Salmasius, Casaubon, & Pitiscus derive the word from the bird alauda, which signifyes a lark, because possibly, say they, this Legion wore cristed caps, or helmets, in resemblance of this bird, but I believe that Cæsar would not have given so soft a name to a German or Gallic Legion, for if he had chosen to call it after the German name of a lark, he must have called it lerche,[12] or a word that in sound has no relation to the name it bore. Another word, which I take to be both German & English to this day, is what is mentioned by Tacitus de Morib. Germ—Nec quidquam notabile in singulis nisi quod in commune Hertham colunt, id est terram matrem. The Germans, he says, generally worshipped the earth as a goddesse, under the name of Hertha. The old German word to signifye the earth was erde, & we in Scottland retain a word still nearer it when we call the earth the yerd. The Belgic

[12] All this about Alauda is taken from Geropius Becanus. See his 8th book of Hieroglyphics de Alaudâ.—R. G.

Gauls, no doubt, introduced this word into Britain long before the last race of the Saxons of the 5th century, when we see, in the time of Tacitus, that Hertha was the Latinised name for erde, & if we take out the two h.h. in Hertha there will remain erta, which was the bringing it as near the German name as it could well be.

A third word which I notice is Sparus, from Virgil, lib. 11, 682. —Agrestisque manus armat sparus, & the same word is used both by Salustius in Bello Catilinario, & by Cicero in Orat. pro Milone. It was acknowledged by Festus, & others, as a Gallick or German word to signify jaculum, & the name of it is retained to this day, for in the German language it is called sparre, or sperre, & by us in English Saxon spear.

These words, Balteus & Framea have been mentioned by the classics, the first by Virgil, *Æn.*, lib. 12, 941.

——— Infelix humero cum apparuit ingens
Balteus, ———

The last by Tacitus de morib. Germanor. Both of them are acknowledged to be of German or Gallic original. We retain the word belt in the same signification with balteus. The old Scots of the Pictish race called it a bend, which is still nearer the Saxon word a band. This likewise seems to fortifye my opinion very much that the German & Gallick languages were very near the same, in reguard there is not one word I know of mentioned by any Roman author as a Gallick word which dôs not evidently remain German to this day. But further to shew the relation that was between the Latin & German or the Greek & German, I shall, for a specimen, subjoyn some words in all these three languages, which may serve to prove that they are derived from one another, so that the onely remaining question will be how to determine in point of antiquity amongst them.

The German word art[13] is in Latin ars, & in English art; the German auge is in Latin oculus; the German word bart is in Latin barba, in English the beard; the German vater is in Latin pater, in Greek πατὴρ, in English father; the German muter, is in Latin mater, in Greek μητὴρ, & in English

[13] I don't find Art in the German for Ars, the present word is Kunst.—R. G.

mother; the German kamin is in Latin caminus, in Greek κάμινος; the German kapitel is in Latin caput, in Greek κεφαλή; the German word censur is in Latin censura, in English censure; the German centner is in Latin centenarius; the German celle is in Latin cella; the German circtel is in Latin circulus, in Greek κύκλος; the German class is in Latin classis; the German kroone is in Latin corona; the German ngel is in Latin angelus, in the Greek ἄγγελος, in English angel. But it would fill a volume to enumerate all the words of this sort, &, therefore, I passe them with this observation onely, that whatever words were understood by the Romans to be Gallick or German were likewise understood to be Celtick, & the reason was because they had not such a perfect knowledge of theyr neighbors as to be able to judge of theyr languages. They accounted all but the Greek, Barbari, especially the nations that inhabited the countreys on the north side of the Alps, thô it may appear more than probable, as I have before observed, that the Celtick Galli spoke a different language from the Belgick & the Germans; the two last nations were certainly lesse known to the Romans, & on that account several of theyr words were introduced into the Latin language. It is allowed by all that the Romans settled first amongst the Gauls, or near them, therefore it is probable that, in the infancy of the Republick, many of these Gallick or German words became necessary for them.

But to return to the distinctions used amongst the Gauls, there were Asiatick Galli, as well as European, so that in antient times it would seem that the general word Galli was in opposition to the Scythæ, who were said to have inhabited all the northern parts of Europe & Asia.[14]

IV. The fourth head I proposed in this inquiry was to shew the great antiquity of the German language, & that it was universally received by the farr greatest part of the Celtick nations. I have already made appear what this language was about the first ages of Christianity, & while the Roman power prevailed in Britain, but in order to prove that the same was the language of the Britanni long before that time, I must referr to Cluverius de

[14] Gallus in the German language denotes Peregrinus, qui aliam a Germanis linguam habet, hinc Gallus. Vide Kilianum in verbo Wales.—R. G.

Antiquâ Germaniâ, & rest its antiquity upon the presumption that since it was a settled & established language, about the foresaid time, it was likewise such many ages before. The author above mentioned makes the Celtæ to have been the inhabitants of these five countreys—Illyricum, Germania, Gallia, Hispania, & Britannia, & endeavors to prove that they all spoke the same language, which he makes the Germanick, & that they differed amongst themselves onely in dialects, as is the case amongst the Teutonick nations at this day. Bodinus, a French author, differs so far from Cluverius as that he makes the language of the Celtæ to have been the Gallick, but as I apprehend both these authors have been carryed a little too farr by a partiality for theyr own countrey, & 'tis more probable that there was a material difference between the German & Gallo-Celtick language, as we find it at present, with such alterations as time, neighborhood, & commerce have introduced.

Languages may be said to differ from one another intirely when the general idiom, grammatical construction, or composition of the words & phrases are different, whereas languages differ onely in dialect by the alteration of letters, as for instance, T for D, V for F, and the like, as is the case of a multitude of words that are both German & English. There are words arising from Nature itself, & are common to many languages, as Pappa & Mamma, with words that imitate the voices & sounds of animals; but where the names of near relations are the same, or differ onely in a few letters, we may conclude that the languages in which they are found are the same, & that where they are not the same, the languages are quite different. The words I condescend on are Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, Sister, and Brother ; in the old & present high German language they are —Vater, Mutter, Sohn, Tochter, Bruder, Schwester, & in the Belgick, or low Dutch, whence we had them, they come much nearer, viz., Vader, Moeder, Zoon, Dochter, Brooder, Zuster, but very different are these words in Welch, according to Lluyd's Comparative Vocabulary, Tad, Mam, Mab, Merx, Braud, Xuaer, from whence we may safely conclude that not onely the English & the German are the same, but likewise all the northern languages of Europe, except the Irish or Welch,

which we call the Gallo-Celtick language, spoken in different dialects by some of the inhabitants of Normandy in France, Biscay in Spain, in the kingdom of Ireland, in Cornwall, & Wales in England, & the Highlands of Scottland; & except the Sclavonick, which is spoken in Poland, Russia, & Hungary, in various dialects.

Thus the antiquity of the German languages dôs appear, & the neare relation it has had to ours in Britain at all times. As to the relation which all the Teutonick languages have to one another, I must referr to that prodigy of human industry the Thesaurius Linguarum Septentrionalium, by Dr. Hickes afore mentioned.

As the antient German language took place in most parts of Europe, so did theyr religious worship & funeral ceremonys, for most of all the European inhabitants worshipped locall deitys, & erected altars to them; most of them burnt the bodies of those dead who were esteemed above the vulgar, & their ashes were put into urns, some of gold, some of silver, & some of brasse, clay, & glasse, of all which a good number may be seen in the Cabinets of the Curious. These funerall rites were exactly conformable to those of the Greeks & Romans. They took place all over Britain, thô I believe not in Ireland, & it appears from Olaus Magnus that they became common amongst the ancient Danes, Swedes, & Norwegians. All these customes continued till the introduction of Christianity, & the belief of a resurrection; for Christians thought it absurd to destroy those bodys by fire which might every moment be called on at the Last Day.

V. I am now to shew, under the fifth head, that in all ages it was a common thing for the people of the same nation to have different languages, & that was the case in Britain when the Romans first invaded it.

By different languages I do not understand such as are absolutely different, for I do not believe that there are two neighboring nations in the world that have not borrowed from one another. To begin with ancient Italy, no doubt but the Greek in the southern parts thereof, the Latin in the middle, & the Gallick on the north side next to the Alps, took place at one & the same time. In Gallia the Greek at Marseiles (where there

was a Græcian colony) the Celtick, Armorick, & Gallo-Belgick were in use. In Germany there might be different dialects, but the language was probably the same, & which was owing, no doubt, to the reasons which Tacitus gives de Mor. Germ.—Eorum opinionibus accedo qui Germaniæ populos nullis aliarum gentium connubiis infectos, propriam, et sinceram et tantum sui similem gentem extitisse arbitrantur.

In Britain we have no reason to doubt but that at the same time, besides the Latin which the Romans introduced, two different languages were spoken, that is to say, the Gallo-Celtick in Wales, Cornwall, & the Highlands of Scottland, & the Saxon, Suevian, or Belgick, by the rest of the island.

Bede observes that about his time, in the 8th or 9th century, God was worshipped by the inhabitants of Britain in five different languages; his words are—Quinque linguis unam eandemque summæ veritatis scientiam scrutari et confiteri Britanniam.[1] And from these Buchanan, in lib. 2, Histor., endeavors to prove that the language of the Picti & Britanni were different, the words following in Bede, where he reckons up the five languages, being—Anglorum, Scotorum, Pictorum, Britonum, et Latinorum; but I think we may with greater certainty fall in with the opinion he has given in his first book, that some of the five languages mentioned by Bede were but different dialects of the same tongue, & of this kind I doubt not the language of the Angli & Picti, & those of the Britones & Scoti were.

It is observed, likewise, by Buchanan that the inhabitants of the Orkneys spoke the same old Saxon or Gothick language, therefore it cannot be doubted but that those who inhabited the coasts of the Fretum Pictorum spoke the same, &, consequently, this was the true & genuin language of the Picts—that people who inhabited the coasts of Scotland opposite to Denmark & the northern parts of Germany.

The authority of Ammianus Marcellinus, who divided the people of north Britain into the Picti, Saxones, Scoti, & Atta-

[1] These words are not exactly so in Bede, but to the same purpose.—R. G. The words of Bede are: "This island at present, following the number of the books in which the Divine law was written, contains five nations, the English, Britons, Scots, Picts, and Latins, each in its own peculiar dialect cultivating the sublime study of Divine truth."—*Giles's Edition*, 1840, p. 7.

cotti, I take to be of no great consequence in a stranger ; for he might as well have named other nations, as part of the Brigantes, who were in possession of Anandale, the Novantes, Damnii, & others, who according to Ptolemy were the inhabitants of the northern parts of the island ; but he chose a part for the whole, & says they were very troublesome to the Britons—vexaverunt Britannos. Under this general name, no doubt, he comprehended all the Britanni who lived on the south side of the Roman wall built by Antoninus Pius, between the rivers Forth & Clyde, & on the north of the wall built by Hadrian or Severus between Solway Frith & the river Tyne. However, even this citation from Am. Marcellinus furnishes an argument that amongst the Picti, about the 3rd & 4th centurys, there lived a people on the north sides of the Roman walls that were called Saxones; a people different from the latter Saxones who invaded England in the 5th century.

VI. I shall now consider, in the sixth place, the reasons that induced the Welch writers to believe that their language was the old Lingua Britannica. Their chief reason was, as I take it, the authority of the Monkish writers in the 6th, 7th, & 8th centurys, as Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Beda, & others. All these found in their times a new race of Saxons in possession of the principal parts of England, & that a people lived in the inaccessible mountains of Wales, whom they took to be the antient Britanni, driven by the Saxons from their native countrey. So far, indeed, it may be allowed that these people in Wales were, as to their antiquity, a kind of Indigenæ, but they had no more title to be called the Britanni than Buchanan's Scoti prisci, who inhabited the wild mountains of the Highlands in Scottland. If these writers had considered the matter impartially, & with a small share of attention, they might have discovered that a few Britons taking shelter in Wales could never have introduced with them a new language, & farr lesse have extinguished that of their own countrey; for without question, though 100,000 Britons had left theyr own countrey, 2 or 3 millions remained still under the conquerors from Saxony, who were more than sufficient to preserve their own language from any innovations but what length of time might bring into it.

We have all the reason in the world to believe that the Normans were as powerfull & as numerous as the latter Saxons in the 5th century. We all know the infinite pains they took to change the language of England into that of the Norman French; how all the young people in England were bred up in that language, & how it was introduced into the law of England, where it continued in great vogue till it was lately judged by the Legislature as antiquated jargon, fit to be exploded; yet all these endeavors of the Conqueror had no manner of effect to change the English language. Many Norman or French words were indeed received into it, yet it is still evident, by length of time, that the people of England differ onely in dialect from the language of their forefathers, or the true ancient Saxon, which at present is onely found in the Orkneys.

Those writers who fancied that the ancient British language was onely to be found in Wales never reflected on the general language of Scottland, for if they had, they might have discovered that those Scots who inhabited more than three parts of the whole countrey never could have gott their language from the English, with whom they were allways at warr, & therefore it must have been the language of the countrey long before the invasion of the last race of Saxons. But a similitude of language in England & Scotland was no doubt the occasion of the innovations we find in it. I have before shewn that it was the language of the Picts, which is the only way to account for its having been the antient language of the Scotch kings & their Parliament, as far back as any of our records, or any of our antient writings can carry us. For without question the Picts, who subdued the Scots, were by far the majority of the inhabitants of Scotland, & who continued their language just as the south Britains did after being subdued by the Romans, Saxons, Danes, & Normans. Neither the imaginary extension of the kingdom of Northumberland, nor the marriage of Margarette, daughter of Edward Ætheling, son of Edmund Ironside, to Malcolm Kenmore, king of Scottland, nor the inroads of Edward I. of the Norman race had any manner of concern in the introduction of the Scotch Saxon language. We must carry it much higher or contradict all that antiquity can produce for its origin.

The very name of the capital city of Scottland, Edenburgh, is German, as all other names are where we find the word Burgh, or Burg, Berg, Doun, which Buchanan has taken notice of, & many such like, as Gallick words.

But to return to the language of Wales, it appears from Mr. Lluyd's Comparative Etymology that some of the words are borrowed from the Saxon, which could no otherways happen than from the neighborhood of those who spoke the Saxon language, yet we still find a sufficiency of words to shew that it was, as it still is, a quite different language.

VII. The last thing proposed was to shew by what means very considerable alterations have been introduced into the language of Great Britain. We may all see, from a great multitude of Saxon writings & English monuments & monastical records published by Dr Hickes, what the English Saxon was about the 8th, 9th, 10th, & subsequent centurys, but we are left onely to guess at what it was in the 5th century, when the last race of the Saxons invaded England. I make no doubt but then the Romans left several Latin words amongst us,[2] for it is impossible to conceive how they could have lived 400 years in Britain without introducing some of their words into our language after them; there can be no doubt but the Saxons formed a kind of a new dialect amongst us, which came afterwards to receive some alterations from the Danes & Normans: more from an increase of trade & navigation, & a greater intercourse with our neighbors along the coasts of Germany & the low countreys. But the farther we go back into the English, or rather, perhaps, the old low Scottish language, the lesse corrupt will the old and genuin Saxon, the language of our forefathers, appear. We, in Scottland, have, no doubt, since the Union of the Crowns, been endeavoring to polish our language, at least to make it more conformable to that of our neighbors in England. But if anybody will take the trouble to read Blind Harry's Life of Sir Wm. Wallace, or Bishop Gavin Douglasse's[3] Virgil, they will

[2] Allmost all the technical words in Welch are from the Latin.—R. G.

[3] Gawin or Gavin Douglas, a son of the sixth Earl of Angus, was Bishop of Dunkeld, and held the rich abbey of Aberbrothick. Born at Brechin, 1475; died 1522. He translated Virgil's Æneid, the first translation made of a classic author into any British tongue.—*Beeton*, p. 341.

discover many words that have not been changed for better, & some that have a great deal more beauty & energy in them than those we find in our present poetry.[4] But to dip no further into this matter than meerly the sound & gratification of our ears, it is impossible for me to discern more beauty in *this* for *dis*, in *the* for *die*, or in *that* for *dat;* nor in the following words :—father, mother, brother, sister, earth, much, & such, for vader, mooder, brooder, zuster, erde, mickle, &c., but it would be irksome to carry the comparison further. Custome, as in matters of dresse, gives a beauty to words, yet such as cannot be supported by the best reasons.

Thus I have shewn, as far as the nature of the thing can admit of, that though the language which Mr. Lluyd treats as the Lingua Britannica may be, & no doubt was, one of the antient languages of Great Britain, & though the language of the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scottland may have the same claim, yet this Gallo-Celtic language has no pretence to be called the antient British language, for that more than three-fourths of the inhabitants of this island spoke antiently the Saxon or old German tongue, the genuin parent of what the people of Great Britain, by the same proportion, speak at this day. However, I pretend not to carry even the antiquity of this language much beyond the time of Julius Cæsar, for if any body pleases to think that in more remote ages the people of Great Britain spoke uniformly either the Irish, Welch, or any other sort than the old Saxon, I will not offer anything to the contrary.

JOHN CLERK, 1742.

CXVI. FROM DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE : A DESCRIPTION OF A POLYPUS WORM, AND SIR HANS SLOAN'S INTENTION OF SETTLING HIS MUSÆUM.—H. C.

Glocestr. Street, Apr. 14, 1743.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your last kind letter, my Lord Chancellor

[4] The same may be said of the northern and southern dialects now used in England. All the odd unusual words in the former being obsolete Saxon and Danish, but generally expressive more than those that have succeeded, or are lost in the southern.—R. G.

& some more have read it, & well pleased. I showed him what you wrote concerning my account of his neighbour ROISIA. He was not content till he had read the whole letter. He enquired very kindly after you, as many more do, & said if you would come up to town that you would be reinstated.

Mr. Folks has had some of the polypuses sent him from Holland. We find all true which has been said of them as far as we have yet tryed, but this cold season does not favor our experiments, especially the multiplication by cutting. Our Royal Society subsists upon the Polypus, they have lately found the creature in Hackney marshes; I doubt not of theyr being all over England.

Yesterday I visited Sir Hans Sloan, he read your letter likewise with great pleasure. His great house at Chelsea is full throughout; every closet & chimney with books, raritys, &c. He designs to settle 600*l.* ꝑ annū ground rents, with the house & library, &c., on the publick, provided they pay his executors 30,000*l.*

I am, yours,
W. STUKELEY.

CXVII. ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY."—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, May 20th, 1743.

Dear Doctor,

I am very glad your triennial peregrination to London has turned out so much to your satisfaction as you expresse, & you don't think you have lost your time & labor. I hope it may not prove so, though hitherto you have had no great successe in your pursuits. For my part I am as much pleased that I have not been dragged out of my solitude; & if ever I showed a willingnesse to return again into the world, it was more to obey the commands of some, & to comply with the desires of others, than to gratify my own inclinations, & that I think is now entirely over, having heard nothing of it for some months.

I am sorry we are not like to have your company here this summer, the more because I cannot wait upon you at Stamford;

for though I have recovered a tolerable state of health again, yet I find I must not venture upon a long journey. Ten miles are a great fatigue to me, & every little accident affects me. I fell into such a diarrhæa last week for 4 days successively that I thought it would have carryed me off, nothing could putt a stop to it, till I took some old dryed electuary of my friend Dr. Cockburn, which immediately gave it a check, & sett me right in a day's time, but so weak that I can but crawl, & write with uneasynesse. The excellency of this arcanum makes me much regrett the doctor's breach of promise to me.

I have read over your Abury very carefully, & with great pleasure, having mett with the greatest satisfaction, I may allmost say demonstration, in it, that a subject of that nature is capable of receiving, either as to the architectonical or theological part. I little thought that Dr. Tindall would have such a second to prove Christianity as old as the creation, though upon a different bottome & principles, & am rejoiced to find you give us a repeated promise of a third part; next winter I hope you will perform it. This evening I expect Dr. Pocock from York. Is not the work proposed by Seignor Ugolini a new edition onely of Grævius & Gronovius's Thesaurus, or a new collection of the same bulk? I believe the former, having heard something of it 5 or 6 years ago.

I have been very busy in ordering my study, & making an exact catalogue of the books, a drye, tedious piece of slavery, God wott, but I have now finished it alphabetically, so that I can call any of my old leathern coats down very readily whenever I please, & enjoy his company as my fancy directs. You may perhaps think I have much mispent my time, & been at all these pains to little purpose; but many a tedious hour has it helpt me off with, & I flatter myself that many more will slide away with great pleasure, at least with lesse uneasynesse, by their assistance. Seneca shall be my voucher that I do not promise myself this without reason, when he tells us—si te ad ea studia revocaveris, omne vitæ fastigium effugeris, nec noctem fieri optabis fastigio lucis; nec tibi gravis eris, nec aliis supervacuus. Probatum est. I must own that the fate of some magnificent collections that we have seen of late might deterr any one from being at the expence

& trouble of assembling a numerous army of authors; their legions indeed made them felones de se; the necessitys & different tasts of the heirs to them soon caused their dissipation; mine indeed were most of them raised to my hand, some new levys added by myself, & draughts made out of them, have reduced the whole to a moderate bulk, & if I can command them & use them as long as I am on this side of the grave, Quid de me judicet hæres [*Hor. Epist.*, l. ii., 2, 191], will never trouble me, nor the dissipation of them ever distress my bones.[5]

Mrs. Creed, for a wise woman, has made one of the sillyest setts that ever one of the notables performed. Besides her losse of the living, she has thrown away 100*l.* here that she might have had without trouble, gott into the plague of the spiritual court, & involved herself in chancery, in which she must be worsted; into all this mischief she seems to have been inveigled by Forster, been a perfect dupe to him, & left in the lurch now he has served his own purpose.

To the reasons I gave before against my taking a journey this summer as farr as Stanford, I have severall more to add; one of the same nature as that which requires your attendance at home, building; having a tenant's house at Ayscough,[6] about 3 miles off, that must be reedifyed, & cannot be begun for want of bricks, this fortnight. Mr. Crow is come to Kipling; Mr. Neal writes me word he will be at Newby as soon [as] Mrs. Revely can be well enough to travel; & weekly meetings about our turnpike between Borroughbridge & Piercebridge, will furnish me with so many domestic journeys to see my friends, & take care of the publick, that I shall have riding enough, without going farr to fetch it; & had I taken a long journey this summer, I intended it should have been finisht by this time.

As the road to be repaired runs for several miles upon the Ermen street, it is not improbable some antiquitys may cast up in digging, over which I shall have a watchfull eye, though I don't expect anything like what appeared at your Chesterton,

[5] His son Roger got into pecuniary difficulties, and the library at Scruton was sold in 1753.

[6] At Ayscough, near Bedale.

not knowing of any station upon it, for the old Roman road now leaves Cattaric on the east, & is no more a way, but inclosed in the fields. I am, dear Doctor,

Yours most sincerely,
R. GALE.

CXVIII. ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY."—H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, Septr. 28, 1743.

Dear Doctor,

I have been returned about a week from Lord Chief Baron Jolles, with whom I spent 8 days, making several excursions during the time, particularly to Castle Howard, the magnificent palace of Lord Carlile, who received me with the utmost civility, & showed me his noble collection of antique bustos, statues, inscriptions, &c., which he has most judicially dispersed & ornamented his lower rooms with, in a most elegant manner. But what I admired the most was the mausolæum erected for the family upon an eminence in the park, on a truly Roman sepulchral model, & executed in a most elegant tast, so that in some manner it may allso be called an antique. The upper part, to which you mount by a double ascent of steps, is a rotunda church, the lower consists of two circles, in the walls of which are formed 62 ollaria for the reception of coffins, to be closed up with a marble as they are filled.

My long confinement made me dread the fatigues & hazard of this terrible journey, (the utmost extent of it being no lesse than 22 miles), but I met with no disaster, & gott home again much better than when I sett out; & the most agreeable weather that was ever known still continuing. I have engaged myself with a strong party to visit Rippon, Studley, & other places in those parts, to-morrow morning & make a 3 days' ramble of it.

I rejoice to hear that you have a temptation to come once more into these parts, & hope I shall continue well enough to attend you to Shap, which I flatter myself will furnish you with so much confirmation of your thoughts upon these serpentine monuments as soon after to produce a third volume of your obser-

vations & conjectures upon these prodigious & primæval works. You will have the pleasure of travelling in your way over the late inhospita saxa [*Virg.*, Æn. v., 627] of Stanemore, but now one of the finest roads in England, by help of a turnpike, erected this summer; it was a noble Roman road running through a camp, Maiden Castle, upon the highest part of the eminence, which way I am told they have not destroyed, but most beautifully repaired.

I had a letter not long ago from my cosin Wm. Gale, about the pedigree you have seen in his father's book, & his grandfather formerly sent it to me, or at least great part of it; I cannot say all, because I do not find the Mary Gale in it that marryed a Stukely, nor her sister that married Thorold of Hough; neither do I think it very exact.

The late Norroy Le Neve, Mr. Hare, Richmond Herald, & myself with them, consulted their books at the office, & settled it as in the inclosed to Cousin W[illiam] G[ale] except the latter part of it, which has been supplyed by me since. He will no doubt communicate it to you, & if you will make it more compleat by adding the above mentioned Mary Gale, & any other improvements that occur, I shall be much obliged to you for it; as allso for the account of my father's illnesse & death.

Your punishment of Mickle Brute[7] would be too mercifull for him, & as favorable as it is will hardly be putt in execution upon the wretch. I have wrote to brother Sam to propose to the Antiquarian Society the publishing of a large draught of Arthur's Oven, a short description of what it was while standing, & a full account of its overthrow, which will not onely preserve its memory, but stigmatize its barbarous demolisher to all posterity.

The swelling in my legs last spring, though now quite vanisht, gives me reason to avoid drinking any waters, least they should give a return to it, & am now in so high spirits that I hope to have no occasion for any preventive remedys, except a prudent & cautious management of my old constitution; neither do I want the hott waters near Uppingham to draw me towards Stanford. My service to my sister, & let her know we are all very

[7] See *postea*, under Scotland.

[well], except Captn. Charles, who seems to be marching off as fast as he can, & I believe will quit his post before Christmasse, though he appears not to be any ways apprehensive of it. I am, dear Doctor,

Your affectionate brother & humble servant,

R. GALE.

Pray don't forget to send me your account of Arthur's Oven if you can find one.

CXIX. ROGER GALE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT HIS HOUSE IN STANFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE. FREE, WM. SMELT." —H. F. ST. J.

Scruton, Jany. 3, 1743-4.

Dear Doctor,

Though I should have little to say to you, the season calls upon me for my compliment to you, & all the good wishes that usually attend it, which you have most sincerely. I can add nothing more to the pedigree, improved as you returned it, but as you have taken a copy of it, would have you add under John Gail,[8] ob. 1624, of Scruton, or Massham, for there he mostly lived, though he had an estate at Scruton, & there is a pretty large old stone house at Massham, called "Gale house," to this day.

I have been considering allready of my intended journey to Stanford this spring, & find I was too hasty in mentioning it. I have so much busynesse cutt out for me at home, that I must give over all thoughts of leaving it for so long a journey; among other removes is the building of a tenant's house, about 3 miles off, which will require my frequent inspection, as well as my purse. However, I will find a week or ten days time to attend you into Cumberland, which I hope will be at the end of May or beginning of June, & you may leave my sister here, where she will be extreamly welcome, till our return. You will see about 3 miles from this place, not the ruins, but, what is more strange, the first rudiments of a Druid serpentine temple. Young Mr. Crow has been much studying your Abury, & has begun a plant-

[8] John Gale married Jane, eldest daughter of John Frank, of Pontefract.

ation of elm trees upon that plan. There will be two winding avenues to the house, which will stand in the circle or knot composed by the turn of the snake's body: the head of the snake will be a rising tumulus, planted with several rows of trees, one above another, among which will rise an obelisk of stone for the eye; the tail will terminate upon Kipling beck, where there is a tennant's house, which he will call Beckhampton.

I little thought your account of Roisia would have drawn a pilgrim out of France to her cell, though the description you give of it is so very natural & probable. It puts me in mind of Apelles's grapes, that brought down the birds to peck at them.

I think myself very happy in not having changed my station, all things plainly returning into their old channel in the administration; & the enjoyment of my quiet here, without any apprehension of a remove, is some consolation for the losse of my great friend, now no more. I continue, thank God, very well & content, which is all the sublunary felicity we can expect. The Dean of Durham has been dying there these 2 months, not able to return to London. My sister's I received this morning. She shall hear from me soon. I am, dear Doctor,

Your most affectionate

R. Gale.

CXX. Samuel Gale "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

London, Jan. 14, 1743-4.

Dear Doctor,

Since I have been so dilatory in not writeing, I hope you will give me a reading in the meadows at Barnhill, or when you take a leisure turn in the Hesperides there, not doubting but that you have planted them with the choicest fruit trees. I hope you will excuse my interrupting your recess, your otium litteratum, now & then. This very day, then, I have amassed together for a new year's gift to yourself & sister a tribute of paper, wax, & pencils, three prints, one of them a present from Dr. Ducarel, with his humble service; 'tis the pedigree, lately

recovered from a copper-plate here, formerly in the Museum Thoresbianum,—the rest are spices for madam's accatery. They will be sent away next Wednesday, & along with a parcel from Mrs. Pollington. All the Neleans are well, except Mrs. Reveley, who is in a declining state at Islington. I was this week at Ancaster House ubi omnia venalia etiam domus ipsa, so true is Horace's observation, Linquenda domus et tellus, & sometimes placens uxor. [Ode xiv., lib. ii., line 21.] Heaven have mercy upon us if dukes sell theire houses, & dutchesses theire paraphernalia, what must become of us reptiles, or grasshoppers at best? However, one daily sees how worldly grandeur lessens, & becomes even contemptible, in the view of a philosopher, non equidem invideo. I am just going up to Mount Hæmus, where we enjoy a serene air & a variety of conversation, & where, I suppose, I shall scarce ever be so happy as to meet you. In the interim I take the liberty to assure you that I am, dear Sir,

Yours affectionately,

S. Gale.

My love to my sister & barnes.

Mr. Willys is in town, has just married his daughter to Mr. Eyre, a clergyman in the west, & continues as hungry & keen in the pursuit after tradesmen's halfpence as the Spaniards are after the gold of Potosi. O curas hominum, &c.

CXXI. Revd. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., Bedford Row, Holborn, London."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 5 Jul., 1744.

Dearest Sir,

My wife received yours, & I heartily condole with you in the loss of our great friend & relation, your brother.[9] I own I expected it, for the great fall he had 2 years agoe quite broke him. My wife says if he had lived to 27 Sept. next, he would have been 69. He gave my wife & I £10 apiece for mourning. Mrs. Gale wrote to us to notify the unwelcome news. The day before he dyed, my wife was taken ill of his distemper, the gout

[9] Death of Roger Gale, of Scruton.

in the stomach & bowels, & has been dangerously so, but is now so far recovered as to be out of danger. Mrs. Gale says her husband designs to pay our £20 as soon as possible, probably into your hands. If so, I desire George to buy me another lottery ticket, as soon as he can, with part of the money. Pray let the rest remain in your hands till my wife's order. I wish you would come over to see us before summer passes; we have coaches cryed for London every day. We have lately dug up several urns at Stamford—I believe 'em Roman, if not older, & British. One, an alabaster one, formed like a barrel, which, being like Chyndonax, makes me think it a Druid's. I have got them. I saw Sir Benj. Rawlins, Mr. Reveley, & more, in their passage. My wife commends her love to you. I am,

Your affectionate,

W. STUKELEY.

CXXII. THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 9 Aug., 1744.

Dearest Sir,

Herewith comes a haunch of venison from the Duke of Ancaster's most noble park of Grimsthorpe. I beg your acceptance of it, & that you will be so kind as to invite my good friend Mr. Jackson, of your Custom House, to partake.

Last Munday I had great pleasure in seeing Crowland Abby & pain at its most desolate condition. The Lord Abbot of the place did me the honor to dine with me, & we had a bottle of incomparable fine ale, & as good bread as ever I eat in my life.

Dr. Knight, & his sosius Mr. Cooper, called on me in their rout to Scarborough. The Doctor told me it is one Parkyns[10] who is writing against Lady ROISIA. As I wrote only to please & to amuse my self as well as others, & did not bestow more pains than are proper in such matters, I shall not discompose my self to answer such a sorry trifler, who has nothing else to doe than to contradict things of no importance to mankind.

My wife remembers her love. Master Creed & his siste

[10] See *postea*.

are just gone home. They came to see two grand balls we have had, with pantomime entertainments, which have drawn abundance of company here. I long for you before the winter comes on. I am, heartily yours,

W. STUKELEY.

My most humble respects to Mrs. Jackson.

CXXIII. THE REV. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., BEDFORD ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 15 Oct., 1744.

Dearest Sir,

I received yours, & return my heartiest thanks for your late kind visit. It would have been somewhat more entertaining to us both if you had but recovered your faculty of riding, 'tis the great pleasure that induces me to love the country, & prefer it to the glorys of London; & I have had a good deal of it since you left us. I have been again at Bugden, to wait on the Bishop. I had 3 letters from his Grace of Montagu, & waited on him the 2d day after his arrival at Boughton. I staid 3 weeks with him in the whole. One Sunday I preached before him; the others he permitted me to come home on promise to return on Munday. His Grace's incomparable good nature, & the great civilitys & respect he showed me, rendered my abode there mighty pleasing. In short, he made me almost the governor of the place. Lord Cardigan was there too, who likewise is extremely good natured. We rode out every day, & generally twice a day, in the fine ridings, forests, woods, vistos, & plantations, which exceedingly out-do Chantilly, as the best judges declare. We could ride 13 miles endwise in the Duke's, & Lord Cardigan's continued to them; & I doubt not but they will center at one great house at last, the Brudenell's.

I made the Duke a design[11] of a Gothic bridg with three arches, a temple in the middle; 'tis to be built at the end of his great canal 60 foot wide, in the park, & will be seen all the country round. The Duke is much pleased with it.

[11] A sketch of this design is given in one of Dr. Stukeley's volumes of drawings in the possession of the Rev. H. F. St. John.

Since then I have been at Mr. Wyche's, at Godeby, where poor Peck lyes intered. Mr. Wyche is a very ingenious gentleman, & Godeby a pleasant place.

Last Saturday I visited Mr. Burrel, & your friend Redman, whom I found incompassed with half a dozen folds of bandages about his head, under which are many emplasters, cereclothes, liniments, &c., &c. He used to feed the deer, who had his horns sawn off for his wickedness before. Nevertheless, he attacked Redman, cut 6 holes in the skin of his head, which were stitcht up again, gave him many more cutts & bruises all over his body, so that he almost killed him. He is now much mended.

Next week I go to Grantham, to preach an inauguration sermon for my brother, who commences alderman of the place. Then I design to enter upon winter quarters, & travel chiefly the purlews of my garden. The Duke sent me home a delicate marble statue of Flora, as white as milk, large as life, well cutt, which is a great ornament to my garden.

Though you can't get these statues at the west end of Croyland Abby, yet I intend to send you a drawing of them. I presented drawings of the chapel at London bridg many years ago to the late queen, when princess. Your sister presents her love to you, & I am,

Your affectionate humble servant,

W. Stukeley.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your leisure.

CXXIV. Thomas Eayre[12] "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford."—H. F. St. J.

Novr. 30, 1744.

Revrnd. Sir,

I have seen the model of the bridge at Boughton, & do think that if it was executed in that very manner it wo'd be a prodigus, [sic] curios, & fine thing; but as to my part do fear the muchness of the worke will prevent it.

[12] Thomas and Joseph Eayre were in partnership as bell-founders in 1717. Subsequently Thomas established himself in Kettering, and Joseph at S. Neots and Leicester.

As there is three arches pressing against each pillar, buttris, or leg, do think the forse & weight of them will make them fly out, unless prevented by some art used in the arches. I have been looking out, & have got a scheme that will, I believe, prevent it, & reduce the arches nearly to a perpendicular bareing. But it's very likely you or his Grace, the Duke of Montagu, have had some such thoughts or designs. I am, Sir,

Your most humb. servant,

THO. EAYRE.

CXXV. EBENEZER SMALWELL "TO THE REVD. W. STUKELEY, D.D., IN STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. St. J.

Lynn Regis, 10th March, 1744-5.

Worthy Sir,

After my comeing to Lyn from Stamford I have been into Norfolk among some friends, where I made it my business to enquire what I promised, &c., viz., about the Prebendaries, but how many I know not ; but one is in the gift of the Mastership of Caterhine Hall, Cambridge, & some is in the gift of the Dean & Chapter, & it's believed some is in the gift of His Majesty, &c. However, Dr. Thos. Little, late of Lynn, died in 1731, was Prebendary of Norwich, & Chaplain to Lord Keeper Wright, who got the Doctor to be Prebend at Norwich, &c.

I also enquired after the character of Perkins, that impostor & usurper, & am informed he is often at daggers drawn against most of the learned part of mankind, though a man of no publick or private capacity himself, or merit. Yet when any thing is published, or comes out from any learned author of a good character of the C[hurc]h of E[nglan]d, he then gives himself such liberties to criticise upon it, by the assistance of T——on the priest, and the popish authors, they converse withal, for they must both of them defend their master's cause on all occasions, for I understand the old Knight is very bountiful to all creatures of this kind ; but I dare say he will have no other edition, for he has been set on already for the last, and is now pretty well silenced, &c.

Sir, it's impossible I should be insensible of the infinite obligations I am indebted to you for your goodness to me when at your house at Stamford, &c. * * * * *

Believe me, Sir, with great regard, to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

EBENEZER SMALWELL.

CXXVI. THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 20 Mar., 1744-5.

Dearest Sir,

At last, spring is come after 4 months & a half of dismal weather. We are now entertained, as you are at Hamstead, with primroses & singing of birds. Your friend Mr. Burril is got perfectly well of the abuttings of the buck, but his nephew, who has been to visit us, has frequent returns of his fits, so that Redman stands a fair chance to have an opulent fortune in the fag end of life, which is scarce then worth wishing for.

Mr. Brooks, of Hamstead, is buying a house in Stamford ; so when you come, which I hope will be again next summer, you will have a club of Hamstedians. I shall provide you an easier horse to ride on. I went to Ryal on your horse, & did not like him.

It gives me uneasiness to see the miserable politicks we run into. I fear the French will carry their point this year. I shall soon go to Crowland to finish the drawing I design for you of the west end. Pray take notes of what ever occurs to you in vindication of Lady Roisia, which I design this summer. I expect to make you a visit in London for a week or two in beginning of summer. Your sister is very well, & busy in the garden the whole day.

I have a great correspondence still with the Duke of Mountagu. Many letters I have had from him this winter. The king goes abroad, & he probably will be again in the regency, so I have some hope left still. I am,

Your most affectionate,

WM. STUKELEY.

CXXVII. JAMES BRUDENELL TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

[Boughton], July 18, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I have the favor of yours, & am glad you had an opportunity of tasting the Duke of Montagu's flummery, but conceave you had not the pleasure of good Lord Cardigan's company, he being gone to Tunbridge Wells. I am obliged to you for your intimation about my renewing with the Hospitall, & shall be sure to write to Langton Denshire, & Mr. Cooke, about itt. I never had an answer from my Lord of Lincoln, but hope, sooner or later, our sollicitations will be crowned with success, which will be the greatest satisfaction to

Your obliged humble servant,

JA. BRUDENELL.

CXXVIII. THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., BEDFORD ROW. FREE, W. NOEL."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 18 Aug., 1745.

Dearest Sir,

I received yours, but am of opinion that figure of St. Denis is really Thomas à Becket, for I apprehend St. Denis had his head cut off. Seeing you are so kind as to compliment me with Lord Turketyl's head, I have sent you a correct drawing of of it in the magnitude I would have it, which give to Mr. Vertue & take the other again. I have inclosed a letter, which I desire you would give to George to wait on the Speaker withal, who will give him my manuscript of old Burghley's which I lent him. Pray send it to me by the carrier, tyed up in a bit of cap-paper. Your sister is well, & I am,

Your much obliged humble servant,

W. STUKELEY.

The Speaker comes to town on Tuesday.

[On the half sheet of this letter is the following :]

Sir,

At my return from the country I found the enclosed; if you have not proceeded too farr upon the first designe, I hope you may alter it as the Doctor desires. Sir, yours,

Augst. 27, 1745. S. GALE.

CXXIX. The Revd. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., Bedford Row, Holborn, London."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 16 Sept., 1745.

Dear Sir,

I have been a long journey through Thorney, where I saw the pictures at the Duke of Bedford's house. They are many & curious. Wisbech, we passed by Beaupré Bell's house. I sighed for the loss of a hopeful young fellow. Downham; Oxborough, where I viewed my antag[onist] Parkins's loggerheads, which he treats of p. 74 of his libel, with which I shall divert the publick. Brandon; Mildenhall; Soham, where I viewed the tombs of my grandmother's ancestry, the Dowmans of that place. Ely; Grunty fen; & Bluntisham, where we dined with Dr. Knight, who is in a very declining state of health.

On my return I found a letter from the Speaker. He tells me if the person who went for my MS. calls again before he leaves the town he shall have it, otherwise he will send it to my brother Gale's. I desire George would call there now & then, whenever the Speaker is in town; he will give it him, & pray send it to me as soon as you can, for I want it about Lady roisia. I received the favor of your last about the Crucifix. My wife is well, & with W. Gale send their best respects. I congratulate you on the increase of the Scruton family. I hear you have been in Northamtonshire. Mr. Reveley told us so. I reckon he must fly from the rebels southward; they are 8,000.

I am, your affectionate humble servant,

W. Stukeley.

I am George's debtor for fetching my plates from Mrs. Saltmarshe's.

CXXX. The Revd. Dr. Stukeley to Samuel Gale, Esq.

Stanford, 14 Oct., 1745.

Dearest Sir,

I herewith send you a drawing of the marble you gave me. My desire is you would get it ingraved. I judg Toms of Hatton Garden a good hand for the purpose. I design it for

my answer to Parkins. The answer is ready, but I have no thoughts of printing till the hurry of rebellion & war is over. People have no leisure for curiosity now. I was at Royston again last week, & but 2 days before at Lincoln, so I made a fine journey of it.

If any friend of yours will, without sollicitation, honor my plate with his name, you have authority to do it. If otherwise, Mr. Giffard, who lives in the first house on the left hand in Canon row, Westminster, will be very willing to do it, & pay the expence. George has been there, & can transact that matter.

I was highly pleased you have intentions of getting into your own house. You never know the true pleasure of life till then. I always thought every hour spent at my own home worth any 6 elsewhere. We have troops of soldiers for ever passing by here. My wife has had a most terrible cold, but is got well. I have set up Lord Turketyl's head in a niche in my garden, & a magnificent inscription under him. Adieu. Yours,

W. STUKELEY.

CXXXI. THE REVD. G. BURTON TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Elden, March 10th, 1745-6.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * I have procured the following imperfect accounts for you relating to the Poor Pedlar of Swaffham,[1] & the Great Serpent, I mentioned to you at Fransham. I would not delay sending you them as soon as I could, though I shall not content myself with these, if better are to be had, which I am in great hopes of. The account of the pedlar, I am informed, is in print. My friend tells me he has met with the story, & thinks in Weaver's Monuments. As I have them not I cannot confirm it. As well as he could recollect he gave me an account of it, which upon my return home I committed to pen & paper, & amounts to this :—A poor tinker, living at Swaffham, in Norfolk, dreamed one night that if he

[1] The story of the pedlar is also told by Abraham de la Pryme in his "Diary," published by the Surtees Society, vol. liv., p. 219.

went to London, & walked on London Bridge, he should hear some good news. Accordingly he walked there for two days. At length, one who had observed him some time patroling the street, without any visible business to detain him, asked him the reason of it, on which the tinker told him his dream. Fool, quoth the fellow, prithee get thee home, & don't disturb thyself about a foolish dream. Why, I myself dreamt t'other night that if I went to such a place at Swaffham, in Norfolk, I should find a deal of money. A sufficient hint to the poor tinker, & the best of news, who immediately returning found the money at the place before mentioned. With it he built Swaffham Church, in memory of which there are, to this day, in different parts of the church, figures of the pedlar & his dog, carved in wood, & in one part in particular, which seems to have been the partition of a pew, there is a pedlar & his wife in the shop, the dog by him carved in the same manner, & the pedlar's name is carved above. I think his name was Windham, but am not certain. The above account has been confirmed to me by many others since.

The tradition of the Serpent at Fransham I had from the present rector of the place, with whom I dined on purpose to get it; though, as he was from home at the time he could not recollect the date.

On a flat tombstone, in one of the isles of Fransham Church, with an inscription in brass round it, on a brasse plate inlaid, is engraved the figure of a man at full length, with a serpent under his feet of a very great size, & by the inscription it appears to have been done in memory of one Fransham de Fransham in Com. Norfolc, who killed a mighty serpent that infested those parts. Fransham is 10 miles for Oxb[orough].

The story of Lady Godiva, or Godina, is so famous, that I question not but it must have occurred to you before this. The pictures of this Lord & Lady having been put up in the windows of Coventry Church, with this superscription, in memory of her riding naked through Coventry streets :

> I, Leofric, for love of thee,
> Do set Coventry toll free.

The famous monument of the Countess of Salisbury, dancing before Edward 3d, in the great hall at Windsor, dropt her

garter, which the king taking up commemorated by institution of the Garter, & agreeable thereto the Editor informs us that there are several angels cut in stone about, strewing garters over the tomb. See the tour through Great Brittain, lately published, vol. 2d., p. 269. I am apt to think this account to be spurious, since, though Brown Willis, in his history of the Cathedrals, has mentioned this monument in the cathedral church of Worcester, says it was designed for the Countess of Surrey, & takes no further notice of it. I only mentioned it as it is a strong instance that the most trifling as well as meanest peices of prophane history have sometimes been admitted into churches—a remarkable instance of which we have in Salisbury Cathedral, where even a halter has obtained the most eminent place in the church to perpetuate a base murder committed by the Lord Stourton.

Dr. Dale, in his History of Harwich & Dovercourt, tells us in note (d) page 30th, that the inhabitants of the parish of Harwich have a tradition that the chancel was built by the daughter of a taylour, & in confirmation of this they show the figure of a pair of scizars on diverse parts of the church.

I can't imagine how my friend of Oxb[orough] could be so disingenuous as to obtrude upon the world such gross absurdities as it is in the power of every dabbler in antiquities, like myself, to discover. Surely he suspected his readers, as well as his great Patron, whom he has petitioned to screen him, had King Midas's ears; & must of necessity acquiesce with an ipse dixit. For my part, had I not read his peice, I might have been happy in my ignorance, & since I knew him to be a man of good sense, much learning, & conversant amongst mankind, I should not have suspected him guilty of those petulancies wits are but too subject to. But humanum est errare. If I am rightly informed, he may pay dear for this first sally; for I find the generality of his readers are so incensed against the dedicatour that they will not permit the antiquarian to speak for himself. I am sorry to find him guilty of another mistake, which, as I have before hinted to you, I had authority for saying I think it incumbent on me to produce: it is his assertion that Pope Urban 5th was the first that wore the tiara. What authority he has for saying so it is in vain to pretend to guess at, since he has not thought

proper to give any. But it is a very unaccountable oversight in a biographer to omit such a material circumstance, &, as I could not find any such hint in the Life of Urban 5th, it occasioned me to suspect it must have been a mere chimera, though, by the by, I must first observe whatever time the tiara was first introduced, the general zeal for the see apostolick has been so great that the whole series of popes are all represented in sculpture with the tiara even up to Linus & St. Peter himself. With so much reason might you, as well as any one else, with justice suppose Lady Roysia a profest devotee to pay the compliment to his Holiness, but my authority for saying that Urban 5th was not the first introducer of it take as follows :—Vide Brachelii Hist. Universalis ab. u.c. usque ad annum 1656, pag. 272. Anno 1305 Clemens Quintus Burdigalensis Lugdunia Cardinalibus pontificia Thiara coronatus est pompa supra regia quam tres Reges ornarunt Francus, Anglus, et Arragonius; sed propè Lugubris pariete collapso, coronatisque capitibus si non exitium, at timorem exitii gravem inferente, Johanne tamen Britanniæ duce ruina oppresso; ita sibi est posteritas oneri, et quæ pompam augent, ruinam urgent, &c.

Now, though we frequently meet with corona pro tiara, yet this is the only instance I have met with of the reverse (supposing it to be a mistake), which there can be no room for, since the preceeding adjective seems to determine the sense of it beyond all contradiction; & that the event here alluded to was a proper opportunity for introducing it, is obvious from the pompous accounts of it, as appears from the following authority, which I presume will be proof against our friend's argumentum Baculinum, the Golden Legend, should he again have recourse to it. The peice I took it from is entitled an abbreviation of General Councils, published originally in French, by Le Maire, & the translation he published by John Gough. It is printed in the old black letter, & printed word for word as I have wrote it.

Clement 5th, a gasken borne, archbyshop of Burdux, whiche was chosen by the Cardynallys, resydent for the tyme ethe yere of our Lorde, at the instaunce of Kynge Phyllyp le Bel 1305. Thus shortly after this sayd Clement assembled a great companye of Cardynalles & Byshops to no lyttell cost & charge to all the

Churche of Fraunce, & so came to Lyons with great pomp & worldly glorye where met with hym many Cardynalles of Italye, whereas he was crowned with great pompe & Ryalty, at the whiche Coronacion was Kyng Phyllyp le Bel with his brother Charles, & all the Prynces of Fraunce, & in all this pomp & Ryalty, befell a great olde wall where as moche people were assembled to beholde this great pomp & Ryalty, in the whiche fall was slayne the Duke John of Brytanie, & the Kynge sore hurte, & the new Byshop smyten from his horse, in so moche that his Crowne fell from his hed, & lost the rychest stone there, one called a carbuncle, esteemed worth VI. M. duccats, &c.

I cannot help taking notice, too, of his exceptions against your supposed Cardinal Octavian, because he is in Pontificalibus, since as representative of the pope himself, I think it no heretical conjecture, so much is certain, that the Cardinal Arch-Deacon used to subscribe all publick deeds next the pope himself, as is evident from a diploma of Pope Alexander 2d extant, Catalogi antistitum præclariss. Neapol. Ecclesiæ pag. 121., pro consecratione Sassinensis Ecclesiæ, where though there were present 44 Bishops, 10 Arch-Bishops, & mony of the prime nobility, the next subscription to the pope's is, Ego Yldebrandus qualis-cunque Romanæ Ecclesiæ Archidiaconus. As, therefore, there was none superior to the Cardinal Arch-Deacon, he was held the pope's representative, & he was lookt upon with the highest veneration. We may, by parity of reason, suppose, to support the dignity of the person represented, he might assume the habit too.

I beg pardon for detaining you from your business hisce minutiis, but relying on your good nature, my zeal for your cause, & an earnest desire of acquitting myself as I have professed your friend, I must conclude with, Si rectius novisti candidus imperti si non, his utere mecum.[2] * * *

Your most sincere friend and obliged humble servant,

G. BURTON.

[2] Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti : si non, his utere mecum.
[*Hor.*, Epist., l. 1, 6. 67.

CXXXII. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq."
—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 2 Ap., 1746

Dearest Sir,

After the departure of the Scrutonians we are a little mor at leisure to write. They had a most fearful journey of it home They set out hence Saturday morning, & got to Scruton but o Wednesday night, through great perils of floods & bad roads Your niece would have liked very well to have fixed her habi tation at Stamford. Her agreeable humor & good sense ha rendered her the delight of the Stamfordians. We had our cele brated mid-lent fair whilst they were at London, which is a so of resemblance to London. The fine season begins to come o & my garden is putting forth a profusion of elegant beautys. have set up Lord Turketyl's head in a gothic niche for that pu pose, with an inscription under him. I shall be glad if you wi make him a visit this summer. The inclosed is a coyn I g lately found here. Mr. Folks knows which Henry 'tis, probabl I. I wish you would take an opportunity of purchasing for m a barrel of escallop shells, for my daughter Frances is medita ing a magnificent grotto. When your plate of St. John Bapti is done send me a proof of it, & get the drawing of St. Laurenc ingraved. I think of printing as soon as we can get rid of th rebels.

Your friend Redman Burrel is well. He inquires of yo often when we meet at the coffee house. I am,

Your affectionate,

W. Stukele

CXXXIII. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley to?—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 1 May, 174

Dear Sir,

We have much reason to congratulate ourselves upon th dukc's good success[3] against these diabolical ruffians encourag

[3] The Duke of Cumberland arrived in London from Scotland October 18 1745, and November 25th set out from St. James's to take the command of t royal army on its March towards Lancashire. On April 16th, 1746, the bat of Culloden was fought, and the cause of the Pretender was overthrown.

y France, which is used as a divine scourge to punish a nation rerun with vanity, pleasure, & an absolute rejection of all eligious duty, thinking there is no God in the world, at least iat he is not to be worshipped; but the scene was laid still eeper than we saw. If the duke had not succeeded, all the apists in the north were ready for an universal massacre, & well ; is if the French did not sail from Brest in view of this plot!

We had most extraordinary rejoicings here for the victory, ur whole town, Barnhill particularly, looked like the elysian elds with illumination.

I return you my thanks for Lord Turketyl's head, & the rawing of the altar piece I would desire you to send to Toms, r some engraver you judg proper, & with the inscription as at ottom; but with room for a dedication to Mr. Giffard, who ves in Canon row, Westminster. He desir'd I would put him a plate, which he would pay for; but make a punctual bargain or the plate. I think a guinea engraving will doe. I thought had sent you a drawing of St. Laurence, but I have now sent t you, & you must get it engraved, & if you have a friend to ay for it, well, otherwise I must. The coin I will send up to Mr. Folks the first opportunity. The 2 mugs from Vauxhall is present to you. We have 2 of the same. 'Tis the manufacure of Mr. Alderman Taylor's wife's son. My wife desires ery much your company this summer, & so do I, & shall ndeavor to contribute all I can to your amusement.

We live gayly at present: plays, two musick clubs, an experinental philosophy lecture, & we are setting up the Brazen-nose Society again.

We have quite finished our house & garden, both are grand & beautiful, & now all the trees are white as snow with blossoms. Hic vivo et regno.

Young Mr. Burrel is declining very much, your friend is vell. My wife has recovered her spirits at last. I have had ome fitts of the gout, but oyld 'em away expeditiously. I am glad to hear you are well. My service to Dr. Ducarel, & all friends, & I am,

Your obliged & affectionate Servant,

W. STUKELEY.

[No address, but most probably to Sam. Gale. See Letter cxxx.]

CXXXIV. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley at Stamford."—H. F. St. J.

Elden, May 15, 1746

Dear Doctor,

I have but just time to inform you, (which as it was a mat ter of importance I would by no means neglect), that the infor mation I received about the great serpent at Fransham wa groundless. Having since made it my business to be more par ticular in my enquiry about it, & procured an exact draught o it, but as it is foreign to your purpose will not trouble you with The true account is this: The inscription is on a brass on a fla grit stone in the church. The man is in close armour with sword sheathed by his side. The creature under his feet is n other than a lion couchant, an emblem I presume of valou There is a wild tradition of his killing a serpent, but that, as fa as I can learn, was only done for him in the imaginations of th ignorant. The stone is very curiously embellished, & ver ancient. I could not help giving you this trouble to prevent an imposition upon you as well as myself. I have not been able t procure the history of the Pedlar of Swaffham, though promise it some time since, which is to be Mr. Le Neve's, & is to com from our old friend Tom Martin, who has been some time London, which has prevented it. At his return assure yourse I will beat up his quarters and strip him of his Pedlar vi armis.

I am at present deeply engaged in sermonizing, in or designed for St. Edmondsbury, & another for the cathedral Norwich. As I have but just heard of it, you may guess I a somewhat at a loss how to answer the engagement, as the o fathers have seldom paid me a visit, & the last commentator saw was of such an enormous size that he frightened me. M good patron, I am informed, who holds me at bay, intends to s me for non-residence, the first uncanonical elopement I mak As I have a chaplainship, I may at any time find a safe retre at London. But as I could not do the same if my wife & should visit your parts, I lately spoke to a friend to make inter with your bishop for one of the nominal 40s. prebends of yo church for a protection, but received a denial from the person

pplied to. If you have an interest with his lordship, & have no houghts of applying it elsewhere, I should be much obliged to ou for it, because when I visit friends I don't choose to be rcumscribed in my time. I hope you will excuse haste, & elieve me to be, dear Doctor,

Your sincere friend & obliged humble servant,

G. Burton.

XXXV. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq." H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 1 Aug., 1746.

earest Sir,

Now national justice has been exercised upon some of these bellious miscreants, we may begin to look upon ourselves as in me degree of safety, & write on matters of entertainment. The x of shells, of which you made my daughter a magnificent esent, is highly acceptable, & I heartily thank you for it. ey are to be put in practise upon a grotto I have contrived. lately received a waggon load of curious antique wooden figures om Croyland. They are the cherubims of oak, as big as the e, which supported the principals of the roof. These are like aryatides to support the 4 corners of the arch of the grot.

I have got likewise two of S. Guthlake's devils in stone. hese are added to the hermitage.

I was lately for a week at Boughton, on the Duke of Mon-gu's invitatation, where was my Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Edwd. oung of the Exchequer, &c. We passed the time most agre-bly. I preached once there. Captain Creed, & many of the ew officers, dined with us. The duke accompanyed me home-ards 5 miles, & the week after came on purpose to make me a isit. His grace dined with us, spent the afternoon in my study, then returned home.

I have had a visit from an ingenious Suffolk divine,[4] a neighbor f my opponent's of Oxborough. 'Tis agreed on all hands that e published his piece of stuff to prepare us for the pretender, ell knowing the approaching rebellion. A great popish family

[4] Rev. G. Burton, Rector of Elden.

lives in his parish, & many popish priests thereabouts. A popish bookseller printed it, but I have given 'em all a suitable answer. 'Tis now in the press here at Stamford; 3 or 4 sheets are printed off already, & we go on diligently; it will be pretty long.

The coyn I sent you the sketch of is Hen. II.

The Duke of Cumberland passed by us at 11 at night, we were all illuminated in an instant. His highness dined with Lord Robert Manners at Kelham, & drank freely there. He is very fond of Lord Robert, who behaved incomparably at Culloden field. 'Tis reported with great confidence that he killed no less than 9 highlanders with his own hand.

Your sister is very well, & spends most part of every day in the garden, which is now come to great beauty & perfection.

Your friend Redman is very well. The squire declining still, but none sure ever went more gently down.

I wish you could find time to come & see us. I am,

Your affectionate brother,

W. Stukeley

I gave the Duke of Montagu a Roman intaglia cornelian sea lately plowed up in our fields.

CXXXVI. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq. Abingdon's Coffee House, Holborn, London. Free W. Noel."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 31 Oct., 1746

Dearest Sir,

My wife returns her thanks for your fine narcissus roots which will be immediately committed to the ground in order to revive in the spring. She has made the garden a most delightful place, & even in winter it is not without its beautys. I have built a top to the gate next the fields, embattailed, with an inscription in vast capitals—ANNO VICTORIÆ CVLLODONIANÆ Upon it is a great carved stone of my coat of arms, & of my wife's impaled. In the spring I am to make the grotto, but I desire you to come down & contribute your fancy toward it. buryed lately your old coachman who drove you to Crowland He said it was the pleasantest journey he ever had in his life

Your friend, Redman Burrel, Esq., is well. His nephew is exceedingly ill. Your friends at Scruton liked Stamford so well last winter that they would have liked well enough to have been here again, though not on the same occasion.

You London politicians are terribly outwitted by the French. They find you out more & more every day. Why sent you not Lestock 3 months sooner? To what purpose was it to draw off troops going into winter quarters? Deplorable schemes! deplorably executed! I think we are in a wretched condition, & owing to our great irreligion & flagrant luxury. Till we mend of that, times will not mend. Pray my service to Dr. Ducarel, & all friends, & I am,

Your affectionate,
W. STUKELEY.

Thanks for the great shell. Pray put Mrs. Saltmarshe's letter into the post.

CXXXVII. THE REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY AT STAMFORD"—H. F. ST. J.

Elden, Novr. 1st, 1746.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * * *

I am glad to hear your new press at Stamford has succeeded so well, & has recommended itself to the publick under such an able corrector. I am glad to hear you have not said all you can say, since a corps du reserve is a necessary art of generalship to play off against such an enemy.

I cannot think he proposes to rejoin upon you. If he should you can have no reason to fear him. As long as you live, (which may it be long, very long), there is no fear of his triumph, & I here give it you under my hand that should his envy survive you, it shall me too, since the læsa memoria of a friend is the greatest reproach on friendship; & I am resolved to hold fast my integrity, nor shall my heart reproach me as long as I live for having profest a friendship, yet suffering the memory of that friend to be impaired. Should he therefore on the publication

of yours hold silence for a while, yet burst forth some years hence, I beg you will not lay aside thoughts of giving him a proper reception, & assure yourself whatever hints my slender reading & capacity can furnish me with, I shall reserve & communicate to you from time to time.

You need commence no fresh actions against them, since I assure you his arrogant stile is universally condemned here. I am greatly obliged to you for your kind intention of sending me your book, which I assure you will give me great pleasure. I have lately been to Thetford, where in the old Palace there are some very old peices of tapestry, which contain a history of the landing of St. Edmond, & his coronation, at which there is the representation of two persons, both with mitres on their heads, one of whom is the cross bearer has a cross in his hand & a mitre on his head, as well as the other; the only difference between them is that the cross bearer's mitre is plain, the other is adorned with precious stones.

I am afraid the affair of the Thetford antiquities will drop to nothing. I have almost wearied myself out in applications to our friend Tom Martin for them; but whatever is the meaning, have not been able to get them yet. Whatever I can meet with that may be any ways serviceable to you, assure yourself I will reserve them for you. I have undergone of late various kinds of persecution from my patron, who amongst his other freaks came lately to church with his family, staid out prayers, & while I was repeating the Lord's Prayer in the pulpit, marched out in a body & laughed in my face. I have consulted the judicious casuists amongst the spiritualists, but O tempora! O mores! nothing is to be done to this mute profaner. * * *

With the greatest sincerity, dear Doctor,

Your assured friend & obliged humble servant,

G. Burton.

P.S.—I forgot to tell you that my unrighteous patron has taken out a writ against me for shooting after warning given, though in the six years I have been here I have been out but six times.

CXXXVIII. THE REV. DR. STUKELEY "TO SAMUEL GALE, ESQ., ABINGDON'S COFFEE HOUSE, HOLBORN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Stamford, 16 Dec., 1746.

Dearest Sir,

Some 3 weeks ago I ordered Manby[1] the bookseller to present my book of Origines Roistonianæ to Lord Chancellor, & some others, & publish; but seeing no advertisement in the prints makes me think him negligent. I ordered him to present you a book in my name, both parts bound together. I wish you would call on him & quicken his pace.

I was obliged to print it in Stamford because of correcting the press. I wish it could have been done better, but if the matter be approved of by you gentlemen who are judges, I must rest content.

I wish you joy of your young namesake at Scruton. Dolly Smelt had thoughts of coming & keeping house at Stamford. I am glad to find that matters seem to mend with us on the continent. We have had most pleasant weather which renders the country yet agreeable; & now the solstice is past 'tis hoped the worst of winter is over. My wife was concerned at the death of your friend Pote of Leigh, but this must be the case of us all.

Our old friend H——ly is in tribulation, I find. He has been abusing bishops, & religion in general, this 20 years, & no notice taken of him; but now he touches the Court he is to be swinged.

We have 2 musick clubs per week all these 3 last years, beside other clubs, so that we rub off long winter evenings mighty well. Mr. Redman Burrel is well. Your sister remembers her love to you, & I am,

Your affectionate humble servant,

W. STUKELEY.

[1] Richard Manby died at Walthamstow, in 1769. He was a bookseller of great eminence, of Ludgate Hill. He was fined for the office of Sheriff; and was Master of the Stationers' Company, to whom he gave £100 for the use of the poor.—*Encyclop. of Printing*, vol. ii., p. 719.

CXXXIX. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford."—H. F. St. J.

Elden., Feb. 2d, 1746-7.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * * *

I sincerely rejoice with you on as compleat a victory over your antagonist as the famous battle of Culloden produced. I think you have fairly laid him on the ground, & unless he is a second Antæus he will rise no more, & cannot but reproach myself for my arrogance in making you the late offer. * * * I am almost angry with you for a paragraph in your answer, (forgive my insolence), where you tell your reader you have materials for a history of Cambridge but shall lay aside thoughts of it, since petulance & calumny are to be the reward of your labours. But can one poor barking cynick affright you, who have faced a whole race of demi-gorgons & caco-dæmons? Can a tender sprig of antiquity, who but yesterday borrowed of his clark a few old seals to furbish out a nick-nack-a-tory, give you the least alarm, who have long since dived to the very roots of antiquity? You have long since, & with honour too, chosen the publick for your guardian, & among the rest, (insignificant as I am), I claim a share of your regard. Therefore do not secreet anything from us, nor rob good Alma Mater of her true antiquity by concealing any part of her origin & education! * * * At present I think I am more properly a votary of Mars than any other of the ancient deities, since writs, indictments, & the whole artillery of the law are become my daily topicks. My patron & I had just brought about a reconciliation by following your wholesome advice, when a neighbouring att[orn]ey, by a new & unheard of stratagem, has been at the pains to renew it, though costs have actually been tendered in pursuance of the agreement, & we visited again as an earnest of our future amity. Such is the precariousness of fortune, & the instability of mankind. * * *

Your most sincere friend, & most obliged humble servant,

G. Burton.

P.S.—I have just received a very complaisant letter from my patron to assure me that he never thought of renewing his suit against me, but that it was all an imposition of his att[orn]ys.

CXL. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford."—H. F. St. J.

Elden, April 30th, 1747.

Dear Doctor,

I received your very friendly letter, & am greatly obliged to you for it, as well as your kind advice with relation to my patron, & would have answered it immediately but for an odd reason which I will now communicate to you. Just at the receipt of it I received a letter from your petulant & crazy adversary to desire I would give him the meeting at Brandon, & lend him Horsley's Britannia Romana; as I had before been apprized he was meditating a second rejoinder, I thought it a favourable opportunity of enquiring whether he was really engaged in an answer or not. I met him accordingly yesterday. I represented to him the general opinion of his readers upon his doughty performance. I remonstrated to him the danger of another rejoinder, that I should think myself ill-used in having been employed by him to apologise for his behaviour to you, & that upon its appearing in print we should never meet again. I reduced him at last to a very absurd behaviour in desiring me to acquaint you he had no personal pique against you, but with a great horse laugh said that as you had called his faith, charity, & divinity in question, it was incumbent on him to clear it up. As to the affair of his bookseller applying to yours for his plates he absolutely denies it, & to clear it up says that, upon the advice of his friends, he employed a second bookseller, who was no otherwise concerned than in selling the books when printed off. His name is Lewis, & he says is well known not to be a printer to the papists. You know how far this is agreeable to truth, but I think it not amiss to [give] you a hint of his defence. In short I have chagrined & confounded him plaguily, & he was obliged to stand the roast for six hours. I went armed for the interview, & carried with me some extracts of the man's preferments he had bestowed on my friend, unprovoked, & as he himself owned, without any personal prejudice, such as a commission in the Georgia Colony & the bridge at Westminster. I plagued him so with his interest in bestowing these new commissions, that to escape he was obliged to take refuge under this weak subterfuge, that you mistook his

meaning, for he meant to pay you a compliment & you would not take it, for he complimented you in raising so considerable a town as Royston, the oratory, &c., in so short a time, when the commissioners for West[minster] bridge are so long in erecting that alone. I shrugged myself, but his laugh was so loud & incessant at the conceit of his escape, that I had no opportunity of saying anything, but the satisfaction of tacitly pronouncing him audacem omnia perpeti [*Hor.*, Ode iii., lib. i., l. 25]. This interview shall be the last, unless that I think I may be any ways serviceable to you in another, on which account I can & ought to do anything you can desire. But enough of this homuncio. I forgot to tell you he designs to prove Lady Roysia never had any hand in this Royston Oratory, & that skull that was found there is a man's skull—the skull I suppose of some unfortunate barber who, trudging along with a brainfull of business to shave a customer on a market day, unhappily popped his feet into the center hole of the millstone you observed to cover the top of the ladder or steps, & his skull has lain there ever since, as a proper subject for a genius like my friend of O[xborough] to write upon. I designed to have said no more, but I forgot to tell you that among other things he read to me, he touched upon your visit to Oxb[orough]h, & had drawn in my poor uncle R[ee]ve in by the neck & shoulders as your coadjutor, because Sir Harry's gardener saw him in your company. But these things are inter nos. I may, if I act warily, make further discoverys, if so, depend on my fidelity in communicating them to you. A gentleman told me the same Mr. Pimlow wrote to you in relation to the pains he took to clear his expenses, which, by a hint he dropt when I saw him, I don't find he has done as yet, or expects to do. I am greatly obliged to you for the generous correspondence you carry on with my uncle & aunt; & more, as you have added to it the design of a visit in these parts shortly, I shall be impatient for the time; & hope by that time I shall be able to procure Tom Martin's papers relating to Thetford. I find him very communicative, but at the same time very indolent & uncertain. I am in very great hopes the late brush with my patron will lay a foundation for a solid peace, & shall endeavour to follow your kind advice in promoting it. A true friend, as

you observe, is a mere Phœnix. I have met with many professed ones within my short span of knowledge, but few, very few [true] ones; I have met with many Warb[urto]ns, never yet I think with a Stukeley. I want words to return the kind compliment in the close of your letter, &c.

Your most affectionate friend & obliged humble servant,

G. Burton.

CXLI. Samuel Gale, "for the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

Saturday Morn., 11 a'clock.
May 16, 1747.

Dear Doctor,

This comes to acquaint you that the great guns at the tower are just fired, & the royal standard is displaid, by order from the king, signifieing to the Duke of Montague that he had received an express from Admiral Anson & Warren, who were cruizing with our fleet off of Brest & fell in with the Brest squadron, whom they attacked, & have taken 5 India-men outward bound, & ten men of warr, 5000 prisoners, & a million & half of money sterling, & our fleet were in pursuit of several merchant ships separated from this convoy. Thus is the naval strength of France at last broke by the bravery of the two above mentioned English heroes, & so I heartily congratulate you upon this glorious news, the good effects of which we shall every day more & more perceive. We are all gott again into high spirits, & begin to bid defiance to the French messieurs.

Yesterday I went in great state in a coach & four early in the morning to visit the Duke of Chandois's noble palace at Canons,[2] which, alas! is now to be sold purely to be demolished for the sake of the beautifull materials. The ædifice has already suffered for want of its lord, & with him quite upon the decline, methinks

[2] This splendid mansion, which had cost the duke £230,000 was sold three years after his death for £11,000, in 1747. Not a vestige of it is left, but Whitchurch, the chapel, which was constructed apart from the mansion, and is now the parish church of the village of Edgeware. Handel was organist here from 1718 to 1721.—See *Schœlcher's Life of Handel*, p. 60.

I see vast havock amongst vases, statues, some of which are already fallen to the ground, the tearing down the fine painted ceilings, the works of Leguerre, the noble stuckos, & gildings, which must be all crumbled into common mortar, & in a few days fluted marble Ionic columns, bustos, pictures, & well carved marble chimney pieces, will be all dissipated to the 4 quarters of the isleand; the chapel, I believe, will be last destroyed. Alas! I lament the fate of the glorious painted windows[3] with sacred story richely dighte, casting a dim religious lighte, & the well tuned organ now struck dumb. A melancholy reflection on these objects excited us to perform the last offices in this sacred ædifice; accordingly two of my freinds, one some time since resident in Italy & Rome, sung 2 psalms & an anthem sett to musick, & I ascended the pulpit, & made an extempore sermon proper to the audience in French, which they say was pronounced with a good voice, energy, & becoming action. At my going out the Sacristan thanked me for my fine discourse, &c. But now,

> The lonely ædifice in sweats complains
> That nothing there but empty silence reignes.

Such is the sad vicissitude of human grandeur. Half a century has seen a great estate raised & reduced to nothing. Wishing you prosperity & health, & all your family, with Mrs. Pollington's respects, I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate freind & very humble servant,

S. Gale.

Dr. Ducarel sends greeting.

CXLII. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., Abingdon's Coffee House, Holborn, London."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 12 June, 1747.

Dearest Sir,

I received your obliging letter, which gave me great joy on account of Admiral Anson's sea victory coming so seasonably to keep up a remembrance of our once being masters of that element,

[3] Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P., gave the stained glass of the west window of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is stated to be in part of Flemish workmanship, and to have come from Cannons Park.

& as an encouragement to our sailors whose spirits were dampt through the cowardice & perfidy of our commanders.

Your account of the Duke of Chandois's house was a perfect tragi-comedy, & your peroration from the pulpit drew tears from the nodding marble pillasters, from the painted figures on the ceiling. When our nobility are become so wicked as to cast off all religion, we expect they will in turns become thus forlorn, cast out of the hand of providence, who raised 'em to dignity on purpose to set good examples to the world. Their light ought to shine that are set in conspicuous places.

Your letter entertained also our club at West Deeping, 3 miles off, where once a week I ride down our charming meadows to a good dinner & good company. I was at Spalding t'other day with Maurice Johnson.

But when the seats of the prime nobility, & their splendid chapels with painted storys richly dight, are thus leveled, it behoves us to build against them. So I am now busy in making your sister the temple of Flora, where she is to put her numerous pots of elegant curiositys in nature.

The work is gothic, that suits the place best. Four demi-columns stand in the front. It faces the rising sun. The statue of Flora in pure statuary marble, as big as life, which the Duke of Montagu gave me, is placed before it. Over the entrance is pinacle work, foliage work, &c., proper, & coats of arms. Two folding doors, 8 feet high, turn back on each side, & let in the air. The building is theatrical, upon steps of Ketton stone for the pots of flowers to stand on, some 5 steps one above another, some fewer. The walls are of brick, built together in niche arch. Above the flowers are golden boys supporting 2 spandrils of the roof.

Before you, a nich with a gilt statue of Venus de Medicis, 2 foot high. Several bustos, & other curiositys, in proper places.

Toward the south is a pointed window composed of painted glass, of figures, & coats of arms, inscriptions, &c. St. Laurence with the gridiron ; S. Kyniburga, Abbess of Caster near us, wife to King Peada, first christian king of Mercia ; they built Tickencote church, Peterborough cathedral ; King Alkfrid, who lived in our castle, to whom St. Wilfrid was chaplain.

The roof is supported by 8 spandrils, which bear up a cupola open at top. Above is my dumb bell, which I ring every morning, a most agreable exercise.

One of your acquaintance, Wilson by name, now lives at Thorney, steward to the Duke of Bedford.

We are all pleased with the resolution of calling a new parliament. Our Earl of Ex[eter] has bought Lord Stamford's mannor here; so we never more can have a contested election to break our peace & neighborhood. My service waits on Dr. Ducarel.

In my Temple of Flora I placed this inscription:

HIC SPARGE FLORES, SPARGE BREVES ROSAS.
NAM VITA GAVDET MORTVA FLORIBVS.
HERBISQVE ODORATIS CORONA
VATIS ADHVC CINEREM CALENTEM.

My wife & I earnestly desire you would come to the consecration of the temple. Squire Burrel is exceedingly ill, no less than mad, & Mr. Redman must necessarily be the new squire. William Gale is just come from Scruton; Roger, senior, is ill. Bishop Tom has quarrelled with 'em all, & won't come near 'em.

I had a curious letter today from Mr. Bertram, professor of the English tongue in the marine academy at Copenhagen, inquiring about my books which he wanted. I hoped before now to have sent to Dr. Ducarel the 3 prints he wants for Monsieur Champigny. We had a rolling press at West Deeping, but the man is gone away. I will get them as soon as I can.

I am, your affectionate brother & humble servant,

W. Stukeley.

CXLIII. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley." —H. F. St. J.

Elden, 17 July, 1747.

* * * * * * * *

I can assure you Parkins's toast & vinegar is not worth groat-

sugar to make it palatable. He is a designing, wicked, & faithless wretch, & for your comfort I must tell you I have extended my ears on this occasion to such a degree that they are well nigh as long as those of a certain silly four-legged animal which shall be nameless, on purpose to hear what even his own friends would say of him; & to show what a despicable wretch he is become, his fellow labourer Blomf[iel]d[4] lately told a particular friend of mine that he had seen his answer, which had not so much as one argument through the whole book, but consisted of a heap of absurdities, & taken all together it was a masterpiece of scurrility. This was the sum of what Blomf[iel]d himself told my friend. I could not have wished my friend a compleater victory, nor can you wonder after this that he should go on.

——— Pugnantia secum
Frontibus adversis componere.

I think your situation is better than could have been expected, (if your old friend Warburton is to be credited), that a state of authorship is a state of war, for you have fairly laid your antagonist on his back, & have nothing left to do but laugh at the poor unweildy creature, while he is sweating & kicking to rise, & much more at his impotence & vanity when he is once fixed upon his legs again. As to the Doctor's Commons I think it too polite a place for him; Billingsgate would be more suitable to his genius, & some of the veterans of that regiment would pay him in kind. I have a scheme in my head which I think will sufficiently mortify him; when he returns my book I lent him, I intend to send him a letter wrote in the first page of a blank paper book to accuse him of his ill manners to you & me, & to let him know, as he has troubled the world with a second piece of his good breeding, I have sent him a blank paper book to write his recantation, which if he does not, I shall look upon him, as all the world does, as neither a disputant, a gentleman, nor a divine. But enough of this scurrilous subject.

I am, &c.,
G. Burton.

[4] Francis Blomefield, rector of Fersfield, Norfolk, began to print a History of Norfolk in 1739, but died before the completion of the third volume. This volume Charles Parkyn completed.

CXLIV. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Samuel Gale, Esq., Abingdon's Coffee House, Holborn, London."—H. F. St. J.

Stamford, 4 Jan., 1747-8.

Dearest Sir,

Last night I sent you a pheasantess killed on Saturday, carriage paid, & I think I can now tell you that I am determined to accept of my great patron's favor, & become a citizen again, & probably for life. My wife indeed is hardly to be brought to come, with any sort of glee, & I wish you to write to her to encourage her. I own it is full late in life, but I think I cannot with any tolerable decency reject so generous & unsought for an offer. Though I have here an extremely pretty place, yet in reality we that have been used to learned & polite society enjoy but a *vita mortua*, & Cowley's inscription which I put up in the temple of Flora is literally true. We ought to consider ourselves as dead walkers covered with flowers.

We have really not the least company here, nor near here. Your friend Redman is so meanly clad that he does not care to come a visiting; his nephew is still in a most wretched way. I shall bring you a vast cargo of painted glass. Order George to send the thea, & shoes, &c., for your sister wants 'em. We drank your health on St. Thomas's; & with wishes of many happy new years, & my wife's love to you, I hope to see you in the beginning of February, & am,

Your affectionate brother & servant,

W. Stukeley.

CXLV. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley "to Dr. Tyson, Lime Street."—H. F. St. J.

St. George's, Queen Square, 29 Mar., 1748.

Mr. President,

I was willing to withdraw from the Comitia, that I might not take up your time in debates that related not to the business in hand, but I am very far from being willing to give up my rights of being a fellow of the college, & my freehold, to which I am thereby intitled. I was surprized a little that the senior

part of the college had forgot that in the year 1742, this matter was debated, the statutes read, & I assisted at the Comitia Majora, & ballotted, among the rest of the fellows, for the choice of officers & other business.

The college diploma, which I have now in my hand, tells me I am to enjoy *usum ac fructum omnium commoditatum, libertatum, ac privelegiorum, quæ collegio nostro auctoritate Regis et Parliamenti jam concessa sunt, et in futurum concedenda.* My entring into holy orders does by no means quash this grant. The founder of our college, the great Linacre, thought it no disgrace to his former honors to do so, & others the like of this learned body. Providence has again, without my seeking, brought me to the metropolis, where probably I shall spend the remainder of my life. Whether the statutes mean any favor to me, that I am not to be summoned to the Comitia, I know not; but if I know anything of the construction of common latin, of common law, common sense, or manners, I am not thereby hindered from being collega, & if I be a collega, I have a right to be present at all college meetings, where our common interests are concerned, whether I be summoned or no.

I intend, Mr. President, to appear at the college as often as I judg convenient, & I know some of the fellows will be pleased to see me there. I have not done anything to forfeit the good will of any that belongs to that illustrious body; therefore I have a pleasure in doing it, & of meriting the favor of those to whom I am yet a stranger, but particularly I am, Mr. President,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. Stukeley.

CXLVI. Charles Gray "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Colchester, 28 Ap., 1749.

Dear Sir,

Upon my return home on Saturday last I found your kind & very agreeable letter, which gives me an account of your own health & tranquility, of which I most heartily wish you a long & happy continuance, for the sake of yourself, your friends, & our

country. Your bringing me a little more acquainted with honest Richard of Westminster gives me a very particular pleasure, but sets my wishes a little more eagerly to work to have him wholly introduced to us by your able & benevolent hand. In times of much greater simplicity than those we live in, Richard himself found it proper to apologize for his work, & the course of his studies. You seem likewise to hæsitate a little upon giving him a fresh appearance in the world. All the ill-reception that was then, or can now be, apprehended, must be from the two extreams about religion. At that time a gross superstition clouded religion itself & discouraged all other learning. At this, a contempt for religion drives out from the general attention almost everything that's truly worth regard. Is there any thing more entertaining or more useful than to know the real state of human nature in the several ages that are past? Is there any method so good or so certain by which to avail ourselves of what made them happy in some periods, & to avoid what has been attended with constant & inevitable ruin in others? And how is this to be come at but by genuine history? What histories are really genuine, & what not, are made out by the good critic & learned antiquary, by whom are likewise supplied those chasms & defects in history which the loss of books & the violences of particular times have occasioned.

Though the world is now stuffed with immense loads of tautology, & heaps of uninteresting & insignificant matter relating to every country upon earth, yet they must be very small dabblers in the real knowledge of times past who are not perfectly sensible how much we fall short of compleat accounts of those things that would be most valuable & instructive. The story of Rome itself from the days of Augustus, is only to be picked up from little scraps & epitomes. The great actions of Nerva are several of them utterly unknown, but by hints on the reverses of medals. His supplying the people with corn in a time of scarcity is a remarkable one of that sort. His remission of taxes upon carriages may be another. When shall we see a medal with Vehiculatione Britanniæ remissâ? A beautiful medal in middle brass was very lately found here of this emperor in his 3d consulate. On the reverse is Neptune, with this inscription

Neptuno Circensibus Constitutis.[5] I don't yet find this in any of he books, nor do any of the fragments of his history, that I am t present acquainted with, tell us of any naval victory or expe- lition that was the occasion of the institution of these games, hough undoubtedly some such one there was, for this great & vorthy prince did not strike medals in the manner that some ave done before & since his time.

The Roman Britain, from the reign of Claudius to the utter ecay of the empire, would make a figure were there but naterials, but you very well know how scanty they are. And I ope the world will soon know how handsome a supply you will ontribute to them, by ushering in the good & learned monk with is Roman captain.

When we see the splendor & number of our cities & towns as hey describe them, may it inspire the thinking part of the Brittish people to encourage true religion, morality, liberty, ndustry, & commerce, by which means our cities may become nore numerous, & everything truly desireable for the happiness f mankind may be promoted; & all history informs us that by hose means only this felicity can be procured, whereas if the ontraries continue to prevail, as sure as storms & thunder suc- eed a parching drought so surely will this nation fall into all ne dregs of misery & devastation.

While some such good men as you are left I will never espair, & heartily wishing their & your welfare, I remain, very ithfully, dear Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Cha. Gray.[6]

[5] The coin of Nerva here described, with NEPTUNO CIRCENSIBUS CONSTI- TIS, was probably a forgery. No such genuine coin is known.—J. Evans.

[6] Charles Gray, M.P. for Colchester, in a letter to Dr. Z. Gray, on the pos- ibility of their belonging originally to the same family, informed him that ny great-grandfather lived at or near Wellingborough, Northants, and had veral sons. The eldest (from whom I am descended), married a daughter of E. Peyton's brother, of Warwickshire, by which alliance I am now become e nearest related to that good family."—*Nichols's Reliq. Galean.*, No. II., rt II., 172.

CXLVII. The Rev. G. Burton to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley.
H. F. St. J.

Elden, Jan. 9, 1749-50.

* * * * * * * *

I am glad I have made no uncharitable conjecture with regard to this new-fangled litany. But I am no friend to innovations unless it is to reduce the number [of] dissenters to the model of the church, consistent with the present plan, which, if they will not do so, I am fully persuaded their scruples are of the malignant sort, & calculated rather to widen breaches than to close them. I am sorry to hear you London clergy have been attacked on the score of the land tax. I am afraid, now they find you above their reach, we poor country parsons will become the object of their spleen. But for my own part, I shall wonder at nothing that is attempted in support of irreligion & libertinism in an age when religion is become the scoff of the great, & its followers are every day represented as a publick pest to society. I am glad to hear Middleton has the assurance to attack a Sherlock. I have known an imprudent man put out of countenance & beat down by the force of argument. I hope such will be the end of the all-sufficient Middleton. He who has lumped sixteen centuries of martyrs, historians, & fathers of the church together & proclaimed them lyars, traitors, & what not, by his own single fiat, must be akin to your old antagonist Charles Parkyns, & be himself his own respondent.

I am, &c.,
G. Burton

CXLVIII. The Rev. G. Burton to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley.
H. F. St. J.

Elden, Jan. 20, 1749-50.

* * * * * * *

I suppose you are mighty busy in London about this new plan of the reformation of the Liturgy. I wish they who are so strenuous for a new one do not want intirely to get rid of the old one, & are not for introducing one infinitely worse in the room

nnovations in religion at this time of the day are much to be readed, when I doubt it will be found we have too great an nclination to throw off all restraints of religion, rather than urify & raise it after the primitive plan. I cannot help sus-ecting every attempt towards a reformation in these days of egeneracy, & especially after the late pretended sanctity of ethodism in its infancy, & its insolence when it began to gain round. However honest the pretentions of these authors of he comprehension may be, I fear if any progress be made in it, t will only open a way to some crafty seducer to make havock vith the church. I am informed your diocesan is against it. I ook upon him to be one who can see as far into the springs, notions, & event of any scheme, as any wise projector of them ll. However, I should be glad to know the sentiments of the earned in your parts, & particularly your own sentiments, about t. I have seen only one peice upon it, the History of the Common Prayer about it; who is the author of it I know not. He seems to have taken great pains to make us believe he is an onest man. He may be so. But I think he forgets himself in ome parts of his performance, & confirms the old observation, umanum est errare.

I am, &c.,
G. Burton.

XLIX. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, Rector of St. George's, Queen Square, Holborn."—H. F. St. J.

Elden, April 20th, 1750.

ear Doctor,

* * * * * * *

have done myself the pleasure of writing two letters to you nce the receipt of your last, & add this in some measure to con-gratulate you upon a new addition of honour, & what I am rsuaded gives you an high pleasure, that of being chosen of e Privy Council of the Royal Society. *

still go on collecting coins, & what with the liberality of my ends, & my situation, I have picked up a vast number of them.

I now & then light of a valuable one, & am greatly pleased with rescuing these valuable monuments of antiquity out of the hands of ruffians. If you remember some time ago I wrote you word I had sent a letter to one Sir Andrew, a noted antiquarian of the county of Norfolk, relating to my famous painting[7] of Francis Floris. I well remember your expression was the Knight will chouse you. So he had, had I relied upon him, for he has made it his business to decry it wherever he has been, on purpose to get it himself. But I have bit him by putting it into safe hands, & I believe I shall now have the real value of it. * * *

Believe me, dear Doctor,

Your obliged friend & obedient servant,

G. Burton.

CL. The Rev. Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Collison.—H. F. St. J.

28 June, 1750.

I am obliged to my countryman, Massey, for his observations on my pamphlet on earthquakes. I have only time to remark upon them that I would have every body abound in their own sentiments, yet I think some of his difficultys may be removed. The well on Lincoln heath proves my position, that God Almighty has made the pipes of springs & fountains like our veins & arterys, & that they are filled with water, not with fire.

When an earthquake, in the days of Uzziah, split a mountain in two on the west of Jerusalem, it may & ought to be solved by electricity, which acts most on solid bodys, but winds and vapors cannot do it. That it travailed 4 furlongs I no more believe than the story of Marclay hill. The valleys under the walls o

[7] Allusion is made to this picture in a letter to Dr. Stukeley, dated July 17th, 1747. "Sir Andrew Fountayne has seen my picture, & is much pleased with it. I was luckily absent from home, by which I have been the better able to dive into his sentiments. He talked something of a hundred pound which he thought it worth. He pronounced it to be Solomon & the Queen of Sheba which I presume he has as much reason for as Park[y]ns has for swearing that the skull which was dug up in the Oratory at Royston is a man's, notwithstanding he has met with reasonable conviction to the contrary."

Jerusalem are not a quarter of a furlong distant anywhere from the walls of the city. It would easily stop up the highway & cover the king's garden with only tumbling down the hill.

He thinks the reason of great citys being obnoxious is owing to the vapors more pent up there than in open plains. I think in great citys there is much likelihood of their having a freer vent, where there is so much digging & subterraneous canals—but how are vapors to act so by consent as to attack a dozen citys at a time far distant?

He thinks if earthquakes were owing to electricity, that it ought to be communicated to us, as in electrical experiments; & assuredly it was so to people innumerable. A lady in my parish dyed of it, & some more.

I agree with him in charitable sentiments of the city of London, yet how much need have we of monitions, terrestrial & celestial? Ingenuous minds are urged more from principles of love, gratitude, & esteem; but where we have one of that temper, I fear we have a thousand to be moved only by the terrors of the Lord, & how few of that number so effectually moved as to amend their lives!

We have had many accounts since at the Royal Society of earthquakes; all strongly evidence the truth of my hypothesis, but nevertheless 'tis a pleasure to me that any one enjoys his own sentiments in thinking differently.

Wm. Stukeley.

Massey printed his paper in the Gentleman's Magazine, Aug., 1751—a thing of no strength!

CLI. J. Austin "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, Rector of St. George's, Queen Square, Westminster."—H. F. St. J.

Peterborough, 30 April, 1751.

Dear Sir,

The real reason why you have not sooner received mine & the Society's thanks for your kind communications, & the presents accompanying yours of the 8th of February, is, that Capt. Wyldbore, who is oftner at Stamford than here, never

delivered them till about a week ago, when buiseness accidentally called me to their house; he then told me he had got a parcell for me from Dr. Stukeley, & askt my pardon for keeping it so long, but that it quite went out of his head. I presented your Book with the list of the Royal Society, for which you have the Society's thanks.

We observe an account in the papers last week of the effects of electricity upon the dumb. I have lately received as extraordinary an account which happened to an old woeman at Sutton, near Wansford, in this neighbourhood, related to me by Mr. Ward, one of our minor canons, & the bishop's curate for that hamlet & Sutton, which squares well with your account of the cause of earthquakes. This old woman is near 80, had been so deaf for about two years last past, as not to be able to hear without bawling very loud to her; but on Sunday, the 30th of September, in the morning, was surprized she could hear so well—was at church, & heard as perfectly as she did 20 years before. It was reported that the shock which happened that day, about half-an-hour after 12, was the cause of it, & that thereon she was instantaneously restored to her hearing; but on Mr. Ward's inquiry into that particular, she told him she thought her hearing was restored about 10 in the morning, for she could hear pretty well at church, but had not heard before that day for two years, & she continues to hear now very distinctly. I could be glad of your thoughts, with those of your ingenious friends, whether 'tis probable this old woeman could be affected by any electricity or electrical vibrations in the air before the shock was felt, or to what cause you ascribe this sudden change in her, who am, with my compliments to the ladies, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Austin.

I was one afternoon to wait upon you when last in town, & promised Miss Stukeley to do myself the pleasure of breakfasting with you the next morning, but I was so very full of buiseness I never could compass the interview I wished much for, whilst I staid in town. I don't pretend to profess myself so great an adept in antiquitys as to discover anything Druidical

near Eye, but I don't see why the remains of mounds, fosses, &c, should not favour such a conjecture, as the Abbys of St. Peter, Croyland, Spalding, Thorney, &c. have been erected so near 'em. But my notion of that antient set of gentry always was, that they would pitch upon more agreeable & healthfull situations to build their temples on.

The alteration about the old woeman I have made on communicating this to Mr. Ward, who says she is now perfectly well, but desires his name may not be mentioned.

CLII. The Revd. G. Burton "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Elden, June 1st, 1752.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * * *

I lately saw our friend Tom Martin, who tells me he has about thirty Carausius's which he will either give you in London, or send them to me in order for my conveying them to you for your perusal. * * * I am glad to hear of your old friend Mr. Warburton & you renewing your old acquaintance. His ghost surely appears very brilliant in his elysian state, but by the representation you have given me of him in yours, he has undoubtedly left one half of himself behind in his primitive state; for the character of a philosopher & a petit maitre are inconsistent. Can a philosopher admit of a whalebone rib, & dance to the airs of a waxen baby? Is this a fit man to satirize the world? But hold! I forget that even Pope was afraid of him. Well, inter nos, I am afraid his rib is the better half of him. To her I leave him for penance, since he has for so many years forgotten that you & he have been together in the same world, & you had a right to his earlier remembrances of you. I dare say you dons envy him; I know not who would that forms a true estimate of human life.

* * * * * * * * *

I have picked up a few more Carausius's, but all of the common sort. Enclosed I have sent you the draught of a seal that has just fallen into my hands, & I take to be a very great curio-

sity, belonging to some of our quondam religious neighbours. It seems to have been extreamly well preserved, every letter being perfect; it is of bell metal. The seals themselves are round, the handle hexagonal. It was found by some turnip houghers in Braudon Field, about 4 miles north-west of me. * *

Yours affectionately and sincerely,

G. Burton.

P.S.—If you meet Tom Martin claim the Carausius's in my name. I desire your opinion of the enclosed seal, as likewise of the date of it.

CLIII. The Revd. G. Burton "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Thetford, May 5, 1753.

* * * * * *

I thank you for your intelligence, but interest is such a prevailing principle within the sound of Bow bell, & infidelity so fashionable a vice elsewhere, that I am afraid ere long it will creep into our country villages, and then woe be to us parsons. For our rustics, if they can but once persuade themselves we are useless members of the community, no more tenth sheaves & shocks; but from that day we shall be pursued & ferreted like polecats. I am, &c., G. Burton.

CLIV. The Revd. G. Burton "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, Rector of S. George's, Queen Square, Holbourn."—H. F. St. J.

Thetford, May 5th, 1753.

Dear Doctor,

* * * *

I have not been unmindful of your injunctions to me about Tom Martin's coins of Carausius, but he is really so very unsteady that I cannot tell how to get them. He assured me the last time I saw him that he would call on you in London, & give you four coins that he then had in his pocket, but whether they will ever reach you, the man in the moon, if there is such a monarch, knows better than I do. I am glad to hear you intend to feast the public with your Carausius. It will be a very useful as well

as entertaining piece in the present age, when, I fear, in spite of all our professions of Christianity, the true spirit of it appears as glimmering as in the days of Carausius himself. * *
I am glad to hear Bishop Barton is well. I have ordered a man to call on you who is travelling towards London as a haymaker. He was hostler at Cambridge ; his name is Richard Child, & has a stone that weighs four pounds ten ounces & an half, which was taken out of the maw of a horse. As the fellow travels with it, & was coming to London, I thought it might be a curiosity worth exhibiting to the Royal Society, & therefore directed him to call on you to show it to you, especially as he told me he could procure a certificate of the reality of it from the gentry of the Walden Hunt. * * *

Believe me, dear doctor,

Your sincere friend & obedient servant,

G. Burton.

CLV. Francis Drake, M.D., "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, in Queen's Square, London."—H. F. St. J.

York, July 15, 1753.

Dear Sir,

A call from home sooner than I expected obliged me to leave London very unmannerly, & not see several friends, as well as yourself, before my departure. Since I received yours, I have turned over all my coins, but cannot find one Carausius, or one Allectus, amongst them. I remember I sent the two last I had to Dr. Kennedy, to whom I have given many before. I have also made enquiry of other collectors here, & cannot meet with one for your purpose. If Dr. Kennedy & you have settled matters about the Lady *Oriuna*, I fancy you may be supplied from him very plentifully. When you have finished your Carausius, I should be glad to have your account of that hitherto obscure Emperor, as soon as possible. I heartily wish more unity amongst our brethren, & am, with great regard, Sir,

Yours most truly,

Fr. Drake.

Your old friend Creyk lives in King's Street, St. Anne's, the second door from the church corner.

CLVI. Francis Drake, M.D., "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Dear Sir,

I have, herewith, inclosed you my account of the sculpture stone I mentioned last to you, in which is included your own observation upon it, & some classical hints of mine, relating to the mitra & tiara of the ancients. If you please, you may present it to the R.S. as it is, with what further remarks you please to add to it. I have also sent a more accurate drawing of the stone than before, & in a larger scale.

I am very sorry to find that any sinister thought deters you from publishing Rich. Westminster, & as a friend I offer you the following proposal, to obviate any objection you may have against it. I live in the house with a person, who is both printer & bookseller, & free of the latter trade in London. He, I have spoke to, to undertake this business; &, upon my recommendation, he is willing to print a certain number of books, at his own expence, & to give you as many copies as you can desire to present to your friends. The sale of the rest he will run the hazzard on. If you think this article unreasonable, he is willing to agree with you on any other terms you shall propose. His types & hands are as good as any in England; & I know him scholar enough to print the MS. correctly, especially when I am so near him.

Your answer to this, at your leisure, shall be attended to by, dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,
F. Drake.

CLVII. The Revd. G. Burton "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Thetford, Oct. 4th, 1753.

Dear Doctor,

Our friend Mr. Loft's motions are commonly so sudden that I question whether I shall have more than just a sight of him. But as I am determined not to lose even that opportunity, I have wrote this ready for him to convey to you, as likewise ten

coins of Carausius, the small remains of what were left me from the ruins of the fire which has robbed me of many coins of other Emperors as well as Carausius, & what escaped likewise the iniquity of the country folks whom I heard at the fire enquiring whether there were not some valuable old money amongst the things, & where it was. As to Tom Martin's collection, I would not recommend you to delay the completion of your work upon account of the few he has to furnish you with, for I have enquired & he has none in his collection but what you have already, & you will have good luck to procure the sight of any one coin he has (unless by accident) within these nine years; for our friend & brother Tom Martin is hic et ubique, & nothing can fix his thoughts or stay his motions but a bottle of old nog[1] or nappy.[2] I rejoice to hear you are got so forward in your history of Carausius. I have enquired of all my friends who are collectors of coins, but few of their series reach so low, & those that do, their coins are of the common sort, such as PAX AVGVSTI, &c. I am glad to hear Bishop Barton is growing to the episcopal bulk & standard. * * *

Your sincere friend & most humble servant,

G. BURTON.

The following are legends of coins in the collection of Dr. Symonds, of Bury :—

IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Rev: VIRTVS AVG. S. C. MLXXI
Figura militaris gradiens, sinistrâ hastam gerens. } *Ær.*

IMP. CARAVSIVS AVG. Rev: PAX AVG.
Figura stolata stans, dextrâ oleam, sinistrâ hastile gerens } *Ær.*

CLVIII. FRANCIS DRAKE, M.D., "TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY, IN QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

York, May 25, 1754.

Good Sir,

It was with great pleasure that I received your last letter, being a testimony of your health; for since the death of my old friend & countryman Sam. Gale, his brother Roger, with

[1] Nog, a sort of strong ale.

[2] Nappy, *i.e.* strong, as ale, &c.

some others, I began to think that I should live to be so unfortunate as to lose all my oldest & most valuable acquaintance. I am glad to find, however, that his MSS. are faln into such good hands; & do now hope that you'l let us see Ulphus's Horn very shortly, since it may be, sometime, a farther embellishment to my Eboracum, if another edition of it ever comes out; & 'tis probable that may be called for from my successors, for the first has been long since sold off.

I am sorry for the dissentions amongst our brethren; strange that this new charter, which surely was designed as a stronger cement, to bind them faster together, should make them so loose & ungovernable.

The account you give me of your Carausius pleases me much. How much more pleasure will it be to me, then, when I come to read the work? It is certainly the darkest part of all the Roman history, as you have little or no light to guide you from any of their writers. Genebrier, I think, like a true French writer, has been too prolix on the subject, & has not supported his arguments by sufficient authorities. You stand upon his shoulders, & may see farther, & I doubt not will give us clearer notions of those times than any that have gone before you.

* * * *

That you may long live an ornament to your country, & to the learned world, is the hearty prayer of

Your most faithfull friend,

F. Drake.

CLIX. [From the Rev. Dr. Stukeley. but the letter is not addressed.]—H. F. St. J.

Queen Square, 1 Aug., 1754.

Dear Hebe,

Pardon me that I use that freedom you have indulged me; always the mark of a great & good mind. With what delight do I think of the 31st of July, when I had the happiness to converse with my young Druidess in Ham Walks; one who is capable of the highest taste for learning, for antient learning, & for sacred antiquitys! How happy must I think myself in meriting an acquaintance with a lady who has so exquisite a sense of such things in so early years!

'Tis with great pleasure I have sent you herewith the letter I wrote to the Princess of Wales, upon those philosophic priests, your predecessors, the Druids of old. You do me a singular honor in transcribing it. You will easily discern what was the original letter, what the additions. It will appear with a double lustre when under your fair hand.

The Druids, you will find in my paper, were very conversant in your neighborhood. They would not fail to assemble in such an old grove as that in the park.

On 23 Sept., the day of the autumnal equinox, they celebrated a quarterly sacrifice, when they tyed about their staves, their heads, altars, & victims, the hather plant, growing plentifully upon your neighboring heaths; a shrub with little purple flowers, not unpleasant in smell.

A lady of your fine genius, that, Druid-like, spends so much time in solitude & contemplation, will not wonder that they arrived at your heights in all kind of knowledg, human & divine. Permit me the honor to wait on you once before you quit your most agreeable hermitage, & restore life & elegance to the town, & believe me

Your most obliged & faithful servant,
CHYNDONAX.

CLX. REVD. HENRY WASTELL [PROBABLY TO DR. STUKELEY]. —H. F. St. J.

Simondburn, 27 Feb., 1755.

Now (as you are sensible one good turn deserves another), let me talk to you a little in *my* way. Know then! I have advanced £600 upon the credit of the late Mr. Gale's books. I know you will call me a fool & a blockhead for my pains; I own it. But my motives were these—I had a very great esteem for the old gentleman, & I could not bear to see his representative in distress, without affording an helping hand to relieve him. We are sent into this world to do all the good we can, whilst we continue in it; for what will it avail to do good only when we cannot help it, *i.e.*, when we can live no longer? These are my notions of good works. & these were motives for purchasing, &c.

Now, Sir, as you must be acquainted with the best sort of the bookish gentry, I shall take it as a particular favour if you will give me your advice & assistance as to the disposing of these books. I think of being in town myself some time in May; & as you have a catalogue, you may, perhaps before I come, meet with a proper opportunity of doing me some good offices in this affair, which shall be always gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient servant,

HENRY WASTELL.

Health & happiness attend Mrs. Gale & yourself.

CLXI. THE REVD. FRANCIS WISE [TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY?]—H. F. ST. J.

Holywell, July 24, 1755.

Dear Sir,

* * * * *

I ventured yesterday to the Bodleian, to consult Hemingford, & cannot but think Mr. Hearne's copy of the coin is very exact, but his reading on the reverse absurd. It might be a blundered coinage, with the head of Carausius, and a reverse that did not belong to him; of which kind, I suppose, you have seen before. I don't know how you will be able to get ocular satisfaction in this case. Mr. Hearne's books, coins, &c., came into the hands of Dr. Bedford, &, after his death, to George Smith, Esq., of Durham; but if I am not mistaken the late Dr. Rawlinson got the coins, either by gift or purchase; & James West, Esq., I think, has got all the plates belonging to Mr. Hearne's works. If Dr. R. had the coins, I suppose you may get a sight of them from the executors.

Mr. Owen shewed me your letter to him yesterday. I will endeavour to see the late Bishop of Bristol's coins, if possible, & intend to wait upon the Vice-Chancellor this day with your compliments, if the weather does not hinder me. * * *

I am, dear Sir,

Your, &c.,

FRAN. WISE.

LXII. THOS. BARKER "TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY, IN GLOUCESTER STREET, NEAR QUEEN SQUARE."—H. F. ST. J.

Lyndon, Aug. 11, 1755.

evd. Sir,

I take the liberty to send you an account of a slight rthquake which was perceived lately in this country.

On Friday, Aug. 1, 1755, about 40′ after 6 in the morning, anding against a north window, I heard a continued rumbling ke a long clap of thunder, as loud as if about 4 miles off. At rst I thought it such ; but as not a cloud was to be seen, that emed unlikely. I next thought of an earthquake,[3] but could ot say there was any shaking, which made me doubt whether it as either, but might be a wheelbarrow rattling on the stones st under the window, which the noise somewhat resembled. ll these I had time to think of while the noise lasted, which as perhaps ½ a minute or more. Going abroad, I saw low in e west & north-west a faint white haziness (which one, who as abroad, said rose immediately after the noise, & moved iftly) ; the rest of the sky was quite clear, yet within an hour ter many scattered clouds rose from the N.W., the wind being at way. The day became lowring, yet fair & windy till even-g, & only a slight shower then, but a good deal of rain on turday night, & more or less every day since till this day. ie barometer, at the time of the earthquake, was 29°6, begin-ng to fall, got below 29° on Monday morning, & then gradually se to 29°9. It has been sometimes remarked that it is calm ring an earthquake, but it was not so this time, the season r a month before had been cool, windy, & showery, & that orning there was a considerable, though not great, wind.

Several other persons in the house heard the noise, but took great notice of it, thinking it something fallen, or person alking above or below them, but most people abroad observed Many thought it thunder, some an earthquake, & said the

[3] 1755. A great noise was heard at Althorp, Lincolnshire, like the report a cannon, which proved to be an earthquake. It shook many houses, and s heard at Luddington and Adlingfleet, near the Humber, where the inhabit-ts believed it was cannon firing at Hull.—*Boyle's Chronology of the 18th and h Centuries*, vol. ii., p. 207.

ground shook under them. One between Ketton & Tinwel feared the ground would open & swallow him up; others likene the noise to the rattling of a coach, bursting of a cannon, o shooting down stones out of a cart, & many describe a grea lump before the rumbling. Some say it was louder than an thunder, & cattle were frighted by it; but all agree it lasted a good while, some say several minutes, & most who describe th position of it say it began in the N.W., & dyed away as it move to the N.E., but some say there was a lump again at last. It i reported a ball of fire was seen a minute before, or a great flas of lightning, but I have met with none who affirmed it of thei own knowledge. The noise was heard or felt in the severa towns in this country which I have enquired about, at & beyon Stamford, & it is said also at Grantham, Waltham, Melton, Not tingham, & Leicester, Lincoln, Rushden, Northamptonshire.

My father, mother, & the rest of the family join in prope respects to you & yours, with me, who am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

THO. BARKE

CLXIII. THOMAS BARKER "TO THE REVD. DR. STUKELEY RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON."— H. F. St. J.

Lyndon, Dec. 23, 1755

Revd. Sir,

I return you my sincere thanks for your letter & boo you was so kind as to send me, & which I have received safe. had, indeed, read the substance of it before, having seen you sermon when first published, as well as your two letters in tha Philosophical Transaction, which contained also a multitude c letters concerning those repeated shocks in 1750.[4] I think, in

[4] January 8th, 1750, violent shock at Rome. February 8th, earthquak felt in London and Westminster, when the counsellors in the Courts of King Bench and Chancery, in Westminster Hall, were so alarmed that they expecte the building would fall. A slaughter house in Southwark was thrown down a chimney in Leadenhall Street, and another in Billiter Square, fell, and als part of a house near Horsleydown. In the same month an earthquake occurre at Philippoli, in Romania, when 4000 persons perished. On March 8th, Londo

eed, your hypothesis, that electricity is the natural cause of arthquakes, is the most probable account yet given, & you give everal rational arguments for its being so; at the same time, it s not strange if in so surprizing an effect as an earthquake, & so naccountable a cause as electricity, some difficultys should yet emain. One which occurs to me is, that in all electrical experi-ients, the shock seems to be momentary, so likewise in thunder, which seems very probable to be an electrick shock, the light-ing or shock itself never, I believe, continues a second, though he thunder, by reverberation, or distance of different parts of he shock, may continue a long time; but an earthquake is lainly not momentary. That which I felt Sept. 30, 1750, I idged to last about 5″. That noise, Aug. 1 last, much longer, that at Lisbon is described to be several minutes. I have ome difficulty, also, as to the opening of the ground, rocks, c., particularly the Key at Lisbon sinking so as to be deep ater where it stood, seems rather more that sliding off into he sea, which on a bay so far within land as Lisbon was hardly xceeding deep. As we know little of the cause of the earth eing electrifyed, it need be no difficulty, if we find earthquakes ot always to answer to former supposed rules. So that in ugust last was not in a dry season, for ever since the middle of une has been, all over England at least, one of the most owery, though not the greatest quantity of rain, any year I ave known.[5] It was also, just before & just after, & I suppose t the very time, a considerable wind; & that said to be felt in umberland, Nov. 17, which perhaps might reach this country of which below), was here one of the most tempestuous wet ights there has been this autumn. At the same time it was iolent thunder & lightning at London—what it was in Cumber-nd I know not. You & others suppose northern lights to be

as again alarmed by a shock, more violent and of longer continuance than in revious month. It was felt at Cheshunt, Hertford, Ware, Copthall, near pping, and Beckenham. On August 23rd, a violent shock was felt at Notting-m, Retford, Scopton, Tuxford, and many other places.—*Boyle's Chronology the* 18*th and* 19*th Centuries*, vol. ii., 160.

[5] In September there was the greatest fall of rain ever witnessed in the rth of England, which swelled all the rivers, and did infinite damage to the rrounding fields. Many cattle feeding on the banks were carried away by e flood.

electrical, there being many, particularly red ones, in the earth
quake year, 1750. That they may be so, I do not at all deny
but cannot help thinking the vapours which cause them are als
magnetical, for in all that I have observed the center whence th
streams point perpendicularly is a little west of the north, as th
variation of the needle also is. And whenever they meet in
crown it is eastward of the south, & about 70 degrees high, a
the dip of the magnetical needle is. Of this we had instance i
a pretty remarkable northern light on Saturday night last. I
was a bright moonlight night, which did not at all efface i
From 9 to 10 streams rose from all quarters, though chiefly
brightest in the north-west, being very much in motion, as
think generally is the case in a windy night, which this wa
The wind was s.s.w., & the sheets of light often seemed to me t
have a pretty brisk motion northward, though spreading bot
ways, & shooting upward toward that point I have discribed a
their usual place of meeting, & where for a short time, about
quarter or half-hour after 9, they formed a crown. The colou
was chiefly white, but the sheets at first lighting up were ofte
of a faint red, quickly changing successively through the rest
the seven colours, & ending & continuing white. But how muc
soever we may think we know the cause of earthquakes, still th
direction is in the hand of God, as you well observe, & cal
loudly for serious reflection, when it is so dreadfully exemplifye
as it has lately been in the sudden destruction, without warnin
of such a multitude of lives in so many citys, at hundreds
miles from each other. Whence fully appears the necessity
watching & being always ready, since none knows whose turn
may next be, to be witness of so terrible a scene; that so, if th
time should approach of distress of nations with perplexity, th
sea & the waves roaring, we may not mourn with the tribes
the earth, but look up & lift our heads with those whose redemp
tion draweth nigh. The earthquake at Lisbon, indeed, seems t
me one of the most violent in history, whether for number
lives lost.[6] How many perished at Lisbon, both by the imm
diate shock, & since by hardships they must undergo, who in th

[6] November 1st, 1755. At Ayamonte, Spain, the sea broke in and drowne
2000 persons. At Lisbon the shock lasted nearly seven minutes, and it is co
puted that about 70,000 Portuguese perished.—*Ibid.*, p. 210.

nidst of winter were without house, & scarce cloaths or neces-
arys, we have no authentick account yet; beside those who
erished in other citys also, for the shock seemed to be violent
ll over Portugal, South Spain, & North Coast of Africa, as far
s Algiers, 600 miles in length, which great extent of it is
nother point. I do not know what other earthquake came up to
it], for besides, where it was violent, lesser effects were perceived
,200 miles further in France, Holland, Ireland, England, &
ermany, as far as Hamburg. Beside the South Coast of Eng-
nd perhaps it was in inland parts, for a clergyman who lives
ear Hinckley, in Leicestershire, said, as near as he could recol-
ct, it might be about that time some who were plowing in the
eld told him they heard a strange kind of noise in the air.
Ionday, the 17 of November, in the evening, at the time the
ewspaper mentioned a shock to be felt in Cumberland, was
under at London & a tempestuous night here; but some who
ere ringing in Riddlington Church, heard, beside the wind &
in, so strange a noise as frightened them, & made them run
t of the church. The same noise was also heard by some
hers in their houses at the same town. I forgot to mention
ove that as all persons will be involved in the electrick shock
hich affects the place where they are, why is not every one
nsible of the immediate stroke on himself as well as trembling
the ground, since men have been knockt down as it were
nseless for a moment, in some strong shocks in experiments,
hich yet are by no means capable of shaking such an extent of
round? I hope you received from other hands sufficiently
tisfactory accounts of that earthquake last August, for as I left
is country for 2 months within a few days after I wrote to
u, I had no opportunity of giving you any information further,
you desired me to do if I learnt any; but if anything else
markable should occur, shall be willing to give you what light
know. I think it very remarkable, in the shock of Nov. 1,
at the waters should be so strongly agitated where the shock
as no other way perceived, as was the case in many places in
is part of Europe. My father, with the rest of the family,
sires to join in all due compliments to you & yours, with me,
o remain, Sir, Your very obedient humble servant,

THO. BARKER.

CLXIV. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Thetford, 17 Nov., 1757

* * * * *

Heaven only knows where the present degeneracy will end, for I fear the common people are as much sunk down into superstition & fanaticism as their betters are in folly & atheism. We have amongst us a Methodist preacher, just come hot from one of your London tabernacles. He has made so deep an impression upon our common people already that it becomes a fashion amongst them to be almost, one & all, cross-eyed by rolling their eyes about in their fits of religious madness. I have had some conversation with him, &, amongst many other questions, I asked him how many regular Methodists he supposed there might be at this time in the kingdom. His answer was he was certain there were at least forty thousand—too formidable a number to be permitted of any sect, much more of one of such dangerous principles, who assume to themselves the power of the keys of heaven & hell, & deal out salvation or damnation by caprice or humor. For my own part, I must confess these appearances give me many gloomy apprehensions, but still, I hope there are many thousands in this unhappy nation that have not yet bowed the knee to Baal, that may prove the glorious means of averting the vengeance that is consequentially due to prevailing wickedness. We are not without the melancholy presages of impending ruin you so feelingly describe, for there is scarce a Sunday I travel to my further parish but I meet a splendid equipage or two, with a train of insolent attendants, all bidding defiance to the laws both of God & man. But when a father of the Church comes to kick at it, it is not to be wondered that the enemies to Christianity revile it. This is putting the finishing stroke to licentiousness, and giving the rising blow (as we use to term it) in order to prevent its recovery.

I am, &c.,

G. Burton

CLXV. The Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Thetford, 14 Apr., 1758.

* * * * *

We have got a furious hot Methodist come amongst us, who has already scattered so much of his hellebore as to raise a conventicle of about fourscore, & a love-feast once a week, where the effects of their works of darkness, I suppose, will become visible some nine months hence. If some stop is not put to the proceedings of these people, they will in time throw us into confusion, for they attack us very forcibly by stealing into Orders; & under a sanction of that, & by the help of the Act of Toleration, they bid us defiance, & even promise salvation to their converts, & defame and misrepresent us & our best performances. In short, I know not what you do with them in London, but we have a melancholy prospect from them in the country, for what with fondness for novelty, their encouragements to sloth, & a reliance on Providence for support, & their largesses to the poor, as our poor where they come are no longer in danger of being starved, there is likely to be nothing but psalm-singing coblers & spiritual taylors amongst us shortly; & a cobler's bastard will by & by be employed upon the bench in splitting a text instead of an hair to lengthen out his end with. What a miserable infatuation has Providence laid us under for our long insensibility & irreligion, when I consider the growing charge of our ministry. It sometimes shocks me to think what must be the end of it. There seems to be a general insensibility to goodness, & conscience, like the venerable dress of our wise forefathers, is become the jest of fools—the cloak of villany. How deplorable is it to say thus of one's native country; that country which possesses every thing that this life can make dear to us. But how much more deplorable is it to know this to be a real fact. The old maxim is now reversed. We cannot say Decipimur *specie* recti [*Hor.* Ars. Poet., 25.]; for the modern libertines glory in their shame. They boldly thrust themselves forward in defence of vice & immorality, & tell you down right that the best way to live is to stop at no villany; the relenting sinner is a disgrace to manhood, and reason was designed as a bawd to vice. Was

Don Quevedo's Chymist[14] to pop out of his bottle in these days I think he would be for doubling his haste to be corked up again & beg likewise to have his cork tied down and sealed, too for fear of an unexpected explosion. But however bad th world grows, let us hope we are not without a remnant, small a it is, to save us, that may avert the threatened blow, & teach u in time to be wiser.

I am, &c.,
G. Burton

[14] Francis Quevedo y Villegas, a Spanish author, some of whose works gav such offence that he was thrown into prison. His "Visions of Hell" have bee translated into English. Born 1580; died 1645.—*Beeton*, p. 868.

## Part III.—Astronomical Correspondence.

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CLXVI. Peter Wyche to Dr. Stukeley (?) [No address]. —H. F. St. J.

Jany. 31, 1723-4.

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of receiving your agreeable letter last week, & should have duly acknowledged the favour, had you not put some questions to me about this comet that in some measure engages the attention of the learned world at present. The doctrine of comets is very new.[1] Nobody that I know of having said anything of them before Sir Isaac Newton, & indeed he has

[1] Comets had presented insuperable difficulties to the ancients, and were considered inexplicable; the motions of the planets themselves being sufficiently complicated. In 1609, Kepler published his *Astronomia Nova* (fol. Pragæ) which contained his treatise on the motion of Mars, and gave to the world his two first laws, viz. (1), that each planet describes an ellipse about the sun, which is situated in the focus thereof; (2), that the sectorial areas described about the sun are proportional to the times of describing them; and in 1621, in his *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, he published his 3d Law, "that the squares of the planets' periods or years," are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. From the second of these Laws, it is inferred that the force acting on the planets is in every case directed to the sun; from the first that this force varies, for every planet, inversely as the square of the distance; from the third, that the "absolute force," *i.e.* the value of it at the unit of distance, is the same for all the planets, and therefore may most reasonably be considered to reside in the sun itself. These were first propounded by Newton in the *Principia*, in 1686; the second edition of that work was published in 1713. Besides this, Newton proved that the same kind of force would be necessary to make a body move in a parabola, or a hyperbola. This would naturally lead to the conclusion that comets might be investigated on the same supposition of the sun's attraction, their orbits being ellipses of great eccentricity, or parabolas, or hyperbolas. A parabola and an ellipse differ but little near the vertex, and therefore in the neighbourhood of the sun, a comet's orbit would be considered parabolic as a first supposition, until repeated observations would induce us to take an elliptic theory for it.

calculated but one.[2] This that at present appears is supposed never to have been observed before. Dr. Bradley[3] proposes to give us an account of it in print, & likewise to describe its orbit, which I believe, from what I have observed, will be very oblong.

[2] The comet calculated by Sir Isaac Newton was that of 1680, one of the most remarkable on record. Its orbit was an ellipse of so great an eccentricity as to be undistinguishable from a parabola. The comet of 1723, calculated by Burckardt; that of 1771, by both Burckhardt and Encke; and the second comet of 1818, by Rosenberg and Schwabe, have been ascertained to move in hyperbolas. The most remarkable of the elliptic comets is Halley's, who calculated it from observations in 1682; he concluded it to be identical with the comets of 1607 and 1531, and predicted its return about 1759. The return, however, was retarded by the actions of Jupiter and Saturn; the calculation of this was done by Clairaut (see *postea*, Letter April 20, 1759); the comet came to its perihelion on March 12, 1759, and again on November 16, 1835. (*Herschel's Astronomy*, 562, 564, 567).

[3] Dr. Bradley's papers have been published at Oxford, ed. Dr. Rigaud 1832. The collection includes all he left behind unpublished, and his correspondence. Bradley's account is to be found in *Philos. Trans.*, No. 382, vol xxxiii., 41. "The comet was first seen by Dr. Halley on October 9, very near small star in ♒ 7° 22′ 15″, with 5° 2′, north latitude. The next day Bradley observed the comet. At 6h. 21m. its distance from ε Aquarii was 1° 13′ 53″ more southerly and westerly than the star. The comet preceded the star in right ascension 1° 3′ 50″, being 39′ 5″ more southerly. The place of ε was assumed according to the British Catalogue. Hence for the comet was obtained

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. A. | 307° | 6′ | 40″ | |
| Decln. | 11° | 8′ | 15″ | South. |

The next night was cloudy. The comet was seen again on October 12, at 7h. 22m. A small star (R.A. 304° 40′ 23″, Decl. 7° 8′ 22″ S.) preceded the comet in R.A. 26′ 21″, being 10′ 42″ more northerly; therefore the comet's R.A. was 305° 6′ 44″, and Decl. 7° 19′ 4″ S. The next night, October 13, at 6h. 58m., the comet followed a small star (R.A. 4′ 10″) being more northerly than the star by 11′ 45″. The star's R.A. was 304° 22′, and Decln. 6° 10′ S.

October 14, the comet was near two stars, 66 and 67 of Aquila and Antinous, and at 8h. 57m., followed the southernmost 20′ 37″ of R.A., being 29′ 8″ more southerly. Hence the comet's R.A. was 303° 49′ 10″, and Decl. 4° 43′ 54″. October 15, 6h. 35m., the comet preceded the northernmost of the said stars, by 23′ 6″ of R.A., being more southerly than it by 4′ 15″. Hence its R.A. was 303° 24′ 40″, and Decl. 3° 51′ 3″ S.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 22. | Comet's | R.A. | 301° 39′ 17″; | Decl. | 0° 19′ 0″ | N. |
| October 24. | ,, | ,, | 301° 25′ 34″; | ,, | 1° 4′ 10″ | N. |
| October 29. | ,, | ,, | 301° 7′ 20″; | ,, | 2° 27′ 20″ | N. |
| October 30. | ,, | ,, | 301° 6′ 20″; | ,, | 2° 39′ 27″ | N. |
| November 5. | ,, | ,, | 301° 8′ 0″; | ,, | 3° 47′ 38″ | N. |
| November 8. | ,, | ,, | 301° 13′ 50″; | ,, | 4° 15′ 37″ | N. |
| November 14. | ,, | ,, | 301° 32′ 45″; | ,, | 5° 5′ 30″ | N. |

As soon as it is published I will send it you. The above is all the conjectures I can learn of the mathematicians; however, I will now beg leave to mention some difficulties that occur to me, & which probably your better judgement will set me right in. The idea Sir Isaac Newton had of the planets being kept in their

Dr. Halley observed the comet on November 20. Its R.A. 301° 59′ 50″; and Decl. 5° 48′ 55″, N. On December 3, Bradley looked for the comet before the moon rose, and found it among the telescopic stars, but did not feel quite sure about it. However, on December 7, he saw it, R.A. 303° 42′ 35″; Decl. 7° 46′ 30″ N. He then gives a table of observations and computations relating to it.

| 1723. | | | Comet, Long. Observ. | | | Lat. Bor. Observ. | | | Comet, Long. Comput. | | | Lat. Bor. Comput. | | | Diff. Long. | Diff. Lat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. | m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 9. | 8 | 5 | ♒ 7° | 22′ | 15″ | 5° | 2′ | 0″ | ♒ 7° | 21′ | 26″ | 5° | 2′ | 47″ | + 49″ | − 47″ |
| „ 10. | 6 | 21 | 6 | 41 | 12 | 7 | 44 | 13 | 6 | 41 | 42 | 7 | 43 | 18 | − 30 | + 55 |
| „ 12. | 7 | 22 | 5 | 39 | 58 | 11 | 55 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 19 | 11 | 54 | 55 | − 21 | + 5 |
| „ 14. | 8 | 57 | 4 | 59 | 49 | 14 | 43 | 50 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 14 | 44 | 1 | − 48 | − 11 |
| „ 15. | 6 | 35 | 4 | 47 | 41 | 15 | 40 | 51 | 4 | 47 | 45 | 15 | 40 | 55 | − 4 | − 4 |
| „ 21. | 6 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 31 | 19 | 41 | 49 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 19 | 42 | 3 | + 11 | − 14 |
| „ 22. | 6 | 24 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 59 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 17 | − 8 | − 5 |
| „ 24. | 8 | 2 | 3 | 55 | 29 | 20 | 55 | 18 | 3 | 55 | 11 | 20 | 55 | 9 | + 18 | + 9 |
| „ 29. | 8 | 56 | 3 | 56 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 27 | 3 | 56 | 42 | 22 | 20 | 10 | − 25 | + 17 |
| „ 30. | 6 | 20 | 3 | 58 | 9 | 22 | 32 | 28 | 3 | 58 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 12 | − 8 | + 16 |
| Nov. 5. | 5 | 53 | 4 | 16 | 30 | 23 | 38 | 33 | 4 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 38 | 7 | + 7 | + 26 |
| „ 8. | 7 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 36 | 24 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 24 | 54 | 24 | 4 | 40 | − 18 | − 10 |
| „ 14. | 6 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 24 | 48 | 46 | 5 | 2 | 51 | 24 | 48 | 16 | − 35 | + 30 |
| „ 20. | 7 | 45 | 5 | 42 | 20 | 25 | 24 | 45 | 5 | 43 | 13 | 25 | 25 | 17 | − 53 | − 32 |
| Dec. 7. | 6 | 45 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 26 | 54 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 55 | 26 | 53 | 42 | + 18 | + 36 |

Bradley supposed the comet to describe a parabola, the inclination of the plane of which to the ecliptic was 49° 59′; the place of ascending node ♈ 14° 16′; the place of perihelion 8 12° 52′ 20″; distance of perihelion from node 28° 36′ 20″; logarithm of perihelion distance 9·999414; logarithm of diurnal motion 9·961007; time of perihelion passage September 16, 16h. 10m.; motion retrograde. Bradley had not heard that this comet had been seen before Oct. 6, although it was in a proper place to be observed in the morning throughout most of September, especially from its perihelion till near the end of the month. About that time it crossed the Milky Way between the Mast of the Ship and the Head of the Great Dog, towards the Head of the Dove, where it was about September 29, and then approached the South Pole, or did not rise above our horizon. From thence it passed under the Tail of Xiphias within about 15° of the South Pole of the ecliptic, and moving on between the Head of Hydrus, and the bright star of Eridanus called Acharnar, it went by the stars in the body and neck of the Crane, about October 5, when it came again above our horizon. Hence passing under the Tail of the Southern Fish, and between stars in the shoulder of Capricorn, it crossed the ecliptic October 8, in about 8½° of Aquarius, and thence by the Hands of Aquarius and Antinous towards the Head of the Eagle, according to its course before described.

proper orbits was that of attraction & gravitation. If this be true, as I think there is no reason to doubt, yet if a new body, such as a comet, should be placed between the earth & the sun, (which will be the case of the present), the motion of the earth, according to the principle of gravitation & attraction, should be disturbed,[4] just as we know the case to be in respect to Jupiter & Saturn. Therefore I have always imagined that at the first creation of this system, that the motion of the planets was in circular orbits,[5] & that probably by new bodies intervening, the

The comet was in opposition to the sun on October 1, when it had near 74° south latitude, and altered its longitude 2 signs in a day. About October 3, in perigee, being about 1-10 of the sun's mean distance, its apparent motion was then about 20° a day, and when Bradley last saw it, it was about twice as far off as the sun. J. R. Hind, "On Comets," p. 129, Catalogue of Orbits, has the following: 1723, September 27, 15h. 4m., Greenwich mean time of perihelion passage. 42° 52′ 35″ longitude of perihelion; 14° 14′ 17″ ascending node; 50° 0′ 18″ inclination; 0·99879 perihelion distance. Motion retrograde. Calculated by Spörer, p. 146. Observed in England by Hadley, Bradley, and Pound.

[4] This of course would happen; but it must be remembered that the earth would also attract the comet, and affect its orbit. The amount of attraction would vary as the quantity of matter in the attracting body, and if the comet were of extreme tenuity, its effect on the earth's motion would be imperceptible. As a matter of fact, comets have not disturbed the planets, whereas Jupiter and his satellites very seriously altered a comet's orbit in 1779. "Stars of the smallest magnitude," says Herschel (*Astron. Art.* 558), "remain distinctly visible though covered by what appears to be the densest portion of their (comets') substance, . . . Whenever powerful telescopes have been turned on these bodies, they have not failed to dispel the illusion which attributes solidity to that more condensed part of the head, which appears to the naked eye as a nucleus, though it is true that in some, a very minute stellar point has been seen, indicating the existence of a solid body." Jupiter is of about the same density as water, whereas the earth is about five times as heavy; the weight of Jupiter is nearly 400 times that of the earth. From these and other considerations it is inferred that comets are of very small weight indeed, and therefore produce no sensible effect on the planetary motions.

[5] This is a very natural supposition for any one to have made at that time, for all the planetary orbits are ellipses of small eccentricity. It is a necessary consequence of the doctrine of universal gravitation that the planets should affect each other's orbits, although but slightly. La Place discovered an "inequality of long period" (requiring about 900 years to go through all its changes) produced by the attractions of Jupiter and Saturn on each other; and Sir George Airey discovered a similar one on the earth and Venus, with a period of 240 years. So with regard to Uranus and Neptune, which has 6805 years for its period. Indeed it was from the disturbances of Uranus, which could not be otherwise accounted for, that the supposition was adopted that

orbits are now elliptical, & if more should intervene they may be changed into other curves, or more oblong ellipses, for this seems to be a consequence of gravitation & attraction. Query, whether a planet may not become a comet.[6]

there was another exterior planet, and from these observed disturbances, the elements of this unknown planet were calculated. The result was the discovery of Neptune by Professor Adams and M. Leverrier.

One of the most remarkable theorems in the Planetary Theory was proved by Lagrange, at the end of the 18th century. It unfortunately disproves this supposition of P. Wyche's, and is as follows:

If m, m′, m″, &c., represent the masses of the several planets,
e, e′, e″, &c., the eccentricities of their elliptic orbits,
a, a′, a″, &c., their mean distances from the sun,
n, n′, n″, &c., their mean motions in their orbits,

Then will $\frac{m}{na}\, e^2 + \frac{m'}{n'\, a'}\, e'^2 + \frac{m''}{n''\, a''}\, e''^2 +$ &c. $=$ a constant quantity.

Now, n, n′, n″, &c., are all positive, because the planets all move in the same direction, therefore all the terms in the above equation are positive; and as e, e′, e″, &c., are at present small, and so are m, m′, m″, &c., and a, a′, a″, &c., are not small, the above terms are all small, and therefore the sum of them is at present small; therefore being constant it is always small; therefore the several terms are always small; therefore the planets always will move in ellipses of small eccentricity; *i.e.* the planetary system is stable, or the planets will not fall into the sun. If, however, the planets were originally started in circular orbits, e, e′, e″, &c., would be 0 at the creation; and therefore the constant would then be 0; therefore it would be 0 now; and since the terms are all positive, e, e′, e″, &c., would always be 0, *i.e.* the planets would always move in circles.—See *Herschel's Astron.; Airey's Ipswich Lectures; Airey's Tracts (Planetary Theory); Rutt's Mechanics.*

[6] The question is rather vague. Theoretically there is nothing to prevent this happening. (1) Considered with regard to its orbit. In planetary motion, $v^2 = \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a}$ where v $=$ the velocity of the planet at the point of its orbit under consideration, r $=$ its distance from the sun, a $=$ its mean distance, and $\mu$ $=$ the absolute acceleration produced by the sun's attraction. It is quite possible that another orbit might coincide with this at the point in question, for which $v'^2 = \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a'}$ if by any external impulse v could be changed to v′, and if $v'^2 = 2\,\frac{\mu}{r}$ then a′ would be infinite, and this would give a parabolic orbit; if v′ exceeded this quantity, a′ would be negative, which would give a hyperbolic orbit. If a planet were to explode, the centre of gravity of the fragments would move just as before, and it would either be impossible for one of the fragments to move in a parabolic orbit, unless indeed there were two that would do so. (2) Considered with regard to the mass of the planet, it would be impossible for it to become a comet; in the case of an explosion, a small portion of it might possibly become one.

The learned Derham[7] thinks that comets are the place for the damned, that there they may be sensible of the extremities of cold & heat. It is true were we to have the same bodys after death we now have, the torment we should feel by being in a comet would be very great, but this cannot be. Therefore I should incline to what Sir Isaac says, that they are designed for fuel to the sun, or to give moisture to some of the planets.

I was last night with the Bishop of Lincoln,[8] who is so well recovered of his accident, that he proposes to be down stairs in a day or two. I told him that I had been favoured with a letter from you. He begged to hear what I could say in answer, which I gave him nearly as I have wrote above. He said it amused him so much that he was determined to look into Sir Isaac, & would have what Bradley publishes. If anything occurs here, whereby I could be serviceable to you, I should be glad at all times to shew you how much I am,

Your most obliged servant,

PETER WYCHE.

CLXVII. R. MEAD "TO DOCTOR STUKELEY, AT GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

Ormond Street, Apr. 4, 1727.

Dear Sir,

I have the favour of yours of the 24th last past. Our great freind Sir Isaac Newton dyed of an inflammation & excoriation of the neck of the bladder, which threw him, after about 7 days illness, into convulsions; he never complained, but suffered great fits of pain with a philosophical patience; neither do I hear that he sayd anything about a future state. Thus much I think I know of his opinions, that he was a christian, believed revelation, though not all the doctrines which our orthodox divines have made articles of faith. His chronology he has left written in his own hand, fitted for the press, & Mr. Conduit designs to

[7] See page 257 *n*.

[8] This was Richard Reynolds, consecrated to Bangor in 1721, at Lambeth; translated to Lincoln in 1723; died in 1744. The usual residence of the Bishops of Lincoln was at Buckden, near Huntingdon.

publish it, with some account of his life.[9] If therefore you will be so kind to transmit to him or to me any material circumstances you can gather concerning him or his family, they will be very acceptable.

Dr. Pemberton's book will not be out these 4 or 5 months, I will take care you shall have one in lieu of Bishop Parker's History.

I am glad you are settled so much to your satisfaction. I most heartily wish you all manner of happiness. My family joyns in most sincere respects to you. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. MEAD.

CLXVIII. JOHN CATLIN "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, AT STAMFORD, IN LINCOLNSHIRE."—H. F. ST. J.

Lambeth, April 29, 1731.

Reverend Sir,

Having lately had a little leisure time I thought I could not spend it better than in the service of my friend. When I had the honour lately to wait on you at Mr. Sisson's, you made it a question whether the Asterisms were not formed when the first Star of Aries was in the very beginning thereof, & whether that was not the time also when Astronomy began. I then made myself so free as to dissent from you in both those things, & because I could not then readily recollect the reasons that induced me thereto, I have therefore since more strictly examined the matter, & find that my opinion was not altogether ill grounded,

[9] The title of the work here alluded to is "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended;" it was published in London in 1728, editor John Conduitt. Mr. Conduitt married Catherine Barton, the favourite niece of Sir Isaac, and succeeded him in his office as Master of the Mint. Their daughter married John, Viscount Lymington. (See page 53.) The memoir of Sir Isaac, prepared by Dr. Stukeley, thus became the property of the Earls of Portsmouth, of Hurstbourne.—See *Athenæum*, Ap. 1, 1882. The body of Sir Isaac lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

for that the Asterisms were formed some hundreds of years before the first Star of Aries was in the very beginning thereof, & consequently the beginning of Astronomy must be still much earlier, for it can't be reasonably supposed that so great an improvement as the forming the constellations could be effected in the very infancy of Astronomy. The method I took to inform myself in these particulars, I have at your desire sent you, & it is as follows.

Mr. Flamsteed, in the end of the year 1689 or beginning of the year 1690, places the first Star of Aries, by him called *in Cornu* præcedens Arietis, & marked by Bayer with the Greek letter $\gamma$; in Aries 28° 51′ with north latitude 7° 08′ 58″. The equinoctial points move in anticedentia, & their motion, according to the latest & best observations, is one degree of a great circle in 72 Julian years, which makes the fixed stars appear to move as much in consequentia; & therefore the first Star of Aries in the beginning of the year 1690 had been 2077 years wandering from the vernal equinox, & consequently a line drawn through it & the pole of the ecliptick passed by that point in the 389th year before the vulgar æra of Christ, or about the 4th year of the 97th olympiad.

In the beginning of the year 1720 Dr. Halley places the same star in Aries 29° 16′, therefore by the like computation as above, a line drawn from the ecliptick pole through it passed over the vernal equinox 2107 Julian years before the end of the year 1719, that is, in the 389th year before Christ, as above.

Meton & Euclemon, in order to publish the Lunar Cycle of 19 years, in the year before the Peloponnesian war begun, 432 years before Christ, observed the summer solstice, & placed it in the 8th degree of Cancer, therefore the Asterisms were formed, & their positions with respect to each other well known, before the time of Meton & Euclemon, & consequently before the 389th year before Christ, 44 years after that observation.

Sir Isaac Newton[10] says that Achilles Tatius tells us that some antiently placed the solstice in the beginning of Cancer, others in the 8th degree of Cancer, others about the 12th degree, & others about the 15th degree thereof. And from hence Sir Isaac,

[10] Vide "Newton's Chronology," page 93, where he cites Peterius and Columella.

with just reason, argues that this variety of opinions proceeded from the precession of the equinox,[11] then not known to the Greeks. If so, then the equinoxes at the time of this observation made by Meton & Euclemon had gone backwards 7 degrees since they were in the 15th degree of Aries & Libra respectively, which at 72 years to a degree will take up 504 years, & therefore the equinoxes & solstices were in their respective 15th degree of each cardinal sign between 5 & 600 years before the first star of Aries was in the vernal equinox, & consequently the forming the Asterisms, & much more the beginning of Astronomy, was much earlier than you imagine it was.

As you desired this, I hope it will be something of an excuse for me in troubling you with it. I can't thoroughly persuade myself that I write to one that wants to be informed of the subject matter of my letter, but only whether I could make out my assertion, which if I have done so as to gain your approbation, it will be a very great pleasure & honour to, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CATLIN.

CLXIX. GEORGE LYNN "TO MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE."[12]—H. F. St. J.

Mar. 26, 1736.

Sir,

I am very glad to find you took those observations of the times of the late eclipse you was so kind to send me, with that most excellent royall pendulum of Mr. Graham's which you had so well adjusted. I was wishing wee could have been together at the time of the eclipse, & indeed in hopes all day of seeing you here, however I mounted all the 3 telescopes, viz., your reflector, my 13, & 7 foot. The last I alwaies heretofore used in eclipses

[11] The Precession of the Equinoxes is stated in *Herschel's Astron.* to be 50·1″ per annum. This would give the date, when the equinox was at the first point of Aries, to be 385 B.C., or Olymp. 98, 4, *i.e.* four years later than is stated above. The dates when it was in the 8th, 12th, and 15th degrees of Aries would be respectively 960, 1247, and 1463, B.C.

[12] Edw. Laurence, Beaupré Bell Junr., Tycho Wyng, George Lynn, and others were joined with Stukeley in the formation of the Brazen-nose Society, at Stamford, in 1736. Mr. Laurence communicated to the Society accurate meteorological observations, month by month during that year, which are recorded in its Minutes. He died in 1742.

of the moon, as affording the greatest quantity of light, but now found by experience that either your reflector or my 13 foot were much preferable as distinguishing the true shade more exactly in its passage from one noted spot in the moon to another, which I could do with the greatest ease & pleasure, the air being very clear. Those small bright spots of which there are at least half a dozen, are much the most convenient to take the true shadow's approach to, and recess from, in order to settle the difference of longitude of places; for as to the beginning or end of an eclipse of the moon, 'tis very difficult to determine the time thereof with any nicety by reason of the dense penumbra. But when the true shade has once entred upon the moon you may (with either of these 2 telescopes), pursue it exactly. The beginning & end indeed of totall darkness may be distinguished pretty exactly even without a telescope, (though better with); but when an eclipse is but partiall, the approach to, & recess from, the above spots is of excellent use. The best of those spots are Palus Maræotis, Mons Porphyrites, Hiera Insula, Lacus Niger Major, Mons Horminius, & Mons Herculis; there are many others, but they are so large that both sides should be taken, & are not so well defined as those above named.

I observed, by my clock regulated by the meridian line, the immersions & emersions of the following spots, & (by apparent time) here, as follows March 15th, 1735-6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mons Porphyrites immerged . . | at | $10^h$ | 19′ | 25″ |
| Hiera Insula . . . . | at | 10 | 29 | 3 |
| Lacus Niger Major (the middle of it) | at | 10 | 37 | 40 |
| Mons Horminius . . . . | at | 10 | 46 | 49 |
| Mons Herculis . . . . | at | 10 | 53 | 38 |
| Moon totally immerged or beginning of total darkness . . . | at | 11 | 8 | 30 |
| Moon south . . . . . | at | 12 | 0 | 10 |
| Moon began to emerge, or end of totall darkness . . . | at | 12 | 49 | 10* |
| Mons Porphyrites emerged . . | at | 12 | 54 | 37 |
| Lacus Niger Major emerged . . | at | 13 | 6 | 42 |
| Mons Herculis emerged . . | at | 13 | 31 | 15 |

*(I was hindered from taking the end of totall darkness so exactly

as I could have wished, though the error is but small. All the rest may be depended upon for exactness).

I am sorry you was not so kind as to call on me in your way to Stamford, or any other time lately, however I design when you have gott your royall pendulum in order, &c., at Mr. Neale's, to spend a long day with you there, & wee may confer upon matters that may be usefull to us both. I beg of you to put the small slider (now you are to remove) upon the rod of your pendulum, which I am sure you will like, it may be rather heavier than wee proposed. I hope wee shall get Doctor Stukeley to undertake a good map of the moon,[13] which is much wanted, he shall have both mine, which are the best I could get to help towards it, though bad is the best. I hope likewise that you have, or soon will get, a 7 foot glass such as mine, to take in a large area, & use with the circular micrometer, &c. Wee must

[13] There is no sort of mention of any Map of the Moon by Stukeley in the *Philos. Trans.* Neither T. W. Webb, nor R. A. Procter, in their works, name Stukeley in connection with maps of the moon. Probably therefore he did not undertake it. Hevelius published his Selenographia, with a Chart of the Moon, engraved on metal by himself, 1647. It is probable that this is the Chart alluded to. Herschel says (*Astron. Art.* 437), that they were not without great merit at the time, but have become antiquated. The first trustworthy Chart of the Moon was constructed by Tobias Mayer, and was published at Göttingen, 1755, 13 years after Mayer's death, among his Opera Inedita. Lohermann, 1824 and 1838; Mädler and Beer, 1837, in "Der Mond," published charts. These, and others made by Cassini and Russel, are mentioned by Herschel as the best. He also mentions a model of the moon's visible hemisphere by Madame Witte.

It may not be out of place here to mention that Dr. Stukeley contributed an Astronomical Memoir to the Royal Society, "An account of the eclipse predicted by Thales" [*Philos. Trans.*, 1753, vol. xlviii., pp. 221-226]. In this memoir he says—"Whilst I lived in Lincolnshire I was visited by Mr. Edmund Weaver, who has composed complete tables of the celestial motions, which Dr. Halley on inspection thought valuable, but in some degree to have been aided by his own tables. Mr. Weaver was an instance of great merit in obscurity, and died at his own little house at Cathorp, near Grantham, December 27th, 1748." Dr. Stukeley says that he was intimate with him 20 years, and now produces Weaver's calculations relative to the eclipse of Thales, B.C. 603; they are accompanied by a map of Asia Minor, where the eclipse was seen.

cultivate Jupiter[14] when he comes on, as affording much the most freequent & usefull observations. I have read in the Philos Transactions, No. 436, all the eclipses for the current year, bu besides you must (which I want to talk with you again about) make you a satellite instrument which will at any time show you the situation of each, with the time of their transits by one another, as usefull as the eclipses, & not yet any where calculated that I know of, or indeed taken notice of, till communicated by me in the Transactions.[15] I return your reflector with thanks for the use of it; I believe the lights will be most convenient where I have placed them. But your contrivance for fixing them, & also for mounting the instrument, as having excellent tools, will be necessary. I have time for no more, but remain,

Your obleiged & most humble servant,

GEO. LYNN.

[14] Galileo published, in his "Siderius Nuncius," Venice, 1610, sixty-four observations of Jupiter's satellites, ranging from January 7th to March 2nd in that year. Vid. "The Sidereal Messenger of Galileo Galilei," translated with notes and introduction by E. J. Carlos, M.A. (Rivington's, London, 1880). Römer, observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites in 1675, was led to the discovery of the finite velocity of light. Molyneux, on November 2nd, 1681 (old style), observed Jupiter unattended with any satellites, they being eclipsed occulted, or projected on the body of the planet. This has since been observed by Sir W. Herschel, May 23rd, 1802; by Mr. Wallis on April 15th, 1826; and by Mr. H. Griesbach on September 27th, 1843.—*Herschel's Astron.*, 543.

[15] George Lynn communicated "Some Observations of Jupiter's Satellites made at Southwick, near Oundle, in Northants." [*Philos. Trans.*, xxxix., pp 196, 197. He says his telescope had a 13 foot object-glass with an aperture of 2 4-10 inches, and an eye-glass of 2½ inches focal length. His observations are only of immersions and emersions in Jupiter's shadow. The reference he makes to No. 436 of the *Philos. Trans.* is to a paper by James Hodson, F.R.S., giving a list for 1736 of the times of immersions and emersions of the satellites visible in London. The Rev. A. Freeman, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge and Deputy to the Plumian Professor of Astronomy there, says he has often thought there would be great advantage in observing the relative motions of Jupiter's satellites among themselves, particularly their conjunctions with each other, and he thinks George Lynn may have had the same idea when he speaks of their transits by one another. The "satellite instrument," he conjectures to be a kind of orrery specially devised for Jupiter and his satellites, the earth and sun.

CLXX. GEORGE LYNN "TO MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE, AT MR. NEIL'S, IN ST. MARTIN'S."[16]—H. F. ST. J.

Southwick, 21st July, 1736.

Sir,

Finding in the London News an account from Stamford that there was 8 inches of rain fell there those 3 days at the beginning of this month, I was a little surprised that it should so much exceed what fell here, for by my account (the exactness of which I have no reason to distrust) wee had but just 4·9 or near 5 inches in all, from Fryday the 2d in the evening till Munday noon, & want to know whether you sent that account that it may be depended upon.

I think you did not mention to me your taking the moon's passing the meridian by your instrument, the time of which, with its altitude taken either by day or night, you know, determines its present place in the heavens, & would be of great use to astronomers, especially to Doctor Halley, who has been labouring many years that way to perfect the moon's theory in order to find the longitude at sea.[17] The passage of the rest of the planets

[16] The parish of St. Martin's, Stamford, otherwise called Stamford Baron, is that part of the town lying south of the river Welland, and is in Northamptonshire.

[17] This has been one of the great problems of the application of Astronomy to navigation, &c. Various methods have at different times been proposed. The simplest is that of using an accurate chronometer keeping Greenwich time, and comparing it with the local time as deduced from observations on the sun; but this, in the last century, could not be depended upon in consequence of the chronometers being not sufficiently well made. It is in considerable favour now. Another method is by observing an eclipse of the moon. The difference of local time when this takes place, determines the difference of longitude; but this is of little use, partly owing to the rarity of lunar eclipses, and partly to the difficulty of taking accurate observations. Another method, analogous to the preceding, is by observing eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. This is frequently used, because these eclipses happen on most days; but it cannot be well used at sea, because of the difficulty of adjusting a telescope. The method probably alluded to here, is that of lunar distances, *i.e.* observing the distances of the moon from certain known stars, which are previously calculated and registered for every three hours of Greenwich time, and thus calculating the Greenwich time of the observation, the difference between which and the local time gives the longitude. A few other methods, besides these, are given in "Hymers's Astronomy."

would likewise be of use to settle their places & periods, &c. I forgot to tell you that I see severall spots in the sun whilst I was looking to see him pass your meridian, smoakt glasses I find for that purpose are much better than coloured ones, & today I counted no less than 21 spots in the sun,[18] great & little, which is the most that ever I knew. * * * *

Jupiter now appearing to advantage, I am a little at a loss for my satellite instrument & tables of eclipses which I left with you, & beg they may be sent by the bearer. I hope you have got an instrument in forwardness for yourself, & should be very ready to assist in the making it needfull. And remain, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your most humble servant,

GEO. LYNN.

Humble service to Dr. Stewkley, Mr. & Mrs. Neil, &c.

CLXXI. EDWARD LAWRENCE "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY." —H. F. St. J.

Stamford Baron, Dec. 4, 1736.

Dear Sir,

Viewing the sun this day (to my great surprise), there appeared a cluster of large spots, I believe more & larger than has been seen for many years. If you are at leisure, I would beg the favour (this fine afternoon) to walk up to take a perfect draught of them ; & you'l oblige,

Your humble servant,

EDWD. LAWRENCE.

P.S.—If you cannot conveniently come up I will send my telescope & come to you.

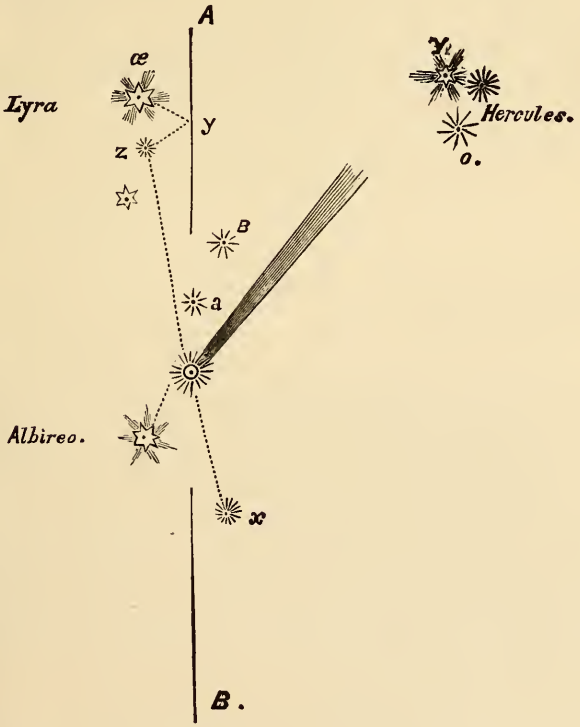
[18] This is an interesting notice of the sun's spots. Galileo saw spots on the sun with his first or second telescope. He published a series of observations of them in 1612. Harriott, Fabricius, and Schiever, also saw sun-spots nearly at the same time with Galileo.

CLXXII. THOMAS WRIGHT TO ? [No address].—H. F. St. J.

St. James, 25 Feb., 1742.

Dear Sir,

I have just time to tell you that this morning, about 3 o'clock, I was so happy as to see the comet,[1] but for want of proper instruments to observe it mechanically, I was obliged by help of lines to do it naturally, which I effected thus: see the adjacent figure.




AB represents a vertical circle passing through the center of the comet 12′ past 3 o'clock; at which time Lyra, or the bright

[1] The comet of this year was seen in all parts of Europe, but was first detected at the Cape of Good Hope on February 5th. (*Hind on Comets*, p. 147), La Caille's elements of the orbit are, Greenwich mean time of Perihelion passage.

star in the harp, was distant from it the full extent of the equilateral triangle Œ γ z formed by Lyra & the small star marked z. And by extending a thread from Lyra to the small star x near the head of the little fox, I found it to pass through the center of the comet, which at that time was distant from the star $\alpha$, just twice the distance of $\alpha\beta$; but to be more sure of the comet's place I applyed a thread from Albireo in the swan's head to $\beta$ in the vulture, & found that the comet was just twice as far distant from the thread on the one side as the star $\alpha$ was on the other. The tail pointed to Arcturus in a direction betwixt ν & ο in Hercules appearing to be about 9 degrees in length.

Now as all these stars' places are known, the comet's place may be easily found, & the time of observation corrected; & if you please to shew it to Mr. Machin I hope it may be of some service till better are made. I am, Sir,

Your obliged & very humble servant,

THOS. WRIGHT

CLXXIII. FROM SIR JOHN CLERK, ON THE COMET, TO R. GALE.—H. C.

Pennycuic, Mar. 22, 1742

By this time I hope you have seen the comet, I have seen it every day following that on which I wrote to you last;[2] you may be sure I had mentioned it to you if I had observed it sooner. It gave me great joy, as having been in despair ever to see one; however, the light of the moon, & the duskenesse of the sky hindered me frequently from seeing it, onely, as I had made myself acquainted with its path, since it moved out of the wing of Cygnus, I was seldome at a losse to find it with the naked eye.

Last night, about ten, I had a very distinct view of it, &

February 8th, 4h. 39m. (1742, N.S.)

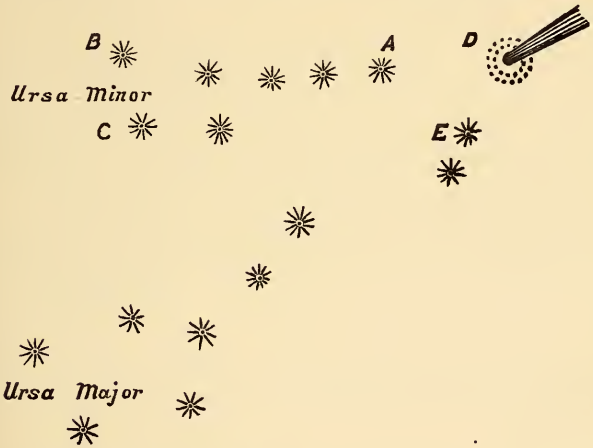
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Longitude of Perihelion | 217° | 35′ | 13″ |
| Ascending Node . . . | 185° | 38′ | 29″ |
| Inclination . . . . . | 66° | 59′ | 14″ |
| Perihelion distance . . | 0·76568 | | |

Motion Retrograde.

According to the figure drawn by Mr. Wright, it would appear that its right ascension is 18h. 26m. and north declination about 34°.

[2] Feb. 23d. R. G.

shewed it to all this family. I will describe the figure it made with Ursa major & Ursa minor with the degrees, so that you cannot misse to see it in its path towards the shoulders of Auriga with the naked eye, to which the figure it makes is generally this [a nebulous mass of light, brighter in the centre], & sometimes shows its tail like a ray of light upwards, I saw its tail last night about 3 or 4 degrees in length, just at ten.




A, the polar star, 16 degrees from the stars B & C on the neck of Ursa minor; & these stars B & C are about 4 degrees from one another. D the comet about about 7 degrees from the polar star A, & forms a point of an isosceles triangle from the said star A with a small star E of the 5th magnitude, about 4 degrees west, & under the star A.

By these rules, & comparing distances with your naked eye, you cannot but find out the comet, which by the time this comes to your hand may be 12 degrees, or perhaps 15, from the polar star westward, directly towards Auriga, on whose shoulders are two stars; that on the left is of the first magnitude, & called Capella, that on the right shoulder is of the 3d or 4th.

Its motion was at first about 5 degrees in 24 hours, but as it becomes higher its apparent motion is much lesse, I doubt not above 2 degrees. Its tail, even according to Sir Isaac Newton's notions, diffuses vapors through the planetary world, & conse-

quently must affect mankind in some degree or other. I defye any historian to shew us so many alterations as have been in the affaires of Europe since its first coming into our latitude,[3] I know not what diseases of the body it may bring along with it, but 'tis pretty odd that, about 2 weeks ago, all our forces fell ill of the cold in the space of 24 hours, both at Edenborough & in the countrey.

Please to send me word if you have seen this phænomenon. I question not but all the astronomers in Europe are at this time buisy about it. At what distance it passed the sun will be a curious enquiry. I believe it will be found to have passed it, at least, at as great a distance as Mercury or Venus,[4] how then comes it by so long a tail of vapors, unlesse it be composed of other mettall than those 2 planets, who emitt no tails?

Dr. Knight sent me from London the Earl of Oxford's catalogue of rarity's, & a very valuable collection.[5] I am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,

J. Clerk.

CLXXIV. George Whiston "to Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Lyndon, Febr. 9, 1743-4.

Sir,

I herein send you my second thoughts about the comet,[6] &

[3] It was very generally thought that the appearance of a comet was a cause of various calamities, and usually of excessively hot weather. Subsequent observations have dispelled this notion completely.

[4] The perihelion distance is stated above to be 0·76568. The distance of Venus from the sun is 0·7233316; therefore the comet's perihelion is a little further from the sun than Venus is. The difference is 0·0423484, which, taking the earth's distance at 95 millions of miles, corresponds to 4,023098 miles. At present, the sun's parallax being considered 8·″88 more correctly than 8·″58 as given by Encke, the earth's distance becomes 91,790,540 miles, and the difference of distance of Venus and the comet's perihelion becomes 3,887,182 miles.

[5] At this sale Mr. Martin Folkes gave 13 guineas for a shilling of Henry VII., & 6 guinneas for a groat. Lord Pembroke 60 guinneas for a golden Allectus. A penny of Henry I. was sold for £1 19s. A brass Venus Genitrix, 8 inches long, couchant, on a black stone pedestal, 84*l.*—R. G., from Dr. K. & S.

[6] The comet spoken of here was the finest comet of the 18th century, (*Hind on Comets*, p. 147). It was discovered at Haarlem, by Klinkenberg, Dec. 9, 1743. Its elements are given by Betts (p. 130) as follow:

you must not wonder that we cannot foretell its several circumstances, as well as those of the planets; for it is not one of the comets whose orbits are already known, but one whose orbit we are now first gradually gaining the knowledge of, by repeated observations, as often as the sky permits.

I suspect now that it will not be in its perihelion till about Febr. 20th, & that it will then be considerably nearer to the sun than I before reckoned. By reason of its northern latitude it will be visible in an evening for some time after its perihelion, & probably in a morning a little before sun-rise, about the end of this month, though its not rising till twilight is up, & its small height above the horizon at that time, must greatly diminish its real splendor; but as it will afterwards move into southern latitude, & turn near & short round the sun, having but small apparent distance from it, & hardly rising before it, I do not expect that it will be much visible to this our northern hemisphere after this month is over. Its tail not seen to the best advantage from our earth, about Feb. 2, but it really grows much longer as it approaches to the sun, though its direction (for it is always opposite to the sun), shortens its appearance to our view, as it comes between us & the sun.

Pray annex this account to my former plan (though I do not yet pretend to certainty), & believe me to be,

Yours, &c.,

GEO. WHISTON.

CLXXV. SIR JOHN CLERK "TO DR. STUKELEY."—H. F. St. J.

Edenburgh, 16 July, 1748.

My dear Doctor,

I embrace this opportunity of making my compliments to you, but am extreamly sorry that your friend Mr. Tathwell is to

Greenwich mean time of perihelion passage, March 1st, 8h. 17m. (1744 N.S.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Longitude of Perihelion | 197° 12′ 55″ |
| Ascending Node . . . | 45° 45′ 20″ |
| Inclination . . . . . | 47° 8′ 36″ |
| Perihelion Distance . . | 0·22206. |

Motion Direct.

leave us. I thank you for making me acquainted with this young man, for he is extreamly deserving, & has the good wishes of all who knew him.

As you are constantly labouring for the benefit & encouragement of learning, I should be very glad to know what may be under your consideration at present.

I am now & then dealing in this way, & will soon present you with a small Latine dissertation on some Roman Antiquities here relating to the Godess Brigantia, of whom I have the statue found here, with two or 3 inscriptions, which I formerly gave to Mr. Horseley, & which were incorrectly published in his Britannia Romana.

Two days ago all our virtuosi here were taken up with the eclipse of the sun. What we observed were shortly these, that the calculations had been very exactly made; that the eclipse was not annular,[7] but might be so further north; that there was no darkness more than is usual about sun-set; that the maculæ were in number about 25, some very opaeh & some a little fairer, some greater & some smaller than others, but scarce any of them, in appearance, larger in diameter than about the 12th or 14th part of an inch, & yet any of these compared with the apparent diameter of the sun's body must be equal, if not biger, than the diameter of our terrestrial globe. From thence these consequences seemed to follow, that the whole body of the sun was not always illuminated, & as these spots changed their places & appearances, it seemed to be evident that hot & sultry seasons were occasioned by great illuminations of that body of fire. Some of these spots changed their appearances while we lookt at them, which might be occasioned by the sun's rotation round his own axis. As to the eclipse itself, & our diligence, we laid such schemes in several parts of this country, that I am persuaded our observations, when put together, will a little improve astronomy, so at least as by degrees we may attain to a perfect knowledge of

[7] Rev. J. Johnson, on "Eclipses Past and Future" (J. Parker & Co., Oxford and London, 1874), says, p. 65. "A.D. 1748. An eclipse of the sun 9 to 10 digits in magnitude, at London; annular in Scotland." Short noticed the mottled appearance of the sun's photosphere. The "red flames" indicated by a kind of brown light.

the motions of the moon. We had canons fired from our castle at the beginning, middle, & end of the eclipse, to give notice to some of our observers at a distance of 40 or 50 miles. But as the science of astronomy must advance by slow degrees we must wait for the returns of comets & the transits of planets over the sun's body, with many other things necessary to be known by reiterated observations, before we can be certain of many things.

We had 3 French missionaries from China present, who lately arrived in our Frith in some East India ships.

I acquainted you some time ago of the barbarous demolition of the ancient Roman Temple called Arthur's Oven,[8] & that a drawing was preparing to preserve its memory. This was to be taken from what you was so good as to publish some years ago, & from a drawing made by one of our best geographes, Mr. John Adair, deceased many years since.

I'll be mighty happy to hear from you, & I beg you would not wait for franks or covers from any body, but send your letters to me with this direction, "To Sir John Clerk, one of the Barons of the Exchequer at Edenbrough."

I beg my compliments, &c. * * * *

I am ever, though in a hurry at present, my dear Doctor,

Your most faithful humble servant,

JOHN CLERK.

Your old acquaintance & mine, Mr. Gordon, continues very well in Carolina. I have heard from him within these few months, & find he is vastly weary of that part of the world.

I must not forget to acquaint you that Mounsier Monoyer, one of the Royal Academy in France, who was some years ago sent to Lapland[9] to measure the northern degrees, came here

[8] A drawing of this structure is given in "Gordon's Itin. Septentr.," p. 24 tab. iv., and is described as a *sacellum*, or little chapel, a repository for the Roman Insignia, or standards. This drawing is reproduced by Pennant, "A Tour in Scotland in 1769," edit. 2d, 1772, p. 224. It resembles a small Broch more than any thing else. For a further account of its demolition, see *postea* under Scotland.

[9] The expedition to Lapland measured an arc of the meridian from Tornea to Kittis, July 1736 to May 1737. The party consisted of Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, Le Monnier, the Abbé Outhier, and Andrew Celsius the Professor of Astronomy at Upsal. (See A. R. Clarke, Geodesy, Oxford, 1880, pp. 3-9).

some days before the eclipse, & went northward, where he expected to see it more centrical than here at Eden. I am persuaded that this gentleman on his return to France will publish his observations, & its possible he may tarry here till the eclipse of the moon be over on the 28th instant.

I ought likewise to acquaint you that the mill which was built out of the ruins of Arthur's Oven, was lately destroyed by thunder & lightning, from which circumstance one would be tempted to think that the gods were still careful to preserve the honour of their temples, but leaving these gods to the antient poets, we may at least observe that sacrilege may be committed in a heathen temple, which has been the opinion of Grotius & many learned men, & consequently that it may meet with deserved punishment.

Upon looking over this letter I find it both confused & ill written, but I hope you will make a shift to read it if you chance to have any time to bestow on it. I was oblidged to write in a hurry. Adieu.

CLXXVI. T. Barker "to Rev. Dr. Stukeley."—H. F. St. J.

Lyndon, Oct. 3, 1757.

Rev. Sir,

I am much obliged to you for the notice you gave me in your letter of Sep. 26 about the comet lately seen, which however I have not been able to find, nor do I imagine it is now any longer visible. I have been trying whether I could by your description, though without any actual observation, at all discover which way its real course was. The method I took was this.

You say about a fortnight before Sep. 26 it was between the Bull's northern horn & Capella. Sept. 19 near the heads of Gemini; about Sep. 26 near Cor Leonis; from these I deduce the following places:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep. 12. | $11^h$ | ♊ | 19° | N Lat. | 14° |
| Sep. 19. | 13 | ♋ | 18 | | 9 |
| Sep. 25. | 16 | ♌ | 26 | | $-\frac{1}{2}$ |

A rude sketch from these uncertain data gives its perihelion[10] Oct. 16 in ♏ not 1-10 of the magnus orbis from the sun; a direct comet, with its ascending node in Libra,[11] & 50 or 60 degrees inclination. If this should prove to be the true elements, it may possibly be seen again about 3 weeks or a month hence in its ascent from the sun, in the SW after sunset; in that case, having passed so near the sun, its tail would probably be pretty long, but would not be so near the earth as in its descent. Comparing these data with Table i. in my book I find it most like the comet of 1593 of any of them.

I return you thanks for the book you have sent to my uncle for me, which however, he having been out on a journey, & we not having had any parcel down lately, I have not yet received. About 2 months ago I wrote you a letter with 2 draughts of & a description of a small animal I had taken notice of, which you not mentioning in this letter, I was in some doubt whether it might not have miscarried. The same animal I suppose Mr. Parnham,[12] of Ufford, I find seems to have seen in greater numbers than I have, but his remarks on them I have not seen.

It is remarkable that the expected comet, at its descent to the sun past nearly in conjunction both with Saturn & Jupiter, both in going down & going up again; those who are masters of the doctrine of gravity would do well to examine how far four such powerful attractions might affect the comet's orbit. With all due compliments, I remain, Rev. Sir,

Your very humble servant,

T. Barker.[13]

[10] The comet of 1757. Perihelion passage, (Greenwich mean time) Oct. 21, 7h. 55m., Longitude of Perihelion 122° 58′; Ascending Node 230° 50′; Inclination 68° 19′; Perihelion Distance 0·21535. Motion direct. Calculated by Pingré.—From *J. R. Hind, on Comets*, p. 130.

[11] The elements just given shew that this will mean the constellation Libra, and not the Sign.

[12] Vide separate account of Parnham, in Appendix.

[13] Samuel Barker, the father of this gentleman, was the descendant of an ancient and respectable family at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, of which frequent notices may be seen in the memoirs of the learned William Whiston, and was remarkable for a critical knowledge of languages, particularly the Hebrew; and his mother was Sarah, Mr. Whiston's daughter. Mr. Thos. Barker was a

| | Comet. Long. | Lat. | Saturn. Long. | Lat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In its descent, May, 1680. | ♋ 2° | S. 12° | ♋ 11° | S. 0° |
| In its ascent, Mar., 1685. | ♏ 2 | S. 18 | ♏ 14 | N. 2 |
| Descent, August, 1681. | ♊ 22 | S. 10 | ♋ 5 | S. 0 |
| | | | Jupiter. | |
| Ascent, November, 1683. | ♏ 11 | S. 17 | ♏ 9 | N. 1 |

remarkable instance of abstemiousness, having totally refrained from animal food. not through prejudice of any kind, or from an idea that such a regimen was conducive to longevity, as some of the newspapers improperly stated, but from a peculiarity of constitution which discovered itself in his infancy. Till within a few years of his death he enjoyed uncommon health and spirits, but was distinguished more than by any other circumstance by his exemplary conduct in all respects through the whole of a long life. He died in his 88th year, at his house at Lyndon, December 29, 1809. He was the author of several tracts on religion, and philosophical subjects, particularly one on the discoveries concerning comets, 1757, which contains a Table of the Parabola, much valued by competent judges, and reprinted by Sir H. Eaglefield in his excellent Treatise on the same subject; but he was most known as an assiduous and accurate observer in meteorology, and his annual journals on this subject were many years published in the *Philos. Trans.* He wrote also (1) "An account of a meteor seen in Rutland, resembling a water-spout," (*Phil. Tr.*, 1756, p. 248); (2) "Account of the Discoveries concerning Comets, with the way to find their orbits, and some improvements in constructing their places, with Tables, 1757," 4to.; (3) "On the return of the comet expected in 1757 or 1758," (*Phil. Tr.* 1759, p. 347); (4) "On the mutation of the stars," (*Ib.* 1761, p. 498); (5) "Account of a remarkable halo, May 20, 1737," (*Ib.* 1762, p. 3); (6) "Observations on the quantities of rain fallen at Lyndon for several years; with observations for determining the latitude of Stamford," (*Ib.* 1771, pp. 221, 227); (7) "The duty, circumstance, and benefits of Baptism, determined by evidence," 1771, 8vo.; (8) "The Messiah: being the Prophecies concerning Him methodised, with their accomplishment," 1780, 8vo.; (9) "The nature and circumstances of the demoniacs in the Gospel stated, methodised, and considered in the several particulars, 1780," 8vo. Mr. Barker's Philos. Treatises redound highly to his credit; and in his theological pieces, though his sentiments on some occasions are not in conformity to the Orthodox, or Calvinistical, tenets, the firmness of his faith, the integrity of his heart, and his honest desire to promote the interests of genuine Christianity, are very apparent. When Mr. Wm. Harrod (the industrious historian of Stamford, Mansfield, and Market Harborough,) projected a republication and continuation of Wright's "Hist. and Antiq. of Rutland," in 1788, Barker was one of his kindest patrons; and though the work was discontinued after the appearance of two numbers, from want of proper encouragement, the "History of the Parish of Lyndon," by Barker, was one of the few parts that were given to the public.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, iii., 112).

CLXXVII. T. BARKER "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE."—H. F. St. J.

Lyndon, April 20, 1759.

Revd. Sir,

You cannot wonder that I have not sooner taken notice of the kind information you sent me about the comet in your letter of March 3, when you consider that it came to my hands in my father's last illness,[14] in whom I have just lost a good parent, a true friend, & a learned man to consult & converse with on what occurred in reading, which is of great use to one who lives retired in the country. But what avails complaint? I shall go to him, but he will not return to me. May God so teach us all to number our days that by applying our hearts to true wisdom we may be found prepared whenever the most certain, though unknown, hour of death approaches, knowing that nothing so disarms the sting of it as the reflection that we have lived the life, & shall therefore die the death, of the righteous.

In the letter you refer to, I had only given a general account of the position of the comet with respect to ♃ & ♄, mentioning it as remarkable that the last time of its appearance the comet both came down toward, & went up from the sun, nearly in conjunction both with ♃ & ♄, & proposed (what I find M. Clairaut was already about) that some master of the doctrine of gravity should consider what influence that might have on the comet's motion, it being, I own, a thing beyond my depth to determine. The substance of what I there said has been since printed in the General Evening Post, about the end of August last, & I here add at the end of this letter.

[14] This was Samuel Barker, of Lyndon. He was born December 27, 1686; died March 14, 1759, and is buried in Lyndon churchyard by the side of his wife, and son Thomas (the writer of this letter). There is a marble tablet, inserted in the wall of the church, which gives the above dates, and speaking of him as possessing "critical skill in languages, especially Hebrew, added to considerable knowledge in many other parts of learning." His wife was Sarah, daughter of William Whiston, editor of *Josephus*, and sometime Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, (successor to Sir Isaac Newton in that chair). William Whiston is also buried at Lyndon. A portrait of Thomas Barker is in the Hall at Lyndon, where his descendants still live, who have kindly communicated this information.

M. Clairaut has undertaken a calculation, both curious & very laborious,[15] since he considers the influence of ♃ & ♄ on the comet, not only in such near approaches as it made to them in the years, 1680, 81, 83, & 85, but in the remoter parts of its orbit also, & finds a greater variation than one should have expected, & as far as is at present known in great conformity to fact, & this discovery may, perhaps, give light to the cause of those lesser irregularitys still found in the motions of the planets. The lesser planets may also have some influence on the comet's motion. Planets beyond Saturn[16] there may be, as he

[15] See Notes on Letter of Peter Wyche.

[16] It is rather surprising that such a man as Thomas Barker should draw such an unwarrantable conclusion as that there is little or no reason to suppose the existence of any more planets. The invention of the telescope, which speedily induced the discovery of Jupiter's satellites, and the improvements which had been made in these instruments, and which might very probably be carried to a still higher degree of excellence, should have suggested that at that time there was no sufficient reason to decide either one way or the other. Uranus was discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1781, March 13; and it was detected by shewing a disc under a telescope of high magnifying power. It had been seen before on many occasions, but had been catalogued as a star, the telescopes used not having been sufficiently powerful to shew its disc. The first of the asteroids was discovered on January 1, 1801. Neptune was first observed by Dr. Galle, of Berlin, on September 23, 1846, he having been directed to search by Leverrier's calculations; it had been seen at Cambridge by Professor Challis on August 4 and 12, 1846, in accordance with Mr. Adams's calculations, he noted its place for re-observation. He, however, postponed the *comparison* of the places observed, and not possessing Dr. Bèrmiker's chart, (which would have at once indicated the presence of an unmapped star), remained in ignorance of the planet's existence as a visible object till its announcement as such by Dr. Galle. (*Herschel's Astron. Art.*, 505). It is supposed that there is a planet between Mercury and the sun, to which has been given the name of Vulcan. Lescarbault made an observation of it in transit across the sun, but it has never been confirmed by any other such observation. Leverrier, however, believed in this, and people were invited in the summer of 1879 to closely watch the sun on two specifie ddays; but no result has been obtained. Leverrier thought that more than one interior planet would be needed to account for the disturbances of Mercury. An American observer believed he saw two objects near the sun, during a recent eclipse, which could not have been stars; but no great faith is attached to this remark. In "Astronomische Nachrichten," No. 2254, Professor Peters discusses some of the oft-quoted observations of black round spots passing on the sun, nearly always made by obscure amateurs, and it would seem that he concludes these to have been ordinary sun-spots. (See "Observatory," December, 1880). The existence therefore of Vulcan, and another planet, is as yet uncertain.

mentions, for ought we know, but as none have ever been seen, we have no authority to suppose there are. So many comets as there are moving all ways may sometimes cross one another;— that of 1680, going up from the sun, met this coming down about Oct., 1681, but in contrary latitude, about Feb. 1682-3, this going from the sun might pass 15 of the sun's distance from that of 1683 coming down, both in south latitude. The comet of 1684 in its descent about midsummer, 1683, past by this in its ascent, but at 4 times the sun's distance asunder. These remarks I do not give by calculation, but only by inspection of my grandfather Whiston's Solar System, so are not accurate. Since all the comets' orbits meet near the sun, & disperse from thence to all quarters, it is a great chance whether in remoter parts two orbits meet both in the same longitude & latitude, & a still greater whether both comets are in that part of their orbit at the same time.

I sent you the draught & description of the Book-spider, because not having Hooke's[17] Micrographia, I did not know he gave any large account of it; all I had met with about it being in a 12$^{mo}$ supplement to a 12$^{mo}$ description of 300 animals, which says Dr. Hooke saw it but once, & that crawling over his book, a place so far as I have observed not natural to it, living in cranies of wainscot, or perhaps as M. Parnham seems to have seen them, about the stone work of windows; & my draught, though pretty much like Dr. Hooke's, has several variations, particularly the bristlyness of the legs & claws. That the lesser legs seem not to end in points, but in a cluster of bristles, though the greater claws are sharp pointed for what I know, & that it seems to be a creature that is not to be seen much more than a quarter of a year.

St. Nicolas's church at Leicester is a very old building, formerly much larger than at present, the north wall consisting of arches standing on pillars now filled up with more modern work; & without the west end there is a great old wall, probably at first a part of the structure; hollowed into one or more round domes, & built as many old walls at Leicester are, with a mixture of brick & what they call forrest stone, which is very hard,

[17] Robert Hooke, a celebrated mathematician. Vide p. 97 *n*.

will not hew into any form, & is therefore laid in rough, & cemented with a vast quantity of lime. The old arches are all circular, as are also the old windows in the steeple, &c., but modernized into 2 Gothick arches [*i.e.* converted into two lights], & as that, as well as the apparent ancientness of the pile, shews it was not built since the restoration of circular arches on the revival of the arts in later ages, it must I think have been built before the sharp-pointed Gothick arches came into use. I should be glad therefore to be informed when it was that the old Greek circular arches were left off, & the Gothick first brought in use.

The newspaper yesterday mentions the comet having been seen at Paris, but it was too cloudy last night to look for it; if April 2, it was near the tail of Capricorn, I reckon its perihelion must have been full three weeks before; & am afraid it will keep so much in the lower signs & south latitude, that though it will come pretty near us, it will not make the shew in these northern countrys as if it had staid a month or two longer. With all due respects, I remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

T. Barker.

Approaches of the comet of 1682 to Jupiter & Saturn at its last descent to the sun.

| | | HELIOCENTRICK PLACES. | | | APPARENT PLACE FROM ♄ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LONG. | LAT. | | LONG. | LAT. | |
| 1680. May 21 | Comet | ♋ 2° 19′ | s. 12° 0′ | 9 ∟02 | ♈ 6° 56′ | s. 54° 27′ | 2 ∟27 |
| | Saturn | 10 43 | s. 0 27 | 9 ∟01 | | | |
| 1685. Feb. 5 | Comet | ♍ 1 56 | s. 17 39 | 9 ∟14 | ♊ 0 31 | s. 60 26 | 3 ∟71 |
| | Saturn | 13 13 | N. 1 59 | 9 ∟37 | | | |

| | | | | | APPARENT PLACE FROM ♃ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LONG. | LAT. | | LONG. | LAT. | |
| 1681. Aug. 8 | Comet | ♊ 23 7 | s. 9 41 | 5 ∟30 | ♈ 6 14 | s. 42 50 | 1 ∟32 |
| | Jupiter | ♋ 3 38 | s. 0 5 | 5 ∟16 | | | |
| 1683. Oct. 31 | Comet | ♍ 11 13 | s. 16 55 | 5 ∟42 | ♐ 9 16 | s. 82 18 | 1 ∟77 |
| | Jupiter | 8 43 | N. 1 9 | 5 ∟41 | | | |

CLXXVIII. T. BARKER "TO DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR, OF QUEEN SQUARE, ORMOND STREET, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

Nov. 6, 1759.

Rev. Sir,

The dissertation on the other side having cost me some pains & appearing to me to be remarkable, & what I do not find any one else has hit on, I have ventured to send it to you, & if you think it worthy, you are at liberty to show it to the Royal Society when they meet again. With all due respect, I remain, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

T. BARKER.

DISSERTATION.

It is well known there have been several alterations among the fixt stars, for instance Ptolemy's Ultima fluvii, a first magnitude star, is in Dr. Halley's catalogue of the southern constellations only a 3d magnitude; & in much less time the δ of the great bear which Bayer seems to have judged just of the same size with the other 6 is grown far duller than any of them. Some stars also have quite disappeared, while again new ones not seen before have been discovered; & there are others periodically larger & smaller. Two very remarkably bright yet short-lived stars have been also seen, one in Cassiopeia, the other in Serpentarius, which breaking out at once with greater lustre than any other fixed star, gradually faded, & changing to different colours, in about a year & half were no longer visible. But I think no one has yet remarked that any *lasting* star was of a different colour in different ages; Greaves, on the contrary, takes notice that the colour of the stars & planets are the same now as the antients observed, which is I believe very true in general; for Ptolemy, in his Catalogue of Stars, says Arcturus, Aldebaran, Pollux, Cor Scorpii, & Orion's Shoulder (with another to be mentioned presently) are ὑπόκιρρος reddish; & the 5 here mentioned are *still* of that colour, & I think the *only* considerable stars which are so.

But to this rule there seems to be *one* exception, & that in a remarkable star; for old authors mention the Dogstar, which is

now white, & not at all inclined to *redness*, as being then very much so, as in the following places :

Τοῖος καὶ ῥῳ̃ρος ἀειρομένῳ ὑπὸ νώτῳ
Φαίνεται ἀμφοτέροισι κυὼν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ βεβηκὼς
Ποικίλος ——— Ἀράτ. *φαινόμενα*, ver. 326,

which Cicero thus turns.———See *Gruter's Cicero*, iv. 359.

Namque pedes subter rutilo cum lumine claret
Fervidus ille canis stellarum luce refulgens
——— Seu rubra canicula findet
Infantes statuas———*Horace*, Sat. II., 5, 39.

Acrior sit caniculæ rubor, Martis remissior Jovis nullus.
*Seneca Quæst. Nat.*, I., 1.

Ὁ ἐν τῷ στόματι λαμπρότατος καλούμενος κυών, ὑπόκιρρος.
*Ptolemy*, Κύνος ἀστερισμός.

Ποικίλος in the quotation from Aratus does not expressly mean *red*, but is always used of something shewy, glittering as gold, various coloured, &c., as in the following places :

——— τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.—*Homer's* Il., ν. 181.

Παρδαλέῃ μὲν πρῶτα μετάφρενον εὐρὺ κάλυψε
Ποικίλῃ ——————— *Homer*, Il. κ., 29.

ὅς κάλλιστος ἔην ποικίλμασιν.—Οδ. ο. 107.
Βήτην εἰς Ὀδυσῆα δαίφρονα ποικιλομήτην.—Οδ. χ. 202.

Aratus, therefore, I think, shews at least that the Dogstar was not then of the same colour as other stars, & as Cicero turns it *rutilus* it appears he either understood the word to mean *red*, or, knowing by his own view it was so, thought that the proper interpretation ; for rutilus is used of what is reddish, & often of the red glare of a fire, or the dawn, as below :

——— rutilum vomit ille cruorem.—*Ovid*, Metam., v. 83.
Promissæ et rutilatæ comæ.—*Livy*, xxxviii., 17.
Arma inter nubem, cæli in regione serenâ,
Per sudum rutilare vident.—*Virg.* Æneid viii., 528.
Sin maculæ incipient rutilo immiscerier igni.—*Georg.* I., 454.
Auroram rutilare procul cerno.—*Varro De Ling. Lat.*, vi., 5.

Rubra in Horace will, I think, bear no other sense than *red*,

or else it is the [heat][1] he there chiefly speaks of. And though I think Latin authors confound Canicula, some using the word for Sirius, others for Procyon; yet it plainly appears that Sirius is here meant, since Horace always calls it Canicula, & never uses the word Sirius; but Aratus & Ptolemy leave no room to doubt what star it was, being expressly speaking about the Dog-star.

Seneca says the redness was so strong as to exceed that of Mars, to which no star now approaches; none of the notes on Seneca clear up this matter; Fromondus indeed observed the place, & declared his astonishment at it, but does not attempt to solve the difficulty. Ptolemy's is however the most undeniable evidence, who, when directly describing the stars, & particularly mentioning the Dogstar, says expressly it was of the same colour as Cor Scorpii, & the other stars which are *still red*, so that I do not see how his evidence can be disputed.

There is however one objection to what I have said, but I think not an unanswerable one, which is that *at first sight* Hyginus seems to call Sirius white, but since if so, he contradicts the other authors I have above quoted to prove it red, & because he there says something I do not well understand, I shall quote the whole :—Canis habet in lingua stellam unam, quæ ipsa canis appellatur; in capite autem alteram quam Isis suo nomine statuisse existimatur, et Sirion appellasse propter *flammæ candorem;* quod ejusmodi sit, ut præter cæteras lucere videatur, itaque quo magis eam cognoscerent, Sirion appellasse.—*Hygini Poetic. Astron.*, II., 35.

He again distinguishes these two stars, *Lib.* iii., 34. Canis habet in lingua stellam unam quæ canis appellatur, in capite autem alteram quam nonnulli Sirion appellant, de quo prius diximus.

Of two stars in the Dog's head, Isis & Sirius, Eratosthenes also speaks: Καταστερισμοὶ λγ. Κυὼν. ——— Ἔχει δὲ ἀστέρας, πὶ μὲν τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀ ὅς Ἶσις λέγεται, τῆς γλώττης ἀ ὁν καὶ Σείριον αλῶσι μέγας δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ λαμπρὸς τὼς δὲ τοιὼτως ἀστέρας οἱ ἀστρολογοὶ ειρίως καλῶσι διὰ τὴν τῆς φλογὸς κίνησιν.

[1] The word is probably *heat*, but the paper is torn, and the word undecipherable.

Hyginus, in distinguishing Canis from Sirius, as two different stars, seems to me to contradict all other writers, who speak of them as one, except perhaps 2 or 3 later ones who directly quote Hyginus's words. Sirius or Canis, the brightest star in the heavens, is that which Ptolemy calls in the mouth, Eratothenes & Hyginus in the tongue. But whether Bayers $\gamma$ which Flamstead calls a 3d magnitude star, Ptolemy only a 4th, was in more ancient times larger, I will not pretend to say, since Eratosthenes & Hyginus both speak of two stars in the dog's head, as thought worthy of particular names. If in Hyginus *flammæ candorem* means the *whiteness* of its light as candor often does, he expressly contradicts what I have quoted above from others; yet still I think Ptolemy's authority is greater than that of Hyginus, but that candor is also used for innocence, beauty, brightness, &c., take the following examples :

Bis senis equis candore eximio trahentibus.—*Sueton. Cæs. Octav.*, 94.

Si tamen ille prior, quo me sine crimine gessi,
Candor ——— *Ovid Epist. Hippolyto*, iv., 31.

——— formæ nisi candor.—*Metam.* I., 743.

Candore noto reddas judicium peto.—*Phædrus* iii., Prol. 64.

Pendebant ex auribus insignes candore et magnitudine lapilli.—*Quint. Curt.* ix., 4.

Ut cum videmus speciem primum, candoremque cæli.
*Cic. Tusc. Quæst.*, i., 28.

Solis candor illustrior quam ullus ignis.—*De Nat. Deor.*, ii., 35.

In the 2 or 3 last quotations, candor is used in the same sense as in Hyginus, for *brightness* without regard to colour, for so I think he must be understood, not only to avoid contradiction between him & Ptolemy, but from the name Sirius, which it could not be called from its *whiteness*, Σειρίος bearing no relation to that, but to *brightness* heat or dryness, all which the ancients speak of as propertys of the Dogstar. Again, it is brightness wherein it excells all other stars, & not in whiteness, for Orion's foot & others are as white, but there is none so bright as the Dogstar. All this is said on supposition there was but *one* remarkable star in the Dog's head, that in the mouth, for if there were *two*, as Hyginus says, we are not here concerned with

either the brightness or colour of his Sirion, which was *in the head*, as it certainly faded before Ptolemy's time, who mentions only one, that *in the mouth*, & which he says was then *red*, but is now *white*.

To conclude the whole, however remarkable & without precedent it may be that so noted & lasting a star as the great dog should have changed its colour; yet as at least five different writers affirm it, some so expressly, & where their subject required them to speak particularly about it, it appears to me to have been certainly the case. If, however, any one startled at the strangeness of the thing thinks the evidence I have brought insufficient to prove it, he is desired to invalidate what I have here said by a deduction of fresh evidence, & to account for these several expressions in old authors, which seem to prove that such a change has really happened.

Dr. Halley, in No. 348 of the Philosophical Transactions, earnestly presses astronomers not to neglect a fair opportunity, which so seldom happens, of determining the sun's distance to the 4 or 500th part by the transit of Venus[2] over the sun, June 6th, 1761, by carefully observing it in two opposite parts of the

[2] The transits of Venus are extremely important, as they afford the best and most exact means we possess of ascertaining the sun's parallax or its distance. That of June 6, 1761, was observed by a Mr. Mason at the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Maskelyne went to St. Helena to observe it, but the weather prevented it from being seen there. That of June 3, 1769, was observed in Otaheite by Captain Cook, who was sent by the British Government. The Royal Society sent Jeremiah Dixon and William Bayley to the island in the Bay of Hammerfest, but the weather was against them. The Royal Society received reports also from Andr. Mayer, who observed at Gryphis Waldiæ, and from Peter Wargentin (Secretary to the Swedish Royal Society). They also published an excellent letter with capital diagrams of the pear-shaped appearance of Venus on the sun's disc just before complete ingress, by Rev. Dr. W. Dirst, who observed in London in 1769, and had observed at Madras in 1761. The French and Russian Government sent some observers to Lapland for this purpose. It was from this transit that Encke computed the sun's parallax to be 8·58″, making his distance from the earth about 95 millions of miles. At the next transit of Venus, December 8, 1874, five or six expeditions were sent out; and this was looked at with great interest, because doubt had been expressed respecting the sun's parallax, whether 8·58″ was not too small, and therefore 95 millions of miles too great for the distance. The next transits of Venus will occur on December 6, 1882; June 7, 2004; and June 5, 2012.

earth. Almost any part of the East Indies will do for one, the nearer the Equator, & the nearer the middle of the transit is to noon the better; but Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, is almost the only known place for the opposite observation, for it must lye about 90° west from London, & where the night is but 7 hours long, a disagreeable place enough to winter in, yet I doubt the ice in Hudson's Straits will not permit them to go there in spring; & as it is a long voyage to the East Indies, & on account of the trade winds, set out only at one time of the year, whoever would go from Europe must set out a good while beforehand. None but an Englishman can well make the observation in Hudson's bay, no others being permitted to go thither; but either English, French, or any other nation who trades that way may do it in the East Indies. However, unless the affair is set forward, which none seems so proper or so likely to do as the Royal Society, this opportunity will be lost, & another so good will offer, no one, I believe, as yet knows when.

Others may be expected in 2117, 2125, 2247, 2255, 2360, 2368, 2490, 2498, 2603, and 2733. (See "Airey's Ipswich Lectures," p. 127; "Herschel's Astron. Art." 481; "Hymer's Astron. Art." 449). There was a Father Hell who went to Lapland for one of the transits, but the original MS. notes by him prove his published results to have been manipulated.

## Part IV.—Numismatical Correspondence.

### CLXXIX. An Account of Pewter Money current in England, by Browne Willis, Esq.—H. C. [No date.]

The first piece of this sort that I have seen is a farthing, minted, as I judge, about 1651, in imitation of Commonwealth farthings coined A° 1649, onely in that one single year. These Commonwealth farthings, as I presume, gave rise to the universal coinage of that species of money. This exhibits on one side a sun displayed in a shield, having in its centre a harp, & on the opposite side in another shield a crosse, intended, seemingly, for St. George's, or the Crosse of England, with T K over it, to denote, probably, the initiall letters of the minter's name, or the appellation of the farthings, as they were called tokens. On the first side of this here mentioned is the same legend as on the Commonwealth farthings or tokens, viz., for necessary change; & on the other side is the weight of the piece, inscribed, the legend being $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce of fine pewter, denoting it to weigh so much.

After the Restoration, A.D. 1660, the coinage of half-pence & farthings seems to have been of brasse or copper, & even those which trading persons & corporations devised were alltogether of that metal, except that I remember to have seen one of the town of Portsmouth of pewter, & probably some others might have been invented & circulated before they were called in, & a prohibition or disuse of all half-pence & farthings but what were minted by royall authority, which, being struck all of copper, became, as it seems to me, universally current till 1676, from which time to the end of the year 1694, about 18 years, all the half-pence & farthings sett forth were, as I judge, of pewter, & so continued in vogue till, from the counterfieting of them,

& their being battered to pieces as not enduring the wearing, there was a necessity to lay them aside, which has now been practised for near 40 years, & no more have been coined. Howbeit that an idea of them may be here given, I shall venture to describe what has come to my observation in the reigns of K. Charles IId., K. James IId., King Wm. & Q. Mary, during which time they were current,[3] & I shall come, in the first place, to the time of Charles the IId.

K. CH. II. The first piece I have seen of these has on one side a CC, or two Cs conjoined, with a crown over them, legend CAROLVS : DEI : GRATIA. The reverse has 4 scepters in saltire, with the legend continued, MAG : BRI : FRAN : ET : HI : REX.

The next has two Cs conjoined or interlinkt on both sides in the center or middle of a crosse, from which issue in 4 angles, crosse fashion, a rose, thistle, flower de lis, & harp crowned, with this legend repeated on both sides, C C denoting the name of Charles II., MAG : BRI : FRA : ET : HI : REX : 1676.

The next year has an half-penny in pewter, struck in all things exactly like the copper half-penny, having the king's head laureated, the legend CAROLVS : A : CAROLO: & on the reverse Britannia with her shield, BRITANNIA, & the date at bottom, 1677.

There were afterwards farthings minted like the half-pence except that there was a piece of copper riveted through the middle of them, & round the rim circumscribed NVMMORVM : FAMVLVS 1684, denoting the year of coinage.

There were (though no date upon them) plantation half-pence & farthings, & both of these exhibit on one side the rose, & on the other the harp crowned, encircled with the garter. They differ in the size & inscription, and seem to answer one to the other. The farthings have the beginning of the legends, & the half-pence the conclusion. On the farthings is CAROLVS : DEI GRA : MAG : BRI : HIB : REX., & on the half-pence, or bigger sort, PER MARE PER TERRAS.

K. JAMES II. He coined no copper half-pence or farthings

[3] In addition to these, some pewter or leaden pieces of Elizabeth might have been cited. There is a large proportion of lead in most of the early Roman coins of bronze. The As and its parts frequently contain as much as 25 per cent. In imperial coins the proportion is usually much less. "See *Von Bibra Die Bronzen und Kupferlegirungen* 1869, p. 54.—J. E.

in England, but only pewter ones, as before hinted. His pewter half-pence & farthings have on one side his head laureated, with IACOBVS : SECVNDVS, on the other Britannia with the legend BRITANNIA. These have a piece of copper in the center, & round the rim NVMMORVM : FAMVLVS, with the date of the year of coinage, as 1686, 1687.

His plantation half-pence exhibit him on horse back on a pedestall, the legend IACOBVS : II : D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET : HIB : REX. The reverse has the royall arms separated in four shields crowned, & linkt together with chains at their corners ; legend, VAL. 24 REAL HISPAN. This piece was interpreted to have on one side the king trampling upon the Bible, which was the pedestall ; & by the chains & shields, which by their placing formed a crosse, slavery & popery to be intimated.

K. WILLIAM & Q. MARY. Their half-penny & farthing are in all things like to K. James's, except their side or double faces being given. The legend is GVLIELMVS : ET : MARIA. Reverse, Britannia with a piece of brasse in the center, NVMMORVM : FAMVLVS round the rim, with the date of the year, which is under Britannia, also repeated or given twice.

After this time, viz., 1694, there has been no pewter money ever minted, as before observed.

BROWNE WILLIS.

CLXXX. PART OF A LETTER FROM DR. STUKELEY TO ROGER GALE.—H. C.

July 4th, 1730.

Sir,

The coin[4] I send the draught of is in my possession, supposed to be of Moses; I fancy stampt by one of the Asmonean kings before Herod. Selden speaks of it somewhere. When you happen to find it let me know, & the interpretation of it. I am, dear Sir, Yours,

W. STUKELEY.

I can read upon the neck "Messia unctus."—W. St.

"Non erunt Dii alieni coram facie mea."

[4] The medal with a Hebrew inscription here mentioned is doubtless a comparatively modern fabrication.—J. E.

CLXXXI. Roger Gale "to the Revd. Dr. Stukeley, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire."—H. F. St. J.

Lond., July the 11th, 1730.

Dear Sir,

What I promist you in my last, in relation to my Lord Chancellor, I shall faithfully perform whenever occasion requires it. Waite is ordered to be restored to his former imployment upon a vacancy. I am obliged to you for the draught of the Hebrew coin you sent me. Selden takes notice of it, *Lib. ii. de Jure Naturali Gentium secundum Hebræos.*, cap vi. Both he & Spanheim think it to be *inferioris ævi;* the former that it has been even the work of a Christian, from a crosse, as he takes it to be, at the end of the word Mosheh, which yours exhibits as an A upon the collar of the head. In my mind it cannot be read Messiah *unctus*, that word terminating in h, not a. The interpretation of the reverse is *Non erunt tibi Dii alieni coram me.* The Jews, after their return from Babylon, were so prodigiously afraid of idolatry that they would not suffer the least representation of any human figure, as is plain from Josephus, & were cautious in that respect, even to ridiculousnesse; so that I cannot think this was coined under the Asmonean kings—perhaps Herod might strike it, who was not so scrupulous as his predecessors. I am dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull friend & obliged humble servant,

R. Gale.

Lord Pembroke talks of staying still some weeks in town, but I shall watch his motions.

CLXXXII. A Letter from Mr. Wise[5] concerning an Old Greek Medall.—H. C.

Trin. Coll., Oxon, Sept. 3rd, 1731.

Sir,

I beg leave once more to give you the trouble of a query upon an odd coin that was lately putt into my hands, & which,

[5] Rev. Francis Wise was a learned antiquary, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and assistant in the Bodleian Library. He held a living in Oxfordshire, was keeper of the archives of the University, and Radcliffe Librarian. He published "Annales Ælfridi Magni," "Inquiries concerning the first inhabitants of Europe," and "Observations on the fabulous times." Born 1695; died 1767.—*Beeton*, p. 1099.

I believe, will afford matter of speculation to the learned. It is an ancient Greek coin, perhaps 17 or 18 hundred years old, as near as I can guesse from the fabrick of it. The letters are not so fair as could be wished, but I can read it no otherwise (and I have viewed it in all lights) than ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΧΟΣΤΙΔΟΡΟΥ a name that, I believe, is not to be mett with in any author, Greek or Latin. I once imagined it might be the Persian word *Chosroes*, which is sometimes wrote *Chosdroes*, made Greek, & I believe a king of that name is found as high as Trajan's time. The monogramme, whether of Paros or any other place, or the coat armour, as it seems, on the reverse, give me no manner of light into the affair.

I wish you could recollect whether you had ever seen any such coin in any cabinet, or whether any author has given one like it? for I would, if possible, get some satisfaction in the point. In the meantime, I beg that you would not communicate a copy of this draught to any one, for beside that it is very rudely done, I am willing that it should be first made publick in my own book, which is now in the presse.

My situation in this place, under a perpetual hurry of busynesse of different sorts, & at such a distance from the learned in his study (for here is no one person that can give me the least assistance in any difficulty), renders my work extreamly troublesome, & makes me frequently wish that fortune would bring some of the curious in this way, to Oxford, that I might enjoy their conversation, if but for one day. I am sure I can desire one more beneficially than yours, & that would be more communicative; & I am not without hopes that your busynesse may call you this way next summer; nothing should be wanting in me to make the journey agreeable to you, & among other things I could entertain you with the site of an old Roman town, & that, I believe, no inconsiderable one, not yett taken notice of by Camden, Plott, or any one else, which, perhaps, may help to clear up some of the stations, it being 16 miles from this place, & 15 from Warwick. I have seen several pieces of silver & brasse coins found there of different emperors, from Trajan down to Theodosius. After begging pardon for the trouble of this, I am, good Sir,

Yours, &c.,

FRAN. WISE.

## CLXXXIII. A Letter from Sir John Clerk, concerning the Earl of Pembroke's Drawings of his Statues and a Medal of Faustina the younger.—H. C.

Edenbr. Sept. 22, 1732

Dear Sir,

I had the last post the favor of yours with one inclosed from my Lord Pembroke, likewise the draught of a copper coin found at Perith, for which I return you my gratefull acknowledgements.

I was much diverted to see my Lord Pembroke's direction to me, 'To chief Baron Clerk.' His letter & manner of writing convinced me that the severall accounts at the foot of each figure in his book of statues are truly his own. It seems he has there sett down his notion of each piece, & has obliged the etcher or engraver to make it, as he wrote it, part of the copper plate. I was surprised at first to find some things asserted so dogmatically in this book, & in such a manner as did not become the publisher, but now the matter is explained.

Your coin is exceeding curious; I never saw any such before though I believe it to be antique. My notion about it is, that it has been struck, or rather cast, in Britain. The head of Faustina[6] & epigraphe is from another coin of the same size. She affected to be called Filia Augusti Pii, in severall inscriptions, chiefly because it carryed an insinuation, that the empire was hers more than her husband's. As to the reverse, it is very singular: S : P : Q : R : OPTIMO : PRINC : as it comes to be applyed to a woman, but otherways it is very common. You will find it on severall coins, but on none of this size, except one of Licinius.

Possibly it may be a sarcasm upon an imperious woman & perhaps onely a kindly blunder, the head being intended as a compliment to her, & the reverse to Marcus Aurelius. The figure is a woman, with a modius cum spicis[7] in her right hand to denote plenty: in her left is a horse's head, which probably has been an ornament above the rostrum of a ship. Such kind

[6] The coin of Faustina here mentioned was probably either false altogether or a genuine coin altered in imitation of one of Trajan.—J. E.

[7] Or relicks of a Cornucopia, for it is not very plain.—R. G.

of decorations were common, & hence, if I mistake not, Virgil, lib. x° [209] says:—

Hunc vehit immanis Triton. et cærula conchâ
[Exterrens freta :]

The Spaniards about Cadiz, in ancient times, used to call some sorts of ships they made use of Equi, & such, 'tis probable, carryed the figure of a horse on their prow, & if this was fact your coin might have been of Spanish original, though I am willing rather to think it British; but I take my leave, & am, dear Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

J. Clerk.

The legends upon this medal are as underneath :—

FAVSTINA : AVG : PII : AVG : FIL :
COS : V : P : P : SPQR : OPTIMO : PRIN :

This medall is but of the II. copper.

CLXXXIV. The following is the concluding paragraph of the first of four letters written by Mr. Bell to Roger Gale, which is omitted in the Archæologia, vol. vi., 133.[8]—H. C.

* * I wish I could give you a certain account when my little affair will be published, but it depends too much upon the diligence of the engravers to ascertain the time. Mr. Kirkhall does not use me well, but I hope to get it compleated by Christmasse entirely. All the historical part is finisht & transcribed, except some of the tributary kings, whose æras, I confesse, do puzzle me much. Should not our countreyman Cunobelin be placed among them? His head does not indeed appear on the reverse of any medal of Augustus, but the head of Augustus, is found on coins attributed to Cunobelin. I am, Sir,

Yrs., &c.,

B. Bell.

[8] Mr. Bell's four Letters were "On the Horologia of the Ancients," and were written between the months of June and November, 1735. These, with Mr. Gale's answers, are printed in the Vol. vi. of the "Archæologia," where it is said that they were read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, December 14, 1780.

CLXXXV. Roger Gale to Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Lond., Aug. the 21st, 1735

Dear Doctor,

I am much in your debt. I have nothing to plead in my defence but hott weather, & want of matter for your entertainment. I want a silver Carausius very much—I wish I had known of Dr. Middleton's, & beg of you, if you meet with one of that sort, to secure it for me. I happened upon one t'other day of copper that will give Dr. Kennedy no little uneasyness at his return; the legend round the head is IMP : C : M : CARAUS very fair.[9] The M is upon none of his medals I ever saw, no upon those published by Mezzabarba or Banduri. This some ignorant people would think a very trifle, but you know the value of so minute a singularity.

Mr. Drake read the account you gave him of Carr-dike before our Society at the Mitre, with great pleasure; he had made some good additions to it about York, where he is better acquainted than you are, but all in confirmation of your scheme which I suppose he has imparted to you in return for what you sent him. I hope ere long to have a compleat account of the inscription on lead, IMP : DOMIT., &c. I have now seen several times the fine silver plate found in Northumberland,[10] & have got a most accurate drawing of it. If you are desirous I shall send you a description, & my thoughts of it. What has hitherto been published is extreamly erroneous. Was not the triple head upon the seal of Parson Philip, of Hoggisthorp, rather a grosse & foolish representation of the Trinity than of Janus, for I don't remember I have seen a Janus triceps? I wish Roger dont give you so much of his company as to make it tiresome to you. Pray let him know I received his letter, &, the weather now being pretty moderate, expect to hear he has had good sport. I am, with all services to yourself & lady, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Roger Gale.

[9] Coins of Carausius reading IMP · C · M · are rare, but several are known with various reverses.—J. E.

[10] At Corbridge.

CLXXXVI. BEAUPRE BELL, JUN., "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY."—H. F. St. J.

Beaupré Hall, June 5, 1736.

Dear Sir,

You did not, I perceive, send the parcel of medals from Dr. Kennedy to Mrs. Wingfield, till after she had conveyed the ther I expected to me, so it did not arrive till last week, but vas then highly acceptable, having received a letter from the Dr. on that subject not altogether genteel, or even commonly ivil. Your own book, which came with them, has given me reat pleasure & improvement, & I desire you to accept my best hanks for so agreeable a favor. Gale & Bochart I had read just efore, so was the more surprized to find the number of par- iculars in your piece equally curious & new. Every one in hese parts applauds it, & wishes to see it continued. I have ooked over what coins I have, but find only one that can possibly e of use in a scheme of this nature; 'tis a small one of Constan- ine Max: with the monogram on a Labarum, which I have en- losed & request you to accept. The truth of this appearance to Constantine is generally doubted; but this coin shows that he ctually did favor the Christians, either out of policy or convic- ion. Fabricius, in his Bibliotheca Graeca, has a curious disser- ation to show that the cross which appeared was a natural haenomenon in a solar halo, which, if you have it not already, nay at any time command from, dear, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

B. Bell, Junr.

CLXXXVII. "A Letter from Beaupre Bell, Esq., concerning Constantine's Vision of the Crosse, and a Coin of Eugenius."—H. C.

Nov. 8th, 1736.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure I find what I said of Constan- ine the Great agrees so well with what you read at the Anti- uarian Society; 'tis not the onely passage in the course of my History[11] wherein I dissent from the generality, & hope not with

[11] Preface to this book of medals not yet printed. Tab. Augusti.—R. G.

lesse reason. The story of the monogram dos not heartily pleas me; if designed a miracle to convert the Emperor from paganism how came it [to] be seen by no one but himself?[12] If he were really converted, why did he deferr baptism? If *Eusebius* had no suspected the truth of his account, what necessity for an oath t extort his belief? This rather makes me doubt, than convince me that he saw it. Was not the word of that great emperor sufficient to gain credit in a case which, for the honor of religion Eusebius must heartily wish to be true? Fabricius, instead o mending the matter, has marred it, for while he endeavors t show the certainty of the fact by accounting for it as a natura phænomenon in a solar halo, he destroys its efficacy as a miracle. As for its appearance on Constantine's own coins, nothing can be inferred thence to prove its appearance in the heavens. The emperor, we will suppose, for politick reasons, desires to be thought a convert, & convinced of the truth of the Christian religion by supernatural means, & what readyer way to propagate this belief than striking money upon the occasion, which like so many advertisements would be immediately spread through the whole army.[13] I have, however, onely hinted at the thing in my Tabulæ Augustæ, least I should be thought to go out of my way for no other cause but to scout a miracle, which has obtained credit these 1300 years, & for this reason I have eraized what I wrote concerning the fabulous account of Julian's throwing his blood into the air, crying out ΝΕΝΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΕ, which I think I sent you a copy of some time ago.[14]

I return you my thanks for the impression from your Eugenius, whose coins, though rare, I have seen both in gold & silver. It is not any medal of him, but of Argobastes, who raised him to the empire, that I question Mr. Horseley's having met with

[12] The Ecclesiastical Historians say it was seen by his whole army, if so, how came it that nobody spoke of this apparition but himself? The evidence of two or three of his soldiers would have been a much stronger proof of it than his oath.—R. G.

[13] The monogram upon Constantine's coins do's not appear till the latter end of this reign.—R. G.

[14] Never received.—R. G.

t Newcastle, no such piece having ever been heard of before. am apt to think Mr. Horseley trusted to his memory when he vrote that passage, & having seen an Eugenius, or some other ontemporary Prince, by mistake attributed it to Arbogastes;[15] therwise he would surely have given some description of the oin, if not a print, for besides the ornament so singular a head vould have been to his book, it would be of good historical use, proved that he assumed the Purple, counter to the testimony f all authors, who unanimously agree that he did not, & *Philos-rgius* gives this reason for it, though not a very good one— τεὶ τὸ Γένος ἀυτὸν βασιλέυειν ἀπεκώλυσε, βάρβαρος γὰρ ἦν υτὸν ὅ φυσάμενος. I am, with due thanks, &c.,

BEAUPRE BELL, Junr.

LXXXVIII. A LETTER FROM MR. B. BELL, ABOUT HIS TABULÆ AUGUSTÆ, AND MIXTURE OF LEAD IN BRASSE IMPERIAL COINS.—H. C.

Decr. 6th, 1736.

ir,

My preface is now transcribed, & shall convey it to you y the carrier. You will find it, I fear, too prolix, though have reduced it into as narrow a compasse as I am able, & ıely just hinted at the hydrostatic experiments without giving ıe processe; wherefore I think it would not be amisse to draw ɔ a letter to you on that subject for the perusal of the Society, pecially as it has been my fortune to meet with lead in the ɔmposition of brasse coins many years before the time of ɐverus, by whom Savot supposes it first used. You shall ceive an example of this in a coin of Marcus Aurelius, which ɐing placed in a very moderate heat, even before the brasse ig-ted, a large quantity of lead oozed through its pores, & still rt of it adheres. The piece is not yet so obliterated but that ɔu may make out the reverse to bc PRIMI : DECENNALES : COS : : S : C in laureâ. I am,

Yours, &c.,

BEAUPRE BELL, Junr.

[15] Mr. Beaupré Bell is probably right about the Eugenius. I am not aware any coins of Arbogastes being extant.—J. E.

CLXXXIX From Dr. Stukeley, upon a Greek Medal and Account of his intended Palæographia Sacra —H. C.

Stamford, 9 May, 1737

When I was coming out of town I gott of my friend Mr Prude, an apothecary, the following coin by exchange. We first had a true notion of it from the learned *Liebe*, who published the Gotha Nummaria. He rightly interprets the legend to be ΤΥΛΙΣΙΩΝ, & to belong to a city called Tylis, under Mount Hæmus, in Thrace. The head is of the goddesse Cotys, much worshipt by the ladys of that countrey, who ran about naked, drunk & frantick in the night time with torches, in the celebration of her religious rights, & upon the reverse is one of these mad girls represented. She holds a mask in her right hand, & a tympanum in her left. The masks they used to hang upon trees in honor of Bacchus, for in reality these were the Mænades, Edonidæ, Thyæ, &c., priestesses of that god. I have wrote upon this coin, & design it for the close of N°. 11 of my Palæographia Sacra.

In the progress of that work, one of my views is an attempt to recover the faces or resemblances of many great personnages in antiquity, mentioned in the Scriptures. If novelty will please I need not fear of successe; but it will not appear so strange a matter as it seems at first sight, when we have once ascertained the real persons characterized by the heathen gods & demi-gods. The uniformity of the faces drawn in each, in all the sculptures of antiquity, gives much reason to think they are copys from one true original, & that it is we endeavor to find out.

I shall give a full account of the heathen gods & demi-gods, who mean really the persons of Moses & Josua, the 2 Generals of Bacchus or Jehovah, & from innumerable sculptures in antiquity we may justly presume the heroic resemblances of those two are to be found. The coin before us, I suppose, represents the face of Miriam, the sister of Moses, the Thracian Cotys. I give many reasons for the name of Cotys to be of Hebrew original. She is the goddesse of the Mænades, the Bacchæ, &c., who lead the women, as Bacchus the men.

Wm. Stukeley.

CXC. BEAUPRE BELL TO REV. DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

Beaupre Hall, Novr. 6, 1737.

Dear Sir,

I received your favor on Saturday, & should have returned Seguin by the newsman, with my best thanks, could he have staid till I packt it up. I received much pleasure in reading him, but the hurry of my affairs for several months past prevented my making that use of him I proposed, so, if I cannot meet with another copy, shall some time or other beg the favor of a second perusal. With regard to your quaere concerning medals of Corinthian brasse, please to take the following paragraph from the preface to my Tabulæ Augustæ :—Ex aere Corinthio, quod aurum argentum et aes sive casu sive arte invicem permixta confecerunt, signa et vasa pretiosiora habuisse veteres comperimus : hujusmodi forsan fuerunt et nummi melioris saltem notae, quales in scriniis ipsi Romanorum Principes asservabant, et festis diebus amicis elargiebantur : qui omnes tamen, siquidem verè unquam extiterint, due olim interciderunt : qui vero ad auri colorem proximè accedunt, aut ex Cadmiâ splendorem mutuabantur, aut ex aere luteo inaurato sunt : ex iis utique ne minutissimam auri portionem aut igne, aut aquâ Stygiâ, aut alio quovis examine revocare potuerunt artifices. This is the opinion of Savot, whom I take to have wrote more accurately on the metals of Roman coins than any other author, whose book being very scarce, I send it with your Seguin that you may look it over at leasure, not haveing occasion for it these three months. I have 2 coins of Nero, which seem to be of Corinthian brass, the color being nearly equal to gold, but having tryed them with the hydrostatic ballance & with aqua fortis, they do not seem to have the least particle of gold in them. I hope to see you shortly, & will bring them with me, being, dear Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

B. BELL.

I have not the medal of Christina by me ; I sent you a copy of it both for the sake of the workmanship & the answer to a Pasquinade on the reverse. If I can procure it again will copy it for you. Excuse my hast.

CXCI. Beaupre Bell, Jun., to Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Feb. 22nd, 1737-8.

Dear Sir,

'Twas a good deal of concern to me that I should loose the pleasure of seeing you by setting out only one day too late, coming to Stamford the same time you left it. I was the more disappointed because I not only missed the satisfaction of seeing a friend, but one I should have been very glad to consult on some hydrostatic & microscopical observations I have made on coins, which, I believe, are entirely new. I showed what I have drawn up on the former to Mr. Lawrence, who thinks I have demonstrated that the common pretence of antiquaries to distinguish a stamped medal from one which is cast, by poising it on their fingers, is absolutely trifling, & that it cannot be found by the ballance. The microscopical observations were on the ancient & modern rust, & repeating them at his house, we plainly saw the difference; the ancient appearing bright, & so equally spread on the surface of the metal as to represent a kind of landscape or forrest work; whereas the angulated salts of the modern were more opake, & appeared like a confused heap of stones, irregularly piled one upon another. I should have been glad of your opinion on some other matters of the like sort, which I have not time to write, &, indeed, steal a minute or two now only to assure you that I am, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate & obliged,

Beaupre Bell, Junr.

I have left a few casts & some coins of the Bas Empire, which bear the head of Christ, & may be therefore acceptable.

CXCII. R. Gale to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Nov. 6th, 1739.

Dear Doctor,

The brunk[1] that brought me the favor of your last was so long in coming to my hands that it has much retarded my answer to it. I am much concerned at the fate of the family of

[1] Brunk, a messenger. Brong is a north country word, signifying brought.

the Bridges, for the sake of our old friend; how his brother brought it in a very few years to destruction is most unaccountable, being a sober man, & bred up to busynesse. I was at a funeral this last summer where the lesson for the day happened to be the 2d chapr. of Ecclesiastes; nothing could be so much à propos to the circumstances of the person, & I thought the parson had most judiciously pickt out those observations of Solomon, though I found by looking into the calender that it was the lesson for the day. I was so affected by it that I could not help, in my reveries, when riding & walking by myself, to turn it into an elegy, which, perhaps, I may communicate to you when I have time to transcribe it fairly over, but you must pardon an old man's muse if she is not very gay & bright, especially upon such a subject. You will think, perhaps, that I have had some melancholy moods upon me while I was penning this, but I do assure you I considered it with a downright stoical contemplation, & am not one bitt affected with it, more than to follow the wise man's advice. That, however, will not draw me out of my retirement, for I enjoy myself more in it than ever I did when I lived in the bustle & hurry of the world; neither have I ever had the least thought of taking a house, & spending the winter at York, who ever informed you so. I do assure you if I had any intentions of leaving this place I should like to passe my time with you at Stanford sooner than any other town I know of. But I hear you are going to leave it, having taken a house at London, with as much truth, may be, as that I am going to York. I wonder solitude seems so dreadful to you, who are so great a philosopher; & I dont doubt if you do take up your habitation again in the grand metropolis but you will soon be weary of it. O rus quando ego te videam? I return you my thanks for the draught & your curious observations upon the Roman villa at Weldon.[2] I told you in my former upon that subject that my Lord Wilmington had ordered the pavements of it to be engraved; if your ichnography went along with them, it would give the world a far better idea of the work than the draughts of the pavements taken separately can produce. I suppose the inner area of it was a court, otherwise the

[2] See *postea*, under Northants.

four rooms on each hand, as well as the great one in the middle, would want light, though you seem to think it was a hall, & consequently covered over. I am sorry it is not like to be entirely defended from the weather. Should fortune put me into possession of such a villa, I believe I should be tempted to re-edify it à solo. If the Carausius you mention had a remarkable reverse, it would sett a greater value upon it than the guilding, but as you say nothing of that nor its true metal, I suppose it was common, & in brasse. I have the silver Claudius with Agrippina's head very fair, & last week Brown Willis sent me a most beautiful Nero in gold,[3] the reverse a civic crown, including [EX SC] by T : R : P : V. It appears to have been coined to his honor, by order of the Senate, in the 5th year of his reign, before he began to play the devil. I am glad Mr. Peck has thought fitt to reconcile himself to you, & am, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged & humble servant,

R. Gale.

I have transcribed my poetry whilst in the humor, but have so indifferent an opinion of it that I desire nobody may see it besides yourself.

## CXCIII. Roger Gale to Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Novbr. the 18th, 1740.

Dear Doctor,

I did not write to you of late, not knowing whether you was at London or Stanford, but hearing now of your safe arrival at your winter quarters, I congratulate both you & myself upon it, not doubting of frequent entertainments from you in literary news. Was you with me you would not complain of solitude. I do assure you I wish for it more than ever, having never been without company allmost every day & night since my return, & if I did not flatter myself that a new scene was now opening, I believe I should come to London again for a little retirement.

[3] The gold coin of Nero here described (*Cohen*, No. 26) is by no means rare.—J. E.

I am glad you like your house so well, & wish you all enjoyment of it.

I have had a letter from Mr. Cornelius Little the last post, acquainting me with his sending up his OTHO by Mr. Collins, & desiring me to send him 40 guineas for it; as allso a Denarius of Augustus, with Caius Marius on the reverse. I am not for buying a pig in a poke; neither if it was undoubtedly genuine was it worth half the money, Lord Pembroke, a little before his death, having bought one of Starbini for 15 pounds, exceedingly well preserved; & as I have a true one allready, I have no farther [desire] about it. However, I should be glad to have your thoughts about it, & a draught of it, which you may certainly have leave to take from Mr. Collins, who must be in town before this time. Mr. Little allso mentions a Denarius of Augustus, which he seems allso to value at a very high rate, & is, indeed, a scarce medal, if the same as I take it to be. He says the reverse has C : MARIVS upon it, which he takes to be the great C. Marius, but relates indeed to C. Marius, one of Augustus's Triumviri Monetales, & thought by some to be a grandson of the former. I believe the letters upon it are C : MARIVS : TRO : III : VIR., *i.e.*, Caius Marius Trogus triumvir, which sufficiently distinguishes him.[4] I beg a draught of it from you, & an exact copy of the legends on both sides, & that you will seal up the inclosed & forward it as directed by the first post. I am glad you have taken the last Chichester inscription[5] in hand, & hope you will let me have your thoughts upon it, when they are brought ad umbilicum. As I have heard a good character of cosin Will. Gale, I hope he will give you & your parish satisfaction, though he is but a very young divine. How to introduce you to Lord Harrington is at present past my skill. My service to my sister, & the same to yourself, from, dear Doctor,

Your ever obliged friend & humble servant,

R. GALE.

[4] The coin of the Maria family here described appears to be that with the portrait of Julia under the attributes of Diana on the reverse (*Cohen*, pl. xxvii. 9). This is valued by Cohen at 120 francs. The relationship of C. Marius Trogus (if indeed *Tro.* stands for Trogus) to the great Marius is uncertain.—J. E.

[5] See *postea* under Sussex.

## CXCIV. Roger Gale to Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Decr. 12th, 1740.

Dear Doctor,

I did not receive the box with the OTHO till last Wednesday, when all came safe, though a week after time. I am intirely of your opinion, & so is Mr. Ben Crow, who has been all this week with us, that it has been fabricated out of a Nero, the remains of the head plainly belonging to that Emperor, & the first letters, IMP : M : OTHO, being very unequal & disproportionate; the reverse seems to be purposely defaced in order to disguise it the better.[6] The other, on which Mr. Little seems to sett as great a value as upon his OTHO, is a cast counterfiet of a medal of Augustus, & had it been genuine, might have been worth 30 or 40s. I would not give 6d. for either of them, so, having an opportunity of returning them to Mr. Collins, at Stanford, by Mr. Revely, who setts out for London in the York stage next Monday, (if the roads are passable,) I have desired him to deliver them there. We have had a deeper snow upon the ground ever since last Monday than we had all last winter, & the cold little inferior.

I should think myself extreamly obliged to you if you would communicate a copy of the new Chichester inscription to me at your leisure, with your remarks upon it, if you do not design to make them publick, as allso to know what annual performance you intend to entertain the world with this year, for I promise myself to see some piece with your name to it as often as you take up your residence in Gloucester Street.

My service to my sister, & thanks for buying the coffee & tea, & believe me, dear Doctor,

Your ever obliged friend & humble servant,

R. Gale.

The head upon the rev. of the silver medal is not of C : MARIVS but DIANA, as is evident by the quiver behind her shoulder.

[6] The forgeries of the coins of Otho are numerous, and Spanheim was right as to the coins struck at Antioch in that emperor's name being the only genuine large brass coins of that emperor.—J. E.

Mr. Collins tells me he informed you of a curious statue of Hercules at a shop in the Strand. If you make it a visit, I should be glad to know your thoughts of it.

CXCV. R. GALE TO DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. St. J.

Scruton, Decr. 26th, 1740.

Dear Doctor,

I have returned the OTHO by Mr. Harry Revely to Mr. Collins, to whom he promist to deliver it as he passed through Stanford, but have not yet heard of the receit of this treasure. I fancy the severe weather may have retarded their journey. I wish it had been shown to Mr. Folks before it was sent from London; I dare say he would have concurred with us in opinion about it. I must own I could not discover how the letters had been alltered, though they appeared very ill proportioned, as IMP : OTHO not usual in those times. I have an anecdote of Baron Spanheim's, wherein he damns all the brasse OTHOS[7] except the Antiochene, with a laurel about the head, & S : C : in a corolla on the reverse. Yet Baron Clerk wrote to me about 6 months ago that he had gott one with an allocutio on the reverse, undoubtedly genuin, or if a counterfeit as old as the time of Valentinian, being found with severall of that Emperor's coins then lately near Edenborough; but if it was the only one discovered there of the high Empire, I cannot but have a strong suspicion of its being foisted in among the others. I allways took Starbini, with whom I was severall times in company, to be a true trading Italian. I heard when in town of Mr. Folks' model of Stonehenge upon your plan, & that he intends to compare it with the original upon the spott next summer; I should be glad that he performed it, since I am sure 'twill be a full justification of your scheme, & be an answer, in a great measure, to your Bath[8] opponent, who I see is gott into print by the advertisement in one of the newspapers, & should be glad to hear what you think of his performance, the more because it deters you from being

[7] See note 6.

[8] Wood, the Bath architect.

at any expence in giving us a new entertainment this winter. I should be glad to see Mr. Folks's & Mr. Ward's thoughts upon the last Chichester inscription; I hope they will gett some way or other into the presse. The statue of Hercules, Mr. Collins wrote to me, was at one Du Hamel's, I think a watch maker, at the sign of the Diall, in the Strand, as I remember it is on the left hand side of the way, & towards the higher end of the street. My service to all friends, & accept of my sincerest wishes of many a happy new year to you & yours, who am, dear Doctor,

Your most faithfull humble servant,
R. Gale.

CXCVI. Roger Gale "to Mr. Cornelius Little, of Gosberton, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, turn off at Stilton. Free, J. F. Peeile."—H. F. St. J.

From Scruton, near Bedale,
Decr. 3rd, 1743.

Sir,

Yours of Novembr. 22d, being directed to me near Northallerton, lay two or three days longer at the post house than it would have done had it been directed near Bedale. As for the Augustus with Caius Marius on the reverse that I had from, & returned it to, you by Mr. Collins, it is not a medal of the great Caius Marius, but struck by his grandson, Caius Marius Trogus, one of the mint masters under Augustus. The Otho that came with it was plainly a coin of Nero, altered by some artist into an Otho, & the reverse of it purposely defaced to prevent the discovery of the fraud, as farr as he could do it, by obliterating a type that would have made it too evident.

Mr. Collins was mistaken if he told you that I valued the former at two guineas, it being not worth more than half a guinea, & I have a very fair one of that sort which cost me much lesse. I wish you had sent me the reverse of the other Otho that you have since gott; I could then have made some guesse at the truth of it. It is now generally agreed by the

most & best judges that all the coins in copper of that short lived Emperor, which have any other type on their reverse except S : C : in a garland, are counterfeits, as they are allso if they want a laurel about the head, as I have one of undoubted antiquity, & the silver one of Marius. I have no occasion to purchase either of them myself, neither do I know any one in these parts that has a tast for such curiositys. London is the only market for such things, & if what you have are genuin, they will not long want a chapman there.

I am sorry that I cannot gratifye you in your request to send you some Roman Denarii; the beauty of my stock consists chiefly in the Consular, not but that I have a good show of Imperial, which are all brought into exact order; & though I have a great many, I cannot call them duplicates of the same Emperor, because they have different reverses, which makes every one of them a different medal, & to take any out of them would falsifye & deform the catalogue that I have taken great pains to compile of them. Many of those you desire are very scarce, & such as I never yet could make myself master of, & therefore hope you will excuse, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
R. GALE.

CXCVII. REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF S. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE, HOLBOURN." —H. F. St. J.

Elden, Jan. 8th, 1748-9.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * *

I have lately met with a copper coin of Carausius, another of Allectus & a silver coin, which I take to be a Saxon Penig— on one side is GERTIS : REX : AVE; on the reverse, NICHOLAUS : SARCTUS[9] round a mitre, in Saxon characters. I find in Æthel-

[9] This was probably one of the leaden or pewter coins of St. Nicholas cast in the 15th century, which may have been used as counters, as tokens of presence, or as "monnaies des fous." One in my own collection, found at Bury St. Edmunds, reads as follows: STE : NICHOLAE : ORA : PRO : NOB., a mitred head between S and N. The reverse is like that of a groat of Edward IV. In the

stan's time, & some time after till the irruption of the Danes into this part of the kingdom, every bishop had a power of coining his own money, one of which I presume this is, but cannot make out either who was Sarctus or Gertis. I find one Gyrth & Leofwin to have been younger brothers of Harold, & who died with him in his expedition with the Danes, a little before the extirpation of them by William the Conquerour, but that must surely be too low, since I find there was a law before that time that all the money of the kingdom should be of the same sort. I venture this upon strength of memory, as I have not my authority before me, & write in a hurry.

* * * * *

Your sincere friend & obliged humble servant,

G. Burton.

CXCVIII. Rev. G. Burton "to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, Rector of St. George's, Queen Square, Holbourn." —H. F. St. J.

Elden, Oct. 2d, 1749.

Dear Doctor,

* * * *

Governour Hays has lately presented me with some fresh Roman coins & a Roman lady's ring. I was lately at the Fort, & he showed me a great many Roman peices of antiquity—one was an antique Cornelian of Fortune, set in silver, & amongst the rest was a lady's trinket, a little hammer made of brass, the handle of it about the thickness of a corkin pin; of what use it could be I must leave you to determine, who, I presume, are acquainted with whole train of artillery belonging to a Roman lady. * * * *

Your obliged friend & obedient servant,

G. Burton.

outer circle is the legend VOS : VOCASTIS : ME : ECCE : AD. In the inner circle AVE : REX : GENTIS. This is the commencement of a hymn to St. Edmund, "Ave Rex Gentis Anglorum." Other examples of these curious pieces will be found in the *Num. Chron.*, 1st Sec., vol. vi., p. 82; and in the *Arch. Assoc. Journal*, vol. i., p. 207.—J. E.

CXCIX. Rev. G. Burton to Dr. Stukeley.—H. F. St. J.

Elden, Oct. 22d, 1749.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * *

I have just received a letter from my brother, in answer to one I wrote to him upon the receipt of yours to desire he would immediately wait on you, with Mr. Birt, & consult upon the strength of an attack upon St. Dunstan's, in the west. He writes me word it is now too late, that Romaine[10] is to be the man. I think by this I have lost the chance of the only thing I could have made a push for, which has chagrined me much, for the vestry is select, consisting but of twenty four. You, I remember, in a former letter, mentioned you could get me 6 votes, & I think it is very hard if we could not have added votes enough to have shook a Turk had he been a fellow candidate. But the scene is now closed. However, I hope St. John's will not be held long from us, that we meet together & laugh at the impertinent follies of life. I should be oblidged to you for a particular of the stipend of St. John's. Pray who has got the lectureship in Russel Street? * * * I am adding to my coins daily, by the generosity of my old friend Governour Hayes. If there are any particular coins you want let me know them, & depend upon it I will get them for you, if possible, without shrinking your purse or mortgaging your estate. There is a very fine medal of Domitian's in my neighbourhood, as plain a coin as ever I saw. I think they are common, but I look upon it as valuable because it is so perfect. I have lately added to mine a very good coin of Claudius Gothicus, another of Julius Crispus, Arcadius, Macrinus, Delmatius, Julia Mæsa, Diva Paulina, Maximianus, Maximinus, Licinius, Maxentius, Bonosius, Allectus, Carus; these are all copper; Claudius,

[10] Rev. William Romaine, was a frequent preacher before the University of Oxford, till his strong Calvinistic sentiments caused him to lose his appointments there. He then removed to London, where he continued to preach in various churches to large congregations. Editor of Calasio's "Concordance to the Hebrew Bible," in which he made some unwarrantable alterations to serve the Hutchinsonian doctrine. Born at Hartlepool, 1714; died in London, 1795. *Beeton*, p. 894.

Carausius, Valentinianus, Constans, Pertinax, Antoninus Armeniacus—these are all silver. I have, besides, 3 silver British coins; the one by the horse & the chalice on the reverse seems to be one of those which in the Magna Britannia, vol. iv., p. 412, carries the name of Gallena or Wallingford; the other is indisputably one of Cunobeline's, with his head on it, & the word Cun: very plain; the reverse is a military with a long cross in his hand, as mentioned in Cambden, the other is mentioned by Cambden, with a face on one side, with the word Ono on the other, a sort of maze with a cross at the 4 entrances. I have a Nigrinianus, Honorius, Theodora, Julia Helena, Cæsonia, & one of Constantius, coined at York, with his apotheosis on it. I have a medal of Trajan's, I think, with the reverse—FIDES: EXERCITVVM. I have several very old ones that I wish I could have your opinion on. The Governour lately made me a present of a Roman lady's ring; it is of wire, twisted; there is no stone set in it, & where it is joined & the stone should be, there is a kind of cavity. I wrote to you some time ago to desire you would consult Sir Andrew Fountayn's Numism. Saxon. for the age of my Saxon coin:—on the front REX: GERTIS: AVE, the reverse NICHOLAUS: SARCTUS with mitre.

Governour Hayes lives at Landguard Fort.

Your obliged friend & humble servant,

G. BURTON.

CC. REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE, NEAR HOLBOURN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

[Circa, 1749.]

Dear Doctor,

I am very much afraid by this time you have given me up for a reprobate; you may well do so, for I am conscious I have little to plead in my defence. But one great reason was that you desired me, in my next, to give you an account of the family of the Haacks, in Cambridgeshire, from our friend Tom Martin. Accordingly I enquired of him; but as you know the man, was obliged to stay for his answer, which is as follows:—

Had I a transcript of Domesday Book for Cambridgeshire, it ıould be turned over with pleasure to try if I could oblige our ʻorthy friend Dr. Stukeley in his postulatum as to the family of Iaacks, but I have it only for the 2 counties of Norfolk & uffolk.

In the appendix to Dr. Brady's first vol. of his introduction ɔ the Old English Hist. are recited the names of all the tenants ɪ Capite or Serjeanty who held lands of the king in each county f England, which I have run over, but no such name occurs.

Under Hertfordshire, No. xlii., is mentioned Rotharias uxor Ricardi Filii Gilberti Comitis, to which the late Mr. Le Neve ıas added this note—Quære an non Rohesia (see Huntedunscire) qua Roiston, & under Huntedunscire, No. xxviii, " Rohais uxor Ricardi," to which Mr. Le Neve has added—Filii Gilberti Comitis, &c.

I am sorry for the stile used in Mr. Parkyn's last book. Surely gentlemen might write without inveteracy or scurility, &c.

Thus you have our friend Tom Martin's commentaries on Rohesia & her anti-Demetrius P[arki]n's.

I must now tell you how I have been employed since I last vrote to you. As I have been appointed one of the annual preachers at Bury, & my turn fell out last July, I have employed ıost of my time in preparing a sermon for the occasion, & had ut out for myself a task (as you know the shortest pigmy wants ıot ambition), such as I thought might be serviceable to the ause of religion, & at the same time of importance enough to e taken notice of. It is the first time I have turned controverialist, & am ashamed almost to own to anyone but yourself that chose the author of a late introductory discourse for my antaonist. I thank God I succeeded beyond my expectation, with he thanks of the best part of the clergy present, & with a equest from the Alderman to print it. I declined it, & told him he best service I could do (if as he flattered me it could do any) vas just over, & thanked him, but had no thought of it; & had had ambition enough to have thought of it, the usage you have net with from your antagonist, after having innocently enterained the publick for above thirty years, would have curbed me.

It may be necessary for me now to explain to you my motive for engaging in so dangerous an exploit. But, in short, my patron & I, (though we make shift to keep up an outside appearance of good neighbourhood), I find by experience it is not to be much longer kept up but by many servile compliances which do not suit either my constitution or function, & one of the readers' places at Bury being likely to fall, I have an eye towards it, & flatter myself by this time I have laid a pretty good foundation for it. They are about 90 pounds a year, an agreeable place & good neighbourhood, & tenable with a piece of preferment I expect thereabouts. This is the scheme I have laid down to myself, which I should be glad of your opinion of. Mr. Tom Shelford was here lately, who joins with me in thanks to you for the trouble you gave yourself with relation to our new bishop. I am afraid he will be little relished in his new diocess; for the clergy in general, at least those I have conversed with, look upon him as a very rigid disciplinarian, which will sit but very indifferently upon the stomachs of his clergy, on account of the great mildness of his predecessor, & has already uttered a denunciation, which they tell me is put up in all the coffee-houses at Norwich, against pluralists.

I must now acquaint you with another employment I am engaged in. I am turning a collector of coins, which has been occasioned by a parcel of coins given me by Governour Hayes, &, amongst many others, have got the following :—

A silver coin, finely preserved, & inscribed IMP : NERVA : CAES : AUG : P : M : TR : P : C : III. ; reverse, PATER : PATRIÆ.

A silver coin, IMP : C : POSTUMUS : P : M : AUG. ; reverse, MONETA : AUG.

A silver coin, GALLIENUS : IMP : AUG.; reverse, GERMANICUS : MAX : L.

Another silver coin, reverse, JUNONI.

The following are copper :—

FLAVIUS : JUL : DELMATIUS : NOB : CAES.

D : N : VALENS : MAX : AUG.

FLAV : JUL : CONSTANS : NOB : CÆS.

FLAV : VAL : CL : CONSTANTINUS : NOB : CAES : AUG.

FLAV : CONSTANTINUS : JUNIOR : NOB : CAES.

FLAV : JUL : CONSTANTIUS : MAX : PIUS.
D : N : FLAV : VALENTINIANUS.
IMP : CAESAR : TETRICUS : AUG.
IMP : P : P : TETRICUS.
FLAV : JUL : CRISPUS.
A copper medal of MARC : ANTON : PIUS.

You will find my intention was good, for I have twice sat down to this letter. * * *

We have had a great many of the locusts, as they are called, & some found in my own grounds, but have not heard of their doing any mischeif. I have put two of them into spirits of wine, & have since found one of the large sized grasshoppers, which I have put in with them. The cheif difference between them seems to be in the head & tail, the head of the grasshopper being taper, the other all of the same breadth.

I hope I may congratulate you upon being settled in your new rectory, & Lady Rectoress upon having arrived to the perfection of the art of crimping a Moorish London hoop within the compass of a small London room. * * *

I have lately had P[ar]k[i]n's piece sent me by a brother clergyman. Such a piece of low Billingsgate scurrility would be a disgrace even to a grocer's shop, though its highest promotion was to wrap up sugar & plumbs. * * *

I cannot conclude till I have filled the sheet, & while I have room to add a word more. As you are a collector of coins, if I can be of any service in procuring for you any you want, I may have it in my power to get them at a very easy rate.

We have a tradition here in the country that in town a fever rages, attended with much the same symptoms the cattle were attended with in the late distemper. I hope it is not true, & none of your acquaintance have been seized with it. Pray who is to be made Bishop of London? Your old friend our Diocesan, I hear, is not likely to be relished among us, for he sets about as a disciplinarian. He keeps an elegant table, but, they say, treats his guests with great superciliousness & pride. I have not paid my devoirs to him yet, &, in short, from accounts, I am afraid of it. I hope I may prepare to congratulate you in my next letter on a fresh piece of preferment—at least, a pre-

bendal seat, which, I assure you, would be an infinite pleasure to, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged friend & humble servant,
G. B[URTON].

CCI. REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR'S, QUEEN SQUARE, HOLBOURN."—H. F. ST. J.

Elden, Jan. 9, 1749-50.

Dear Doctor,

* * * *

I wish my Carausius had been a silver one, you should most certainly have had it. I should be glad to know what copper ones you have of him, with their reverses. I could hear of no other among the Oakham coins but Edward, Edgar, & Edmond. I lately pickt up a copper Carausius, but I think it is too plain to be genuine ; it is a small coin—the reverse is PAX : AUG.[11] I lately met with a medal of the Emperor Domitian, the reverse MONETA : AUG. I want sadly to find out the Rex Gertis & Nicholaus Sarctus on my Saxon Penig.[12] If you can meet with two such antiquated names, pray give me some particulars of them. * * *

Your obliged & sincere friend & humble servant,
G. BURTON.

CCII. REV. G. BURTON "TO THE REV. DR. STUKELEY, RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S, QUEEN SQUARE, NEAR HOLBOURN, LONDON."—H. F. ST. J.

[Mar., 1750.]

* * * *

Dear Doctor,

I must now entertain you with a new curiosity I have just met with. Icklingham being so well stored with Roman coins, & being so near a neighbour, I began to think Elden might have been of more importance than we think for. I

[11] A common coin.—J. E.

[12] Probably not a Saxon coin.—J. E.

enquired amongst my parishioners whether none of them had found coins. They stared at me as if they thought I had been out of my senses, upon which I showed them what it meant by pulling some out of my pocket. Lord, Sir, says my day-man who used to work for me, I have found three such in Elden this year, one of which is a white one. This declaration made me hurry him home immediately in quest of them, which he did, & brought me two, one of which was a Claudius Gothicus—the reverse ÆQUITAS : AUG. ; the other was a Roman Denarius, & I find by Spanheim a very curious coin, though this is not inserted in his work, yet he seems, I think, to refer to it.[1] I imagine it to have the head of the consul Pappus, who prescribed the manner of chusing the vestal virgins. The head is covered with a goat's skin, which descends to the lower part of the neck, & the horns are placed exactly over the head. Just at the back of the head is the tabella; the letters are rased, though in Spanheim's they are preserved, & are in this form— [PA PI] PAPI. On the reverse is, I think, the form of the initiation of a vestal. The vestal is in the dress of her order; before her on the ground seems to be something of an orbicular form, out of which arises what may, I think, very easily be supposed a flame, since it is curled; & as the Temple of Vesta was of an orbicular form I don't see why this may not reasonably be supposed to be as proper a representation of the temple & the sacred fire as the size of a Denarius would admit of. The vestal carries something before her in her vest. She has just gone through the first ceremony of the caption, &, I suppose, is proceeding (having shaved her head), to hang her hair upon a branch of the Lotos or Lote tree, where some of it seems to hang already. Behind her is something I don't know what to make of; but this is the exact shape of it. I hope you will excuse my impertinence in communicating to you these conjectures, but as I look upon the

[1] There can be little doubt that the coin here described is the by no means rare denarius of the Roscia family (*Cohen*, pl. xxxvi). On the obverse is the head of Juno Sispita, the patron-goddess of Lanuvium ; and on the reverse a female feeding a serpent. (See *Propertius*, Lib. iv., pl. 7). The coils and body of the serpent form the orbicular object "out of which arises a flame." —J. E.

coin as a very singular one, & it was found at Elden, I cannot help being very particular, & setting a great value upon it; & I the rather take this liberty with you because you have convinced me often that you will make me proper allowances for ignorance & misinformation, & kindly deal out instruction to me.

I have just read in the papers an account of a second shock of an earthquake[2] you felt in London last Thursday. I am sorry to hear of so many unhappy presages. I am afraid of the dreadful judgements that hang over my native country, for notwithstanding it is become too fashionable to look upon these things as owing to second causes, & attempt to account for them as such, I must own they appear to me in a dreadful light. I cannot help, especially as they appear heightened by other circumstances, looking upon them as awakening strokes of angry justice. I should be glad to hear what effect you felt from it in your part of the town. Miss Pimlow is now with us. Her uncle cannot get rid of his pain, which is now declared by his

[2] On February 8, 1750, about noon, a violent earthquake was felt in London and Westminster, which greatly alarmed the counsellors in the courts of King's Bench and Chancery, in Westminster Hall. People ran out of their houses fearing they would fall. On March 8, early in the morning, Londoners were again greatly alarmed by another earthquake, more violent and of longer continuance than that of February. Chimneys were thrown down and houses damaged; dogs howled, and fish jumped out of the water. A third earthquake was felt this year in Nottinghamshire, on August 23, which shook many people in their beds, and caused windows to jar.—*Boyle's Chron. of 18th Century*, pp. 160, 161, 165.

Laurence Sterne, in one of his sermons, published under the name of Mr. Yorrick, alludes thus to the earthquakes:—"Besides, you have just felt two dreadful shocks in your metropolis of a most terrifying nature; which, if God's providence had not checked and restrained within some bounds, might have overthrown your capital and your kingdom with it." The alarm occasioned by the February and March shocks was increased by the prophecy of a crazy life-guardsman, who announced that a third and more fatal shock would follow on April 8. The people in consequence left their houses, and walked into the fields, or lay in boats all night. Some ladies of fashion sat up in their carriages till day-break. Six gentlemen conceived the happy idea of turning the alarm to a good account, and founded "The Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the poor." It is probable that Lawrence Sterne preached this particular sermon in the Cathedral of York at the very time that the affrighted inhabitants of London were thronging into the fields.—See Communication of Sir P. Stafford Carey, Bailiff of Guernsey, *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. xxx., p. 81.

physician to be a decay of nature. I wish you would send him some few lines of comfort. I have just received a long letter from him, wherein, according to his usual spirits, he talks of our renewing our triumvirate at Elden in May or June. I hope you will approve of this designation, & believe me, with my wife's & Polly's love to yourself, lady, & family, dear Doctor, as ever,

Your obliged friend & humble servant,

G. BURTON.

CCIII. REV. G. BURTON TO DR. STUKELEY.—H. F. ST. J.

Elden, Octr. 17, 1750.

Dear Doctor,

* * * * * * *

I congratulate you on the head of Oriuna[3]; in return, I must communicate to you two very valuable presents I have ately had in your way—the one a gold coin of the Emperor Arcadius, the reverse VICTORIA : AUG., the other a Roman ring—a cornelian set in silver, with a sagittarius. It has been broke, but I have repaired the breach by gumming a peice of thin eather on the inside, which has restored it to its former shape. I have likewise a silver Gallien, the reverse PRÆTOR : RECEPTUS, which I imagine to be scarce. I have made a large addition to my coins, but imagine there are none very curious. * *

Believe me, dear Doctor, to be sincerely,

Your affectionate friend & obliged humble servant,

G. BURTON.

[3] This refers to a coin of Carausius, on which Dr. Stukeley read the legend ORIVNA AVG, and inferred that this was the name of the usurper's wife, whose portrait he found in the female bust surrounded by the legend. The correct reading is FORTVNA AVG. A specimen in silver exists in the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, and one in brass was found at Richborough, which is now in my own collection. Oddly enough neither coin shows the F, though the T is plain on both.—J. E.

CCIV. Rev. G. Burton "to Rev. Dr. Stukeley, Rector of St. George's."—H. F. St. J.

Elden, Aug. 27th, 1751.

Dear Doctor,

I received your kind letter of the 24th instant, & am greatly obliged to you for it, as likewise with regard to your enquiry about my new living, which is very true! 'Tis a very pretty little rectory, about 8 miles from me, that will afford to maintain the incumbent, a sow & pigs, a cow, a leg of mutton every other day in the year for dinner, & a fringe to his wife's under petticoat. There is a little thatched manse belonging to it that has formerly afforded a comfortable shelter to a baronet & his mistress, therefore to be sure it must be a sumptuous dwelling house for a country parson. It is well timbered, but greatly out of repair as to walls & ceilings. But as the executors of the late incumbent, through his excessive parsimony, are about seven thousand pounds the richer for him, I have fixed my ecclesiastical fist upon forty-eight pounds for dilapidations. The late rector let the tythes & glebe for 60 guineas a year, but I have made a discovery of some frauds that have been committed in the payment of tythes, by which I have raised it for about fourscore guineas for nine years to come. This fresh acquisition of preferment has had a marvellous effect on my neighbour already, who is grown one of the most complaisant animals that ever was tramelled. But I can inform you of another piece of news, which, as I know you rejoice in my welfare, will still heighten your pleasure. The living of Wolpit, you have heard me talk of, I have upon this occasion sold to a neighbour, & have doubled my purchase money, so that I am £300 gainer by it; which, as money is the reigning idol, has visibly lowered the tips of many of my neighbours' hats. * * * * *

Enclosed I have sent you a catalogue of the coins of Carausius in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Wm. Myers, of Walton, near Landguard fort. They were found in the parish of Felixtow.

1. Imp. Carausius P : F. Aug. Caput Carausii laureat.
   Felicit. Aug : P : S : R. Navis Prætoria. } Arg.

2. Imp. Carausius P. Au. Cum capite radiato Apollini C : M : C. Monstrum alatum. } Æs.
3. Pax Aug. Pacis typus F : O. in area. Æs.
4. Comes Aug. Victoria stans dextrâ lauream, sinistrâ palmæ ramum. } Æs.
5. Securit. Figura stans cruribus decussatis sinistro brachio columnæ incumbens, dextrâ ramum oleagineum, ut pacis signum præferens. } Æs.
6. Lætitia Aug. Figura stans, dextrâ gestat coronam, sinistrâ anchoræ innititur. } Æs.
7. Imp. C. Carausius P : F : AUG. Cum capite radiato. Pax. Aug. Figura stolata stans, Oleæ ramum elatum tenet dextrâ, sinistrâ hastam per transversum, a dextris in area S. a sinistris P. in imâ parte vixxi. } Æs.
8. Pax ut supra, nisi in imâ parte ML. Æs.
9. Provid. Aug. Providentiæ typus. Æs.
10. Imp. Carausius P : F. Aug. Virtus Aug. Figura militaris dextrâ hastam, sinistrâ clypeum. } Æs.
11. Figura militaris, dextrâ clypeum, sinistrâ hastam. Æs.

The above is transcribed verbatim from Mr. Myers's letter. I have in my own custody as follows, all of brass.

1. IMP : C : CARAVSIVS : P : F : AVG. Capite laureat.
   PAX : AVG. In area F. Pacis typus. Ære.
2. IMP : CARAVSIVS : P : F : AVG. Capite radiato.
   PAX : AVG. In areâ F. quære P. subter ML. Figura stolata stans dextrâ flosculum præferens, sinistrâ hastam.
3. IMP : CARAVSIVS : P : F : AVG. Capite radiato.
   TYPVS : ÆTERNITATIS : qu : AETERNITAS : AVGVSTI.
   Revers : ut numm. primæ seriei Addison, p. 185.
4. IMP : C : CARAVSIVS : P : F : AVG. Capite radiato.
   Figura stolata stans, dextrâ virgam, sinistrâ hastam tenet in areâ numine S : P. Subter iiixxi.
5. IMP : CARAVSIVS : P : F : AVG. Capite radiato.
   Figura stolata stans, dextrâ virgam sinistrâ hastam tenet.

6. IMP : CARAVSIVS.
NAVIS : PRAETORIA.

7. IMP : CARAVSIVS : P : AV. Capite radiato.
Figura stolata stans, dextrâ virgam, sinistrâ hastam gerit. PAX : AVG.

These are all that I have of Carausius. I have a promise of what Sir Will. Bunbury has in his collection; likewise of Doctor Symond's, & Tom. Martyn's. * * * *

Pray when do you publish your Life of Carausius? * *

I am, dear Doctor,

Your most obliged friend & obedient servant,

G. BURTON.

# APPENDIX.

MEMOIR OF THE REVEREND CALEB PARNHAM, B.D., RECTOR OF UFFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THIS VOLUME, BY THE REV. J. R. LUNN, B.D., LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, VICAR OF MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON, YORKSHIRE.

The mention of "Mr. Parnham, of Ufford," which occurs twice in this correspondence, affords an opportunity of rescuing from oblivion the name of a man who was of considerable mark in his time, of varied attainments, and, judging from the scanty notice of him in *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, of singularly amiable disposition. It is somewhat wonderful that he should have been so completely forgotten.

Caleb Parnham was the son of Caleb and Hephzibah Parnham, and was born at Empingham, in Rutlandshire. The exact day of his birth is not known, but it must have been between May 11 and July 17, 1694, as on his monument at Ufford he is described as in the 70th year of his age when he died, on May 11, 1764; and he was 17 when admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, on July 17, 1711. His father's name appears (in *Blore's Rutland*, i., 132) as a party to a Deed cutting off the entail of the property of Sir Thomas Mackworth, October 19, 1700, in which he is described as "gentleman;" and in the Register of Burials at Empingham, when Hephzibah Parnham is buried on July 26, 1705, she is described as "wife of Caleb Parnham, Gent." But when the husband is buried, on December 23, 1732, the entry is simply "Caleb Parnham, Senex." I conjecture from this that the old man had become reduced in circumstances, and this conjecture receives some support from

the number of exhibitions that his son obtained when at the University. It has also been supposed that the father acted as steward of Sir Thomas Mackworth's estate. Their tomb is still in existence on the south of the chancel wall at Empingham Church, and close to it, so that it is thought the grave must be actually inside in part. It is a flat stone, and on the side are two tablets bearing the inscriptions—"H. P. obit July 26, 1705." "C. P. obit Decem. 20, 1732." As the date of burial of Hephzibah is the same as that of her death, it would seem probable that she died of a very malignant disease.

From their names, I should imagine that they were both born somewhat earlier than 1660, but I can learn no more particulars about them, and the Empingham registers have not afforded any evidence of other children. The name still lingers in Stamford, and did, till comparatively lately, in Leicestershire.

Caleb Parnham's baptism was delayed till January 14, 1694-5, so that there is no means of approximating more closely to the date of his birth than has been done above. He was baptised at Empingham, by Nathaniel Weston, vicar. He was educated at the Grammar School at Oakham, the head master of which at that time was Henry Wright,[1] of Christ Church, Oxford. On July 11, 1710, he was admitted a pensioner at Clare Hall, Cambridge, as pupil to Mr. Green; and the choice of this college may be fairly attributed to the fact that it possessed four exhibitions, founded by Archdeacon Johnson, with a preference to scholars from Oakham and Uppingham. It would seem that he did not obtain any of these or a Scholarship, at Clare Hall, inasmuch as his name does not appear in the Declaration against Transubstantiation, &c., which all scholars were required to subscribe. He appears, however, to have come into residence after Easter in 1711, and kept the ensuing term, during which (as Mr. Green certifies) he behaved himself with great virtue and sobriety. After this he migrated to St. John's College, where he was admitted a pensioner on July 17, 1711, under Dr. Anstey, tutor. On November 6 following he was elected a Scholar of the College, as successor to Le Neve. The

[1] Henry Wright came up to Christ Church as a "Westminster Student," from Westminster School, and graduated M.A. in 1694.

Scholarship was one founded by Bishop Dee, of Peterborough, with a preference to persons of his name and kin, educated at Peterborough, or Merchant Tailors' Schools. Probably no claimant was forthcoming, and the Scholarship was thrown open, or possibly from Parnham being a native of the diocese of Peterborough he may have been looked upon as having a slight claim of preference. On April 17, 1712, he was elected an Exhibitioner from Oakham School by the school authorities; the first payment was made to him on October 2, 1712, and the last on April 18, 1717; and on July 4 in the same year he was elected to one of the exhibitions in St. John's College, founded by Archdeacon Johnson, for Oakham and Uppingham Scholars. His predecessor was Savage.

He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1715-6, when he came out Second Wrangler, the Senior Wrangler being Mellersh Cooper, of Pembroke Hall. The earliest Tripos List in the Cambridge Calendars is that for 1747-8, and at one time they contained a statement that in 1739 John Empson, of St. Catharine's Hall, was Senior Wrangler. But this is one of the years in which the List of Seniority of Bachelors of Arts has not been preserved—a misfortune which has also happened for the year in which Sir Isaac Newton took his degree. There is also some uncertainty about these early Tripos Lists, as there were some "Honorary Senior Optimes," appointed by the Proctors, who usually appear after the Senior Wrangler. It is, however, to be hoped that at some time these Lists will be published.

On January 22, 1716-7, Parnham was elected to one of the Foundress's Fellowships in St. John's College, in succession to Thomas Verdon, ejected. This was an irregular election, the statutable time being on Monday after Passion Sunday, which in that year fell on April 8; and, indeed, there were three Fellows elected on that day. It was caused by the ejection of certain non-jurors. St. John's College had up to that time been a kind of stronghold for the non-jurors, which is not to be wondered at, considering that four out of the seven bishops who were imprisoned by James II. in the Tower, viz.:—Lloyd of St. Asaph, Lake of Chichester, White of Peterborough, and Turner of Ely,

were connected with the college ; the last of these, indeed, had been Master of it from 1670 to 1679, and his successor, Dr. Gower,[2] was well known to be a favourer of the non-jurors. On July 25, 1693, a mandamus was issued to him to eject twenty Fellows who were non-jurors, but their names I have not yet learnt (*Luttrell* iii., 144) ; and on August 10 following, a Bill of Indictment was brought against him at Cambridge Assizes for not having ejected them. The grand jury, however, refused to find this a true bill (*Ibid*, 158, 159). Next month, September 23, the King's Council drew up a prosecution against Dr. Gower and the non-juring Fellows (*Ibid*, 191), and on October 25 the King's Bench granted a second mandamus to Dr. Gower to eject them (*Ibid*, 213). From observation of the Fellowship Lists of that period, it would seem that the matter was compromised, so that these men were allowed to retain their Fellowships, but, in the case of those who were junior Fellows, they had to submit to remain so, those below them being elected into the seniority over their heads. Thus in 1710 the first twelve Fellows were—Thomas Thurlin, Thomas Leche, Richard Berry, Thomas Verdon, John Billers, Thomas Thompkinson, George Dawkins, Thomas Baker, Roger Kenyon, Matthew Prior, Edward Brome, and Thomas Langford ; the first five of whom were seniors, Billers having been elected on October 25, 1695, and the seniority was completed by the three last ; and as all Fellows (with only four exceptions) were obliged to be clergymen, the necessary consequence of this was no succession for several years, as those at the head of the list could not go off on College Livings.

Dr. Jenkin, Gower's successor in the Mastership (1711), who had been a non-juror, and as such vacated his Fellowship in 1690, but afterwards took the Oaths, carried on a similar policy, and the state of things at the head of the Fellowship List in 1716-7 was much the same as before, excepting for the vacancies caused by death. The next election of a Senior Fellow, after that of Billers, was on Nov. 4, 1706, eleven years subsequently. But the accession of George I. brought matters to a crisis : after some time all the Fellows were required to take the Oaths, on

[2] See page 24.

pain of ejection. It would seem that Verdon and Billers were deprived of their seniority, or perhaps relinquished it voluntarily, and were succeeded by John Foulkes and William Edmundson, on March 19, 1715-6, and that either then, or more probably later in the year, the stronger measure of ejection had to be carried out. It is very evident that the College had the strongest repugnance to doing this, and staved off the evil day as long as they possibly could. "The true account of the ejection is this: The Statutes of the College require the Fellows, as soon as they are of that standing, to take the degree of B.D. But the Oath of Allegiance is required to be taken with every degree; so that after the Revolution twenty-four of the Fellows not coming into the Oath of Allegiance, and the Statutes requiring them to commence B.D., they were constrained to part with their Fellowships." (*Nichols* iv., 247. *Mayor's Ed. of Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll.*, 1010.) But is not the number twenty-four somewhat overstated? There were but twenty-four vacancies filled up in the years 1689-96, in the Foundation Fellows, and several of these could not have been caused by ejection: the succession of Platt Fellows, then only recently founded, is not quite clear, but does not afford apparently sufficient vacancies to account for the number here stated. "As to those who had taken that degree before the Revolution, there was nothing to eject them upon till their refusal of the Abjuration Oath, exacted on the accession of George I." (*Ibid.*) The following Fellows were ejected:—Thomas Leche (Senior Fellow of all); Thomas Verdon (3rd); John Billers (4th); Thomas Thompkinson (5th); George Dawkins (6th); Thomas Baker (7th, the Historian of St. John's College); Henry Wotton (29th); John Parke (41st); Henry Rishton (44th); Lancelot Newton (52nd). Leche died at the end of the year, and was buried in the College Chapel on Dec. 30, 1716. Parke and Newton afterwards changed their minds, and were accordingly sworn, admitted, and restored to their position on January 21, 1716-7, and the other eight Fellowships were filled up by Leonard Chappelow (of whom more will be said below), Richard Wilkes, Whitley Heald, Edward Wilmot, Caleb Parnham, William Clarke, Henry Fetherstonhaugh, and Thomas Tatham. At the same time Thomas Hill

and Richard Monins were elected Platt Fellows in place of George Baxter and Philip Brooke, ejected. All these were admitted Fellows on the following day, as usual. To Baker the College allowed rooms and commons, and he remained there till his death in 1740. He was probably the survivor of all the ejected Fellows; and as in 1724 one "Revd. Mr. Tomkinson" was buried in the College Chapel, it is reasonable to suppose that they did the same by him, and perhaps the others also.

Parnham's College Exhibition came to an end in 1716, and Sawyer was elected his successor on September 12 in that year. His Scholarship, vacated by his election to a Fellowship, was filled up by Robert Smith at the general Scholarship Election, on November 4, 1717. He seems at once to have been put on the College Educational Staff, as he was appointed Lector Matutinus (with some others) on July 5, 1717; on July 10, 1719, he was appointed Sub-lector sive Moderator in Aulâ; on July 8, 1720, he was appointed Mathematical Examiner, and on July 7, 1721, he was appointed Lector Mathematicus in Perspectivâ. It may, however, be doubted whether all these offices involved active duties, or merely were means of drawing some small stipends belonging to them, the offices having lapsed into sinecures, at least in some instances. He graduated M.A. at the proper time in 1719.

The account given of Parnham in *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes* is mainly from the Rev. John Jones, of Welwyn, who tells us that he spent about seven years in private tuition in Hertfordshire. He was recommended to Charles Cæsar, Esq., of Bennington, in that county, to be a private tutor to his sons. "Mr. Cæsar had expressed his desire to have a young gentleman of the best learning and qualities proposed to him for this office. Parnham was in every respect qualified for the trust, and a fit person to live in a gentleman's family, and to do it credit." We may safely assign this engagement of Parnham to the year 1722, or possibly the latter part of 1721. He seems to have met with very unhandsome treatment there. Jones tells us (and it is very characteristic of the excellence of Parnham's character to bury the matter in oblivion): "He did not tell me, but I was told by those who well knew, that all that time he re-

ceived little or no pay; only Mr. Cæsar assured him, from time to time, that he should be paid, and also that he should have the livings of Bennington and of Abbot's Ripton (both in Mr. Cæsar's donation), when vacant. Both the turns were sold afterwards for ready cash, and good Mr. Parnham was disappointed, which he bore without regret or complaint." Abbot's Ripton is a village near Huntingdon, and will appear again below. It was there that Jones made Parnham's acquaintance, he being curate there, about the year 1728, and Parnham probably would have been visiting there with Mr. Cæsar's family, or Mr. Cæsar very likely had another mansion there. "In all my life," says Jones of Parnham, "I hardly ever saw a more valuable man; so learned, so knowing, so experienced, so honest, of so good a temper, and so agreeable and entertaining, as well as free and open, in all his conversation." Parnham's pupils would probably by this time have been grown up, or he himself may have reasonably thought that it was useless to continue longer with little or no remuneration; it is a very natural thing, then, that he determined on returning to St. John's College, where he was appointed tutor, an office for which he was excellently well qualified; and of him in this capacity Jones writes that "he discharged the office of an able and exemplary tutor with the greatest reputation and usefulness," and elsewhere he calls him "this excellent man, being the best of tutors at St. John's."

In 1727 he graduated B.D., and must have had a year of grace to postpone this for a year, which was very common amongst the Fellows of St. John's in the middle of that century. In addition to the office of tutor, he filled that of Dean of the College, being elected Junior Dean on February 27, 1728-9, and re-elected the following year, and on February 9, 1730-1, he was elected Senior Dean, which office he held for six years. In 1730 we find him and some others appointed Lectores Algebraici, and on July 6, 1733, he was elected Lector Principalis, and Lector Græcus in Aulâ. On September 5, 1732, he was appointed "Chaplain" on the Foundress's (Lady Margaret) foundation, in succession to Mr. Richardson; and on January 21, 1733-4, he succeeded Dr. Peak in a similar Chaplaincy of the Duchess of Suffolk's foundation. These were merely sine-

cure offices. But there was one office which was by no means a sinecure. On November 9, 1730, he was appointed Sadlerian Lecturer. This was an office which had been founded not long before by Lady Sadleir, for the purpose of teaching undergraduates Mathematics, and especially Algebra. It existed in Emmanuel and St. John's Colleges, and a few others, and eventually was extended (as the estate became more productive) to all the remaining colleges, early in the present century. Her Ladyship stated her intentions very plainly, and prescribed no impracticable conditions. The Lecturer was to be approved for competency by the Mathematical Professor; he was to reside and give his lectures regularly, and not draw his annual stipend till he had produced a certificate that he had so delivered them; he was to vacate office after the end of ten years, or by election to a Mathematical Professorship; and the Professor was to be ineligible. The Lecturer was also to explain more familiarly the principles of Algebra in his rooms, and encourage undergraduates to bring difficulties to him to be solved. The Sadlerian Trustees had also power to modify, according to the circumstances of the times, the special rules, in order to secure the better fulfilment of the objects of the endowment. The whole of this endowment was confiscated, in accordance with the recommendation of the University Commission of 1850; and for what purpose? To make a new Professorship of Mathematics, and to augment the stipends of the already existing Chairs! At the same time, the Commission acknowledged that in St. John's College, at least, the conditions of the endowment had been honestly fulfilled throughout. As I myself was a Sadlerian Lecturer, indeed the last one appointed, I think it only due to Parnham, and my other predecessors in the office, to put this flagrant act of robbery on record. The Lectures began in St. John's College in 1712, and Parnham was the third who held that office; his predecessors being John Newcome and Philip Williams. He held it until he finally left Cambridge, when he was succeeded by Arthur Prime, who was appointed March 26, 1739. On July 5, 1734, he was elected a Senior Fellow, in succession to Dr. Drake.

On October 13, 1734, he was instituted to the Rectory of

Pickworth, in Rutlandshire. This is a parish about five or six miles north of Stamford, and adjacent to that of Great Casterton. There was no church, the old church having been destroyed. "In Wright's time (1680 or earlier) nothing but the steeple, nick-named Mock-Beggar, was then standing. This is evidence at once of the ruin of the church and the poverty of the place at that period. And as the value of the living was four times as much in the reign of Edward I. as in that of Henry VIII., it is highly probable that considerable devastation was committed in Pickworth in the reign of Edward IV., at the battle of Horne Field. All that now remains of the church is a single arch, pointed, the capitals of the shafts supporting which are decorated with beautiful foliage." (*Blore's Rutland.*) This arch is of early middle-pointed date, and the capitals are unusually good, and have well-executed faces among the foliage. It is of course now much weather-worn, and stands at the entrance of the precincts of the new church, which was built about 1823. An engraving of it is given in *Blore's Rutland.*

The Battle of Horne Field, just mentioned, took place on March 12, 1470, in the parish of Empingham, about five miles N.W. of Stamford. The name of Bloody Oaks perpetuates the place of the fiercest fighting. Sir Robert Welles and Sir Thomas de la Launde had raised 30,000 men in Lincolnshire in support of King Henry VI., and having committed devastations, proceeded to Stamford. King Edward IV. met them with a larger army, and after a desperate battle, completely routed them. It is said that 10,000 were left dead on the field, the Yorkists losing only 1300 men. Some of the fugitives threw their coats off for more expeditious flight, and from this circumstance the battle has been called that of "Lose-coat Field." But this has caused an error, as the field in question is nearer Stamford, and in the parish of Little Casterton, whereas the Act of Attainder against Richard and Robert Welles, and Thomas de la Launde, passed 12 Edward IV., October 6, 1472, clearly fixes the battle at Horne Field. It is singular that a battle of such magnitude should have escaped notice in most, if not all, of the English Histories. The place is on the high road from London to York, and as Pickworth lies somewhat wide of this, I think it is scarcely

to be considered certain that the devastation of Pickworth church was committed at that time. Nine years earlier the Lancastrians over-ran that part of the country, and spread ruin far and wide. Stamford was warmly attached to the Yorkist cause, and in 1461 the Lancastrians took it, and destroyed the churches of St. Thomas, St. Stephen, Trinity, St. Michael Cornstal, St. Mary Bennewerk, South All Saints, St. Martin's, and probably also St. Andrew's, in that town or its suburbs, a calamity from which it has never recovered; and according to Stow, they "spared neither Abbeies, Priores, or Parish Churches, but bare away crosses, chalices, bookes, ornaments, and other things, whatsoever was worth the carriage, as though they had been Saracens and no Christians." (*Nevinson's History of Stamford*). It would seem quite as likely then that the ruin of Pickworth church might be attributed to this earlier date.

The living, of course, was a sinecure, and there appears to be some obscurity about the ecclesiastical position of Pickworth. In 1683 it seems, from an indenture preserved at Great Casterton, to have been considered a hamlet united to Casterton; nevertheless it appears as an independent rectory in several instances. The list of incumbents is given in *Blore's Rutland*, and it must be a very imperfect one, or there must have been several long vacancies. In 1683 Richard Holden, Rector of Casterton, leased the tithes of Pickworth; he was instituted to the Rectory of Pickworth, February 21, 1660, on the presentation of the Earl of Exeter; his predecessor was James Backlor. Neither of these are mentioned in *Blore*, indeed he gives none between Edward Hynd, instituted March 8, 1635, and Caleb Parnham, October 13, 1734. The advowson was conveyed to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, in 1588; nevertheless presentations were made by the king, as, *e.g.* Edward Hynd; probably these were by reason of lapse. It was asserted to be so in the case of Caleb Parnham. It would seem that the appointment was due to Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter, who had been educated at St. John's College, though it does not appear that he ever proceeded to a degree. He presented an Altar-service to the College, and this is represented as being given "tanquam indicium animi vere munifici erga Collegium Nutricium, 1728," and he had

apparently been admitted in 1718. He must therefore have been well acquainted with Parnham, and probably, in consequence of lapse, or from some doubt, thought it necessary to recommend him to the king for this preferment. I observe in the King's books that in the case of a presentation to Great Casterton in 1728 (of John Peake), it was stated to be made by the Earl of Exeter and the King "ad corroband. Titul." And in 1733 Thomas Harrison was presented to Great Casterton; he was of St. John's College, and graduated B.A. in 1717, and therefore must have been known to Parnham, being only one year his junior. How long Parnham held the rectory of Pickworth is not known. His signature does not occur in the Registers; indeed the only signature of that century in the Registers is that of Harrison, rector 1765, which also occurs in 1740. Almost immediately after Parnham's acceptance of Pickworth, a scheme was carried out by which it was united to Great Casterton. This act took place on February 26, 1734-5, under the Act 37 Henry VIII., cap. 21; but it does not seem to have been transacted quite as it should have been. The case is set out in full in *Blore* (p. 190); the objections are, that the Churches of Great Casterton and Pickworth are not within a mile of each other, as the Act requires; and the petition for union should have been drawn up by writing under the seals of both Incumbents, whereas Parnham does not appear at all in it; and that the union was to take place at once, whereas that did not appear to be contemplated in the present instance. And pertinently to this it may be as well to mention a somewhat similar case, where William Samuel Powell (afterwards Master of St. John's College), who had held the Rectory of Colkirk, in Norfolk, from 1741, was instituted to Stibbard, in that county, in 1753; but he resigned Colkirk that it might be consolidated with Stibbard, and was again instituted the next day. (*Baker's History of St. John's College*, ed. Mayor, p. 1043). There seems then to be some doubtfulness about the union of Pickworth with Great Casterton; they have been since held together; and by the Act for the enclosure of lands in Casterton, "the composition for tithes in Pickworth was by a most unaccountable blunder set out for the rector of Casterton, as if the parishes were one and

the same." (*Blore*, p. 191). I should think it not improbable that this was an amicable arrangement, whereby a union of the two livings might be effected, Parnham being presented as a friend both of the earl and of Harrison; and that he resigned Pickworth soon after the union. But the manner in which it was done is unquestionably open to great doubt. It would certainly be inconsistent with what is recorded of Parnham's character that he should have mixed himself up with any questionable transaction; I should rather think that he took no action at all, and let the patron, rector, and bishop manage the matter in their own way, and vacated when he was desired. Harrison held the livings till his death in 1782; he was also rector of Market Overton, in Rutland, and from 1727 to 1773, was vicar of Ryhall, in the same county, where he was buried. This connection of Parnham with the Earl of Exeter would render it tolerably certain that in those days, when political feeling ran very high, he was a fairly pronounced Tory.

We have seen already how strongly the College, in Parnham's early days, was attached to the non-juring principles, and it was long before this feeling had died out. "These principles of the members of this Society made it little agreeable at Court, where, however, they had always one good friend (though he by no means agreed with them in their sentiments), Commissary Dr. Rowland [Richard?] Hill, paymaster to the army in Flanders under King William. (See *Wotton's Baronetage*, v. 215). One day, upon some bad reports there from Cambridge, the then Lord Carteret said, "Well, Mr. Commissary, what have you to say for your college now?" "Why, to be sure, I must own that circumstances are against us; but though I hardly shall, who am an old man, yet I dare say your Lordship will, live to see that college as obsequious as any other." This prediction was completely fulfilled; when his Lordship nobly promoted Dr. Taylor, who was the last that retained in secret the principles of this party. From Dr. Taylor himself to me, all but the conclusion." (*Nichols*, iv., 247; *Baker's History of St. John's College*, Ed. Mayor, p. 1010). It was during this time that Whig principles began to spread in the College, many of the junior Fellows being of that party; and this brings us to the

most important event in Parnham's life, one which completely changed the remainder of it. Dr. Jenkin, the Master of the College when Parnham entered it, had died in 1727, and Robert Lambert, second Fellow on the list, and bursar, was elected to succeed him. There were four other candidates proposed, Dr. Baker, Dr. Newcome, Dr. Drake, and Mr. Field. It was, however, impossible to obtain a clear majority of the Fellows for any one of these, and so according to the statutes the eight seniors proceeded the next day to the election, when they chose Dr. Lambert. These eight were William Edmundson, Robert Lambert, Ezekiel Rouse, Peter Clark, William Baker, Edmund Waller, John Newcome, and John Shaw. The two last Masters of St. John's had also held the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity, but Dr. Lambert was not a candidate for that office, and Dr. Newcome obtained it. St. John's College, from the number of Graduates in Divinity that belonged to it, and from its Fellows being compelled to proceed to the degree of B.D. in due course, could nearly command the appointment to this Professorship, and as a matter of fact it has been held by a member of the College from 1688 until the election of Dr. Lightfoot, the present Bishop of Durham, in 1875. Newcome very soon afterwards married, and took his name off the boards of the College, residing in Cambridge, at the house belonging to the Margaret Professor, as a "Commorans in Villâ." He was a very pronounced Whig.

In November, 1729, Dr. Lambert, and Dr. Mawson,[3] Master of Corpus Christi College, were nominated for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, and there was a very keen contest between them, which was conducted on political grounds. Dr. Lambert obtained the office by a majority of only one, the votes being 84 to 83. The poll is printed in Cole's MSS., vol. 40, p. 31; the names of the voters being, with few exceptions, given by Dr. Zachary Grey; he adds that "Dr. Mawson stood in the Whig interest, and got a bishopric; the Tories supported Dr. Lambert, who got nothing." The state of the poll shews how impossible it would have been to have carried a Tory Vice-Chancellor, unless St. John's all kept together; and that the

[3] See page 49.

Tory feeling was very strong in that College, and that even in the case of Dr. Newcome, and any other Whigs who were members of it, their College feeling was too strong for their politics. It is from this poll that we learn the fact that Dr. Newcome had taken his name off the College boards. Dr. Lambert, after a short prefecture of scarcely eight years, died on January 24, 1734-5, and the Fellows of St. John's had to elect his successor. Two candidates were proposed—Philip Williams, and Caleb Parnham. The former of these was then President of the College, and had been tutor for several years. He was born in 1694; entered at St. John's in 1710; graduated B.A. 1714; M.A. 1718; B.D. 1725; D.D. 1730. He was elected President in 1733-4, and in 1730 Public Orator of the University.[4]

We have seen that Parnham was a remarkably efficient tutor, so much so that his reputation in that capacity remained at Cambridge for twenty-five years at least after he left it. He was also Dean of the College, and is stated in *Nichols* to have been a very good disciplinarian. It is suggested there that he may perhaps have been too good an one, and contracted some unpopularity in consequence; but this seems unlikely, inasmuch as he was elected from year to year into the Decanal office for eight successive years. This fact of itself is sufficient to shew that he discharged the duties of that office with judgment, discretion, and courtesy, for of the College offices it is that one in which it is most easy to become unpopular from a conscientious discharge of duty, and therefore about the most difficult one to fill efficiently.

Williams had been elected Fellow on March 19, 1715-6, and was now 7th on the list, and Parnham was 8th, so that there was little or nothing to choose between them on the score of standing in the College. A third candidate was, however, brought forward by a few of the Fellows, chiefly those of about six or seven years standing, in the person of Dr. Newcome. For his character we may refer to Cole's account of him in

[4] He was the son of Philip Williams, of St. John's College. B.A. 1677-8; M.A. 1681; Rector of Doddington, Isle of Ely. He became Rector of Starston, Norfolk; and of Barrow, Suffolk, in 1739-40; died 1749. His son Philip was Fellow of New College, Oxford, and of Winchester College.

Mayor's edition of *Baker's History of the College*, from which it would appear that he was distinguished for duplicity. Considering this, and his pronounced Whig opinions, and his having ceased to be a member of the College, one would think at first that his chance of success would be *nil*; but as it turned out, the result of the poll was a tie between Williams and Parnham, each of them receiving fifteen votes, and Newcome eight. It is a singular coincidence that the three candidates were all Sadlerian Lecturers. The election must have been looked on with great interest by those away from Cambridge, as we find the Bishop of London (Gibson) canvassing for Williams. "Among many original letters and papers communicated to me by my ever esteemed friend Dr. Zach. Grey, one is from Bishop Gibson (v. my vol. 30, p. 156), dated Whitehall, Feb. 3, 1734-5, but the address is lost; as Dr. Grey had a great many of these papers from Dr. Williams, I make no doubt but that it was directed to him. The date shews it was only three days before the election of the Master. In it the Bishop tells him that he wrote the day before to Mr. Barnard and Mr. Lowe, informing them that he wished him success. Notwithstanding this application, I find by the poll (v. my vol. 21, p. 86), that they both voted for Dr. Newcome." (*Cole's Account of John Newcome, apud* Mayor, p. 1025). Another election was therefore necessitated, and for some time neither party shewed any inclination to give way; at last Williams retired in favour of Newcome, requesting his supporters to vote for him. It would seem probable that Parnham also retired himself from the contest, and it was resolved upon making an effort to keep Dr. Newcome out of the Mastership. Accordingly another former Fellow was put into nomination, Leonard Chappelow, who has been mentioned above as elected on the same day as Parnham. He had vacated his Fellowship in 1730, on taking the vicarage of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk, a living in the gift of the College. He was now Professor of Arabic, and had another living in Hertfordshire (*Cole*, vol. 21, p. 85), but where is not stated. The election took place on February 6, 1734-5, and the poll was as follows :—

| Date of Election. (N. S.) | FELLOWS. | First Election. | | | Second Election. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Parnham. | Williams. | Newcome. | Newcome. | Chappelow |
| 1698 | William Edmundson ... ... | — | | | | — |
| 1702 | Ezekiel Rouse ... ... | | | — | — | |
| 1703 | Peter Clark ... ... | | — | | | — |
| 1705 | Edmund Waller .. ... | | — | | — | |
| 1715 | Christopher Lantrow ... ... | | | | | |
| ,, | *Charles Richardson ... ... | | | | | |
| 1716 | Philip Williams ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1717 | Caleb Parnham ... ... | — | | | | — |
| 1718 | *Robert Leeke ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1719 | John Russell ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | John Bernard ... ... | | | — | — | |
| 1722 | William Thomas ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | Richard Cayley ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | Henry Wrigley ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | Marmaduke Downes ... ... | | | | | |
| ,, | Miles Archer ... ... | — | | | | — |
| 1723 | Benjamin Culm ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | *George Dean ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | George Husey ... ... | | | | | |
| 1724 | John Fogg ... ... | | | — | — | |
| 1725 | Edward Beresford ... ... | | — | | — | |
| ,, | John Morgan ... ... | | — | | | |
| 1726 | John Taylor ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1727 | Thomas Rowe ... ... | | — | | — | |
| ,, | Chappel Fowler ... ... | | — | | — | |
| ,, | Michael Burton ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1728 | William Salisbury ... ... | | | — | — | |
| ,, | Hammond Turner ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1729 | Major Nourse ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | James Tunstall ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | John Taylor ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1730 | William Broxholme ... .. | — | | | | — |
| 1731 | John Green .. ... | | | — | | — |
| ,, | William Heberden ... ... | | | — | — | |
| ,, | John Wickins ... ... | | | — | — | |
| ,, | Nathaniel Clayton ... ... | | — | | — | |
| 1732 | John Cradock ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | Benet Combe ... ... | | | | | |
| ,, | Andrew Alvis ... ... | | | | | |
| ,, | John Wilson ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | Robert Taylor ... ... | | | | | |
| 1733 | Theophilus Lowe ... ... | | | — | — | |
| , | Thomas Rutherforthe ... ... | | — | | — | |
| ,, | Thomas Robinson ... ... | | — | | — | |
| ,, | Edward Trimnell ... ... | | | | | |
| 1734 | Arthur Prime ... ... | — | | | | — |
| ,, | Thomas Lipyeatt ... ... | | | | | |
| ,, | Henry Marshall ... ... | | | | | |
| | (Five vacancies). | | | | | |
| | Total ... ... ... | 15 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 17 |

* In their year of grace. The last two on the list had no votes, not being M.A.

Dr. Newcome was therefore elected. Those who had originally supported him, obtained the name of "the flying squadron." (*Nichols*, i., 628). The result of the election seems to have caused considerable surprise. William Clarke, sometime Fellow of St. John's (elected on the same day with Parnham; vacated in 1724), writes to William Bowyer, April 1, 1736: "I have heard the history of the St. John's election, but so imperfectly that it only raises my curiosity. I want to know who the six Fellows were that did Dr. Newcome so remarkable a piece of service. I wrote to Mr. Taylor about the election, but whether the letter miscarried, or he disliked the freedom of it, I cannot say. I have had no answer. There is no talking of it freely to Dr. W[illiams?] How many people make themselves ridiculous for want of steadiness! They have made the best choice they could, whoever were the authors of it." Bowyer wrote on the back of the letter the names of seven Fellows—Barnard, Lowe, Heberden, Green, Fogg, Salisbury, Wiggans. (*Nichols's Lit. Anecd.*, iv., 405; *Mayor*, p. 1033). On an examination of the poll it will be seen that every one who supported Parnham voted for Chappelow; of the supporters of Williams, all voted for Newcome except Peter Clarke, who voted for Chappelow, and John Morgan, who declined to vote; and that John Green, who supported Newcome in the first election, voted against him in the second. This unaccountable conduct of Green's explains the discrepancy between the number of "the flying squadron" mentioned in Clarke's letter, and that stated in the note at the end of it. Green had been elected to the Fellowship vacated by Chappelow; he was afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity (1749); Master of Corpus Christi College (1750); Dean of Lincoln, and finally Bishop of Lincoln (1761). He died April 25, 1779. He was a pronounced Whig, and in consequence of his views, King George III. said of him, "Green, Green, he shall never be translated." (*Mayor*, p. 710). It would seem that the election mainly turned on political views; and the successful competitor for several years found his position anything but a bed of roses. He had a long prefecture, however, and towards the end of it had modelled the College into greater harmony with his own feelings, and probably was a great cause of

the prevalence of Whig opinions in it to the close of the last century. Speaking roughly, Parnham obtained the support of the senior part of the Fellows; Williams of those next below him; the juniors being divided. It is therefore probable that Parnham represented those who would maintain the old traditions of the College, Newcome those who would break from the past, and Williams took an intermediate position. One cannot, however, avoid thinking that under the circumstances the College made a mistake; that it was not to their interest to have their new Master so pronouncedly opposed to the old traditions (a not very dissimilar instance at a later period might be mentioned, which for some little time depressed the College); that Parnham was the proper man to be elected; and that in not doing so, the College lost one who not improbably would have been to them something like Dr. James Wood of later days. Mr. Jones describes the election thus: "The votes being much upon a par, and neither party willing to yield, 'the flying squadron,' as it was then called, managed matters so successfully that the present worthy Dean of Rochester gained the contested point, Williams giving up his interest in Dr. Newcome's favour. Intrigues of Colleges are commonly managed, as those in the State, ecclesiastical and civil, generally are." (*Nichols*, i., 628). And of Parnham he says, he was "generally Dean of the College, and an excellent disciplinarian (which, by the way, might be the principal reason that he did not succeed in his competition for the headship)." (*Nichols*, viii., 378). From Clarke's letter it would appear that Dr. Williams (if it be he that is meant by W., which seems most probable), felt the disappointment much; but as in the case of the Hertfordshire tutorship, Parnham probably bore it with equanimity.

On March 26, 1735, he was appointed a chaplain on the foundation of Mr. Sawkins, succeeding Dr. Williams; and, on July 6 following, he vacated this chaplaincy and the two others which he held, being appointed to another on the foundation of Dr. Thompson, in succession to Mr. Clark. On July 4, 1735, he was appointed Hebrew Lecturer, to succeed Dr. Newton, and on December 18, 1736, he is "Assignatus ad Catechizandum,"

*i.e.* appointed catechist,[5] or College preacher, an office which allowed him to hold a living under £30 in the King's books along with his Fellowship; there were thirteen of these preacherships; and on the same day he was presented by the College to the rectory of Thorington, in Essex. This appears to have been held, at any rate for some time, by Fellows, and the vacancy was then caused by the death of Dr. Edmundson, the senior Fellow. They apparently remained in College. On February 21, 1736-7, he was instituted to this rectory (see Records at St. Paul's), but he never seems to have gone there; his name does not appear in the Registers; indeed no name appears between Thomas Broughton, 1680 (he was buried in St. John's College Chapel, 1708), and Chappel Fowler, 1745; and at this last time the College carried out a scheme of uniting Thorington to Frating, a neighbouring parish in their patronage, and they have remained in union ever since. It would be reasonable to infer that after the Mastership election, Parnham determined to leave Cambridge on the first offer of a living of fair value, and to devote himself to parochial duties; and it was not long before an offer came. The rectory of Ufford, with the chapelry of Bainton, between Peterborough and Stamford, became vacant in 1737. The College had become patron of the living about the beginning of the century, and had presented Thomas Bosvile in 1709, and after his death,[6] Lancelot Smith in 1718. Parnham accepted this, and resigned Thorington, in which he was succeeded by Richard Cayley. One reason for his acceptance of Ufford doubtless was that he hereby returned to the neighbourhood of his native place. His institution took place on January 19, 1737-8. He must, however, have remained in Cambridge during his year of grace to deliver his Sadlerian Lectures; as his successor was not appointed till the next year. At the expiration of this, Benjamin Culm succeeded him as Senior Fellow (February 17, 1738-9), and Davis Lambe was elected into his vacant Fellowship on April 9, 1739; Dr. Williams succeeded

[5] Parnham's name is the last but one in the College Registers, which appears as "Assignatus ad Catechizandum;" the last is that of Mr. Lipyeatt, in July, 1738.—*Mayor*, p. 337.

[6] October 28, 1718, æt 48; he is buried at Ufford.

him in his Hebrew Lectureship, and Arthur Prime in his Sadlerian Lectureship. He was 5th on the list of Fellows, when he vacated.

Mr. Jones, of Welwyn, says (*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, viii., 377), "I have some reasons to suppose that some time after his entering upon his benefice, he had some thoughts of engaging in the matrimonial state, and that he made proposals, with this view, to a family with which he and I were well acquainted. I am not sure of this, for he never told me so, but I suspected it. The event was, that a Dean in Ireland was preferred to a Rector (though a most worthy one) in England. The lady died about three years ago in Dublin, her husband (the said Dean), being then a Bishop." This was written in the summer of 1764. The impression is here conveyed that the lady was ill-advised in refusing Parnham's offer; and no mention is made of her parentage, &c., as I surmise, from fear of giving offence to her friends, as it was so soon after her death. There seemed, however, sufficient data given here to render it probable that this unknown lady might be discovered. It would be obviously a matter of no difficulty to ascertain who were Irish deans at that period, and whether they became Irish bishops; then it might be investigated whether these bishops married, and if so, whom. Again, it should be capable of being ascertained what Irish bishop's wife died about 1761, and thus identify the husband. If these two investigations coincided in one lady, that must be the one sought. The investigation, though unpromising,[7] has been singularly successful. From *Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*, I find that only eight men were both Irish deans and bishops within the specified period, viz.:

1. Samuel Hutchinson, Dean of Dromore, 1729; Bishop of Killala and Achonry, 1759.
2. Jemmet Browne, Dean of Ross, 1733; Bishop of Killaloe, 1743.
3. George Stone, Dean of Derry, 1734; Bishop of Ferns, 1740.

[7] The problem in fact, when started, was this: To find the marriage of a lady whose name was unknown, and that of her husband unknown, and the time and place unknown.

4. William Gore, Dean of Cashel, 1736; Bishop of Clonfert, 1758.
5. Thomas Fletcher, Dean of Down, 1739; Bishop of Dromore, 1744.
6. Robert Downes, Dean of Derry, 1740; Bishop of Ferns, 1744.
7. Arthur Smyth, Dean of Raphoe, 1743; Bishop of Clonfert, 1752.
8. Robert Johnson, Dean of Tuam, 1756; Bishop of Cloyne, 1759.

An examination of the obituaries in the *Gentleman's Magazine* gave only the following information (in the number for July, 1761, p. 334), "July 10, Mrs. Smyth, lady of the Bishop of Down." And from Ireland the information was received that Stone, Fletcher, and Johnson, do not appear to have ever married; Brown married in 1723, Gore in 1737 (and his wife was an Irish lady), Hutchinson married an Irish lady, Downes was married to a lady named Jane, but her parentage is not recorded, and Smyth married a lady from Huntingdonshire. These two investigations then concurred on the last-mentioned lady, who must therefore be the one sought. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bonfoy, Esq., of Abbot's Ripton, and was married there on December 6, 1744; her husband had then been translated to the deanery of Derry; in 1752 he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert; the next year he was translated to the See of Down and Connor; in 1765 to that of Meath, and in 1766 to the Archbishopric of Dublin. He died at the Palace, Dublin, December 14, 1771, and is buried in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, on the north side of the altar. He was a native of Limerick. Mrs. Smyth died of smallpox. It will be remembered that Jones made Parnham's acquaintance at Abbot's Ripton, and it would seem that he had visited there several times; it is within easy reach both of Cambridge and of Ufford. This affords an additional evidence of the correctness of the result of the above investigation.[8] At Ufford, of course his life became

[8] I desire here to place on record the obligation I am under to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin for having interested himself in the investigation, and having communicated with Sir Bernard Burke, who kindly supplied the

the uneventful one of the country rector; and he appears to have devoted himself to the diligent and faithful discharge of his clerical duty. "He was a most exemplary and useful parish minister, and very beneficent to the poor." (*Jones, apud Nichols*, viii., 378). He has already been seen to have holden the offices of Greek and Hebrew Lecturer, and his degree shewed him to be an excellent mathematician. In those days of public Latin disputation in the schools, this position could not have been attained without good Latin scholarship also. The correspondence which has been the occasion of this Memoir shews that at Ufford (if not before) he had studied entomology to such an extent as to be recognised as the local authority on that subject. It appears also that he kept a daily observation of the weather while he was at Ufford; he had fixed an hydrometer in his garden. "A short history of these changes for about twenty-five years were published in one of the newspapers last winter (who hath now those diaries, if still preserved, I know not)." (*Jones, apud Nichols*, viii., 378). These accounts would be very interesting if they could be recovered, but unfortunately, as yet, all search has proved fruitless. The most likely newspaper to have contained them (the *Stamford Mercury*) is missing for that period, unless preserved in the houses of some of the county families; and Parnham's manuscripts were burnt at his death, in accordance with his own expressed wishes. He was also possessed of considerable skill in music, being a performer on the violoncello, and a bass singer. Cole, who had just come up to the University in 1735, says that Parnham "had one of the best bass voices in the University, where at public concerts, and our weekly music-club, I have often heard him with great pleasure, both play on the violoncello, and accompany it with his voice." (*Cole's MSS.*, xxi., 85). And so Jones writes: "He was well skilled in musick, and sang the bass incomparably well, though (as his friend Dr. Long observed to me lately) he would sometimes exceed in humour, and in the profoundness of his voice, &c. How well did he chant that humourous song of Matth. Prior on

information about the Irish Bishops, a matter which I am sure involved much research. My thanks are also due to Professor Salmon, of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, for valuable help in the inquiry.

the Master of Wimpole! All was attention and delight in Mr. Bonfoy's[9] parlour when he sung this, and the ballads of Chevy Chace, &c. He had some choice friends, at certain times, for concerts of music, afterwards at his house at Ufford." (*Nichols*, viii., 378). It is not impossible that this trait in his character may have been an additional reason why he was opposed in his candidature for the Mastership; for then it was considered not according to etiquette for a gentleman either to sing or to play on a musical instrument. "Pay a man to fiddle for you, but never fiddle yourself," says Lord Chesterfield; and I myself once met with a book on etiquette which distinctly stated that if one wishes to have the reputation of a gentleman, one must never be thought to be able to play or sing; and this book was published while Joseph Butler was Bishop of Bristol, *i.e.*, 1738-1750, since it mentions him as Bishop of that See. The extract from *Cole* incidentally shews that music was cultivated to a considerable extent at Cambridge at that time. The humourous song of Prior mentioned above is the following:

> "And now, Sir, a word to the wise is enough,
> You'll make very little of all your old stuff;
> And to build at your age, by my troth, you grow simple!
> Are you young and rich like the Master of Wimple?"

The passage occurs in Prior's "Down-Hall," a ballad to the tune of "King John and the Abbat of Canterbury."

Jones preserves the following anecdote of him. "Old Mr. William Whiston[10] would sometimes associate at the stated meetings of learned and worthy clergymen at Stamford (of which number the late Archdeacon Payne, Rector of Barnack, was one). Whiston in one of those conversations asserted something that surprised the company. Mr. Parnham, with his usual good nature, gently took him up, reminding him of some passages in antiquity which he thought he had overlooked or forgotten. Whiston, like an honest man, readily gave up the cause, knocking three times under the leaf of the table, Vicisti. All the company were pleased with the poor old man's ingenuous and

[9] An additional confirmation of the investigation which determined Miss Bonfoy above.

[10] See page 88 *n*.

free confession of his mistake or forgetfulness.[11] (*Nichols*, viii., 378, &c.) Of Parnham's character he adds: "He was very exact and regular in the order of his family, and very kind and compassionate; but at the same time very wise and discreet in his deportment towards his servants, who lived with him, when

[11] At this time Dr. Stukeley was Vicar of All Saints, Stamford, and established in that neighbourhood a scientific association called the Brazen-nose Society (1736); also a Musical Club (1745); and a Clerical Book Club (1730). It would seem highly probable that Parnham was a member of some or all of these; but his name is not mentioned in that capacity; and the incident mentioned of his having caused Whiston to confess himself wrong can scarcely be assigned to anything else than a meeting of the Clerical Book Club, which Whiston was in the habit of attending. At some of these meetings, Whiston made observations which Stukeley thought proper to record in his "Brazen-nose Diary," *e.g.*, "26 Dec., 1745, old Mr. Whiston observed on our last fast day the late emperor dyed, which gave a good turn to the affairs of Europe." (Vol. vii., p. 112). "Feb. 12, 1746-7, Mr. Whiston (then in his 80th year), says with great assurance that the restitution of the Jews to their own land will be in the year 1766. This he gathers from the prophets and other considerations. After they have obtained the country of Judæa, they will become Christian. This year is preceded by a transit of Mercury across the sun, by a comet, by a transit of Venus across the sun, by a most remarkable annular eclipse seen at Lisbon and London. These he says are as preliminarys of this great event which begins the millennium, the kingdom of Christ, just the end of 6000 years from creation in his account." (Vol. vi., p. 49). "June, 1747. Mr. Whiston told us he had it from the Speaker of the House of Commons, who no doubt had it from good authority, that Burghley was the author of trying Mary Queen of Scots in a public manner, and the rebels made the pretence to try King Charles I. in the like way. Whiston distributed to each of us a half sheet pamphlet, called 'The Original Baptismal Creed,' which is no other at bottom than an invitation for the Arians to unite in one congregation, and make him the parson over 'em." (*Ib.*, p. 57). "28 Jan., 1747-8. Mr. Whiston makes it a rule to walk six mile every day. He, now herding among the Anabaptists, says learning has left the church and the universitys, and is gone over to the dissenters. He says he wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and resents it that he has had no answer." (Vol. viii., 1).

Parnham's name, however, is casually mentioned, and once in connection with musical science. 27 October, 1744, Stukeley writes: "I visited Mr. Parnham, Rector of Ufford, a very pleasant place. He is a great master of musick. He has lately found out the way of singing through a speaking trumpet, which produces a wonderful effect, like a giant singing. Ufford is really Upworth, the upper farm." (Vol. vii., p. 50). Of the voice-resonator here mentioned I may well allude to a very clever sketch, which appeared in *Punch*, December 14, 1878, of two ladies and two gentlemen singing a vocal quartett, having voice-resonators affixed to their faces, in which the "parts" they severally sing are evident. It is clear that if there has been any invention lately discovered that gave the hint to the artist here, Parnham anticipated it.

found faithful, to their old age; and no doubt but he rewarded them, as they deserved, at his death. He lived and died unmarried: a man of a pure and uncorrupt life, through the whole course of it." *(Ibid.)* He was a remarkably tall man; Cole says that he was "of the tallest stature I ever saw."

On April 23, 1764, died Edward Cobden, Rector of SS. Austin and Faith, in London, and of Acton, in Middlesex, Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain in Ordinary to King George II., before whom, on December 11, 1748, he preached at St. James's his well-known sermon from Genesis xxxix., 9, against whoredom; and afterwards (November 23, 1752), waited on the king at St. James's to request leave to resign his chaplaincy. He had held since 1721 the Prebendal Stall of Empingham, in the Cathedral of Lincoln. (*Blore's Rutland*, p. 138). The Prebendary had peculiar jurisdiction, probate of wills, administration, &c. The stall had been held by the following eminent men: Robert Grostête (1221), afterwards Bishop of Lincoln; Eudo de la Zouch (1388-1393), Canon of Sarum and Chancellor of Cambridge, died 1414, he was Master of St. John's Hospital, Cambridge, and a large brass, probably to him, is still in existence in St. John's College Chapel, but somewhat mutilated and worn; Nicholas Bullingham (1548-1554), afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and subsequently of Worcester. The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. John Green) intended to collate to this stall Caleb Parnham, but the project was frustrated by his death; in consequence of which Dr. Edmund Law, Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Professor of Casuistry, and Librarian of the University, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Greystoke in Cumberland, was collated to it. He had been a member of St. John's College, having graduated B.A. in 1723. Finally he became Bishop of Carlisle. On the resignation of Dr. Law in 1769, the Stall was conferred on William Salisbury, B.D. He was Fellow of St. John's (elected 1728), and was one of "the flying squadron." He vacated his Fellowship in 1753, being then second on the list, by taking the Rectory of Moreton, in Essex. He was presented by the Governors of the Charterhouse to the Rectory of Little Hallingbury, in the same county; both these livings he held till his death, January 30, 1796, aged 89; he was buried at Moreton.

The occasion of this stall being conferred on Dr. Law elicited the account of Parnham's death, which was obtained by Mr. Jones. On August 25, 1764, he visits Cambridge, and writes: "Our friend Dr. Law is well. A corps belonging to his prebend fell soon after he was collated to it by the bishop. But talking upon the subject, I have found that the gain accruing to our friend was occasioned by the death of another whom I had long and justly respected; the learned and worthy Mr. Caleb Parnham, Rector of Ufford, near Stamford, who, as the doctor told me, died as he had lived, a truly Christian philosopher. A mortification seized him after an accidental slip of one of his legs into a bog, going in some haste to baptise a child in one of his parishes; though always very judiciously careful of his health, as I well know, the mortification soon proved mortal. He perceived it to be so, after the best endeavours of his surgeons, and sent to a faithful friend (Mr. Rennell, Rector of Barnack, the neighbouring parish), "Do so and so," said he, "I know I shall soon leave you." His friend remonstrating, "No," he replied, "I am not in the least afraid to die: I have lived with a good conscience, and shall die so, assuredly trusting in the promised goodness of God, and of [*sic*] a happy immortality through Jesus Christ." (*Nichols*, i., 628). Mr. Jones apparently communicated with a friend, the Rev. John Morgan, of Fotheringhay, a village in the neighbourhood, who wrote to him on November 3, 1764, as follows: "In compliance with your request I took a ride last Thursday to Barnack. The account Mr. Rennell gave me of Mr. Parnham was (as far as I can recollect) that, some time before his death he had the misfortune to have his shoulder put out, or his collar-bone broken (I cannot recollect which of the two), which he bore with a great deal of patience. After some time a little scurf appeared upon one of his toes, and from that a mortification ensued, which was thought to be the cause of his death; though a few days before he departed he complained of a pain in his breast. Mr. Rennell visited him very often in his illness, and I believe was at his house when he died. He laments the loss of so good a neighbour very much. He says that as Mr. Parnham lived, so he died, viz., a good Christian, full of faith, fortitude, and resignation to the will of God.

Mr. Rennell happened to be at Ufford one day, when there was some company visiting him, a pretty while before Mr. Parnham's mortification appeared. He took him into his study, and told him he did not expect to live long, and therefore desired him to accept of his books, and told him he might take them away when he pleased. Mr. Rennell was very much shocked at this prelude, but Mr. Parnham was not in the least discomposed, but joined his company again with all the cheerfulness imaginable; and a little while before his death he nominated Mr. Rennell to bury him, and specified the persons who were to be his bearers, &c., with as much serenity and unconcern as if he had only been going to sleep; he himself was the only person unmoved in the room. Mr. Rennell says further that Mr. Parnham was a person of remarkable courage and resolution in his life-time, and continued so to his death; talked of his own exit as if he had only proposed going a short journey. This is the sum and substance of what I can recollect relating to this *good man.* Mr. Rennell was so obliging and courteous as to favour me with a sight of his library, which is the completest private one I ever saw, being now much larger than when you saw it, by the addition of Mr. Parnham's books, &c. Mr. Parnham's manuscripts and papers were burnt by his orders." (*Nichols*, i., 554). This last piece of information we can but regret, as probably many memoranda of great value have utterly perished. There is a bare possibility that Parnham's observations on the weather, having been digested for publication, may have escaped the flames, and be amongst the "books" that he left. But these were given to Mr. Rennell, not to the Rector of Barnack; and the search will therefore be a very difficult one. Mr. Rennell's son was Dean of Winchester, and the dean's son was Vicar of Kensington, and a man of some mark.

Mr. Jones adds: "I wish I could have had a fuller account of this most valuable man, whom I so greatly respected, and with whom I had been so long acquainted. When I was last at Cambridge, a worthy person gave me some short account of his last illness, as he had received it from Ufford, or the neighbourhood of that place. Amongst other particulars, he had been informed that Mr. Parnham, having overheard the consultations of

his surgeons, or at least suspecting that they judged him to be past their cure, bid them be very easy, and not at all concerned for he himself was not. Then he sent for a friend in whom he confided (probably Mr. Rennell), directing him to send a messenger on purpose, immediately after his decease, to the Master and Society of St. John's, in Cambridge, who were the patrons of his benefice, to acquaint them with his departure, &c. The friend, not apprehending such danger before, expressed his deep concern. Mr. Parnham, on the other hand, appeared quite calm and undisturbed, and his mind was steady and well prepared. And he went on accordingly, with great composure and prudence, to give his friend farther directions relating to several particulars, which he was desirous might be done soon after his decease, as well as before it. He died in 1764 [May 11]. He had long been an useful member of, and an honour to, his College above mentioned, and was one of the principal candidates for the Headship thereof at the last election, when Dr. Newcome was chosen. Sir John Heathcote, a lessee of the Church of Lincoln relating to the prebend of the late Dr. Cobden, wherein he was succeeded by Dr. Law (and wherein Mr. Parnham had some concern), being refused a renewal of his lease upon his terms, appointed the Prince of Wales, our present Sovereign (George IV.), to be one of the lives included in the lease, when he consented to the terms proposed, saying: "I will nominate one for whom the dog shall be obliged to pray in the day-time, wishing him dead at night."

Notwithstanding Parnham's care that the College should have immediate notice of the vacancy in the living, they nearly lost the next presentation. Robert Robinson, the Senior Fellow accepted Ufford on July 6, and in October revoked his acceptance. Much dispute arose as to his power to do so, and retain his Fellowship, and legal proceedings were expected. The living lapsed to the Bishop of Peterborough (Robert Lambe, consecrated July 8, 1764), who seems to have consented to accept the College nominee, and on February 18, 1765, they recommended Stuart Gunning, Fellow, who was accordingly instituted. Considering the smallness of the Bishop's patronage at that time, it might have been reasonably thought that he would not forego his right of lapse in this case.

The following obituary notice of Parnham occurred in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, May 19, 1764:—"A few days ago died the Rev. Mr. Parnham, M.A., Rector of Ufford, in the county of Northampton, which living is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, in this University. To attempt a just character of this Gentleman is a task beyond our endeavours; suffice it to say, that his name, abilities, and virtues, will be remember'd, respected and honoured by all who had the pleazure of his acquaintance. His parish have lost a most faithful Pastor; and the poor have the more reason to lament his death, to whom he was a kind and generous benefactor."

He was buried in the chancel of Ufford Church, on the north side, not far from the altar, and the following inscription is there to his memory:—

HERE
LIETH THE REMAINS
OF CALEB PARNHAM CLERK
(B.D.)
HE WAS Y^e^ THIRD RECTOR OF
THIS PARISH. PRESENTED BY
SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE IN
CAMBRIDGE.
HE ENJOYED THIS RECTORY
NEAR 27 YEARS. AND DIED
LAMENTED BY HIS PARISH^I^ONERS
ON THE 11^th^ DAY OF MAY
——1764.——
IN THE SEVENTIETH YEAR OF
HIS AGE.

An attempt has been made to erase the "th" of "Lieth."

Nothing need be added to the above extracts to shew tha Caleb Parnham was a man of most amiable and exemplar character, and in attainments was "good all round;" and tha he was an ornament to his College and his time. It is to b hoped that his name will now emerge from the oblivion int which it has so undeservedly fallen. It may, perhaps, be nc irrelevant to mention that it was merely the circumstance tha in the allusions to "Mr. Parnham of Ufford," I recognised, i the name of the place, one of the St. John's College Livings i the locality in which the correspondence contained in this volum was to a considerable extent written; and, considering that a that period scarcely any one but the clergy followed scientifi pursuits, it might fairly be surmised that he was Rector o Ufford, and if so, had been Fellow of St. John's. The inquir led to the information, the result of which is the present memoi

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# ERRATA.

Page 20, note 6, for *Monks-Sleigh*, read *Monks-Eleigh*.

„ 67, note 24, for 162, read 1622.

„ 88, note 6, for *Baker*, read *Barker*.

„ 95, note 14, for 1736, read 1636.

„ 98, line 18, after *ingraver*, dele the comma.

„ 98, note 6, for *Dillenus*, read *Dillenius*.

„ 120, line 14, *there hearsal*, read *the rehearsal*

„ 125, line 7, for *and*, read *et*.

„ 135, note 39, for *Beanford*, read *Beauford*.

„ 149, last line, supply reference numeral 4.

„ 163, in foot note, supply reference numeral 4.

„ 179, in foot notes, supply reference numerals 3, 4, 5, respectively.

„ 181, note 8, for *to*, read *too*.

„ 213, last line, supply reference numeral 3.

„ 288, note 19, for *Johanna*, read *Johann*.

„ 313, note 14, before became, insert *and*.

„ 323, after latin quotation, supply *Hor. Epist.*, II., 2, 201-2.

„ 325, line 26, for *Roger*, read *Godfrey*.

„ 333, line 2, for *Oxford*, read *Orford*.

„ 429, note 13, for *Procter*, read *Proctor*.

„ 444, note 16, for *Bèrmiker*, read *Bermiker*.

„ 504. last line, supply reference numeral 6.

END OF VOLUME I.

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